"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER
Thunder showers today; probably fair tomorrow; moderate shifting winds.
☞For full weather report see Page 15.

GERMAN CAVALRY FORCE CAPTURES BRUSSELS; BELGIAN ARMY RETIRES TO DEFEND ANTWERP; FRENCH WIN IN ALSACE, CHECKED IN LORRAINE

DEATH OF POPE MAY AID PEACE

Conclave Likely to Seek United States Assistance to End the European War.

SISTER OF PIUS X. DEAD

Succumbs to Shock Caused by Pontiff's Loss—With Him When He Died.

FORBADE "SPANISH VETO"

The Pope, Though Elected Owing to It, Recently Made Its Further Employment Impossible.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 21.—The death of Pope Pius will be made the occasion for another effort to restore peace.

It is stated that when the Conclave meets in Rome to elect a new Pope it will send an appeal to the warring nations for peace and will ask the United States to aid it in bringing about the cessation of hostilities.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 20.—The shock caused by her brother's death resulted in the death tonight of the late Pope's aged sister Anna.

All the accounts of the last moments of Pope Pius X. agree in one respect—that the European war not only hastened his death, but remained in his memeory till his last conscious moment.

The Camerlengo (Chamberlain) of the Holy See, Cardinal Della Volpe, who was hastily summoned from Imola yesterday when it was realized that the Pope was dying, is in charge of the affairs of the Vatican during the interregnum. In his capable hands all is proceeding smoothly.

Pope's Body Embalmed.

In the death chamber a profound calm reigns. The body of the Pope was embalmed today. It is clothed in plain white vestments and lies on a bier. Huge lighted candles are at the head and feet. The body is continually watched by Noble Guards, immobile as statues, while a continuous unbroken chant rises from the Penitentiaries, who are Franciscan monks.

The stillness is broken only by the soft footsteps and muffled sobs of those few who are permitted to view the body.

The Pope died after a period of great agony. The cause was a complication of diseases—gout, nephritis, bronchitis, and depression. When it was known that the end was near the Pope's two sisters and his niece were admitted. The members of the household also gathered to take leave of their beloved master. The actual passing away was peaceful.

Tomb in St. Peter's.

In St. Peter's there is being prepared a temporary resting place for the dead Pontiff. A new niche is necessary, as Pius's predecessor still occupies the usual niche where the Popes lie until definitely sepulchred.

Pope Leo XIII.'s tomb in St. John Lateran has been ready for years, but the Vatican authorities never considered it safe to carry the body across the city.

Pope Pius, instead, will be buried in the crypt of the Basilica of St. Peter's when a simple tomb is finished.

A Possible Interregnum.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Aug. 20.—The Catholic world is seemingly on the eve of one of the most remarkable Conclaves in its history. Will it be necessary to proclaim an interregnum till the dove of peace again hovers over Europe, or will the belligerent Governments, intimately interested in the election of a new Pope, grant every facility for foreign Cardinals desirous of journeying to Rome?

The Vatican is already sounding the great powers relative to their dispositions in this matter. It is certain, owing to the neutrality of Italy in the European conflict, that the Italian Government, as on the occasions of the deaths of Pius IX. and Leo XIII., will exert itself to the utmost to guarantee the perfect liberty of the Conclavists. Nor is there any desire among the Cardinals to hold the Conclave away from Rome, than which city, as recent history proves, no fitter or freer meeting place could be found.

Ten days must elapse from the Pope's death before the Cardinals can meet. The war has utterly upset earlier forecasts as to what is going to happen when the Sacred College enters upon its extraordinary session, but, whatever political struggle may be waged inside the Conclave consequent on the European upheaval, it is certain that the recent decretals of Pius X., which have been incorporated into the Canon Law code, not only inflict excommunication upon any Cardinal attempting to proclaim or promote the veto of any secular sovereign, but also annul absolutely the validity of the election of any Pope nominated in like conditions.

The principal trend of opinion in

Continued on Page 3.

BRITISHER DEFIES CRUISER DRESDEN

The Hostilius' Skipper Wouldn't Sign Pledge Not to Fight Even to Save His Ship.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Aug. 20.—The British steamer Hostilius, which arrived here today from Buenos Aires, reports that the German cruiser Dresden captured her about 700 miles off Cienfuegos.

The Dresden tried to compel the Captain to sign a document swearing that he would not take up arms against Germany in the present war. The Captain refused. He told the Dresden's commander that he could make any disposition of the ship he was minded to, but that he (her Captain) would sign no document, even to save her from being sunk. The ship was finally released.

The Hostilius reports that the Lynton Grange, another Britisher similarly captured, did sign the document.

The Hostilius, a 3,325-ton steamer, was built in 1900, and is owned by the British and South American Steam Navigation Company. The Lynton Grange is a 4,252-ton steamer, built in 1912, and owned by the Houlder Line, Ltd.

RUSSIAN LEGIONS IN GENERAL ADVANCE

Two Important Positions in Prussia Taken—First German Division Forced Back.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 20. (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—Encouraging telegrams tell of the forward movement of the Russian colossus a fortnight sooner than was expected.

An official communiqué issued by the General Staff at St. Petersburg says that several columns have crossed the frontier and assumed the offensive "along the whole line."

In East Prussia the latest news is that the Russians have already occupied Gumbinnen and Lyk, two very important positions, and forced the first German division to fall back.

What the Russian advance will be like is sketched by a Russian diplomatist in Paris, who said:

"When we are ready we shall pour 400,000 men across the frontier, and the next week another 400,000, and continue to do so as long as is necessary."

Complete harmony and agreement exist between the British, French, and Russian staffs.

ST. PETERSBURG, (via London,) Aug. 20.—A body of Russian troops, according to an official communication given out today, has occupied Gumbinnen, twenty miles from the Russian frontier of East Prussia, capturing at the same time twelve German guns and a large number of prisoners.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 21.—A St. Petersburg dispatch to The Daily Mail says The Novoe Vremya published an account of the fighting at Eydtkuhnen, East Prussia, by an eyewitness, who says:

"The fighting here seemed to prove that the German Army's military qualities did not justify its reputation. The men in the skirmish huddled together, making an excellent target for our fire.

"The German cavalry avoided ours, retreating when the Russians advanced for the charge. The German infantry likewise retired before our bayonet charges.

"The Neuvo Vremya comments on Japan's ultimatium as follows:

"'The enemies of our enemies are our friends. The cry of the yellow peril is not justified. The yellow peril race, even as the white race, rises against German violence.'"

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from St. Petersburg quotes a communication issued by the Russian General Staff covering the operations of the army from Aug. 15 to Aug. 19, in which successes are claimed for the Russian arms in skirmishes on both the Austrian and German frontiers.

"Austrian cavalry which entered Russian Poland at Kielce, Rijbniza, and other points," says the communication, "was driven back with great casualties, while Austrian infantry which attacked Krasnik was defeated and lost heavily. The Russians took 250 prisoners. On the Prussian border the Russians took the offensive near Windballen, captured Lyk, and took eight German guns and two quick-firers."

Count von Benckendorff, the Russian Ambassador in London, has received a telegram which states that his youngest son, Count Peter von Benckendorff, was slightly wounded in the shoulder while fighting with the Russian forces on the German eastern frontier. He is now in a hospital at Vilna.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 21.—A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from St. Petersburg says that explosive bullets are reported to have been discovered among the ammunition captured from the Austrians by the Russians during the fighting at Sokal.

Chas. E. Matthews, the Desk Man, New 21 E. 28th St. Complete Office Outfitter.—Advt.

HOLD KIAU-CHAU, IS KAISER'S ORDER

London Hears Germany Will Defend Her Chinese Stronghold to the Last.

FEAR FOR DUTCH COLONIES

Berlin Press Asserts Japan Has Long Planned to Drive Germans from Far East.

CHINA SEEKS OUR AID

Asks United States to Consider Taking Over Kiau-chau as Temporary Expedient.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Aug. 20 (Dispatch to The London Daily News).—A semi-official message from Berlin says that every preparation is being made at Kiau-chau for resistance to Japan.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—According to information received in official circles here this evening Emperor William has ordered that resistance be made to the last to Japan's attempts to oust Germany from Kiau-chau.

A dispatch to The Express from The Hague says:

"Japan's ultimatum to Germany has been the cause of some grave thinking on the part of many Dutchmen, who wonder whether there is likely to be any danger to the Dutch colonies in the event of a great shuffle of Asiatic possessions."

German Press Expects Refusal.

BERLIN, (via Copenhagen and London,) Aug. 20.—The Japanese ultimatum has been the subject of much comment by the German press.

The Norddeutscher Allgemeine Zeitung believes that Germany will reply with a polite yet definite refusal.

Count Ernst von Reventlow, the naval expert, publishes an article in The Tages Zeitung, showing that Japan's policy has been prepared for a long time. He recounts how M. Sugimura, the former Japanese Ambassador at Berlin, who was friendly toward the Germans and always had directed his efforts toward a rapprochement between Germany and Japan, at the time of his departure from Berlin had said to Count von Reventlow that he had been suddenly ordered to return from Berlin when on leave.

The Ambassador had added this significant remark: "I will go and I will never return to Berlin."

TOKIO, Japan, Aug. 20.—Confirmation has been received here of the arrival in Berlin of the Japanese ultimatum. No hostility is shown to Germans here.

Japan Explains to United States.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Interference by German cruisers with the shipping of Japan's ally, Great Britain, the seizure of Japanese goods on German ships and the consequent injury to Japan's trade are the principal reasons set forth by Japan in explanation of the ultimatum delivered to Germany last Sunday. Cable dispatches contained a brief outline of the Japanese grievances, but it was not until today that the full text of the statement issued by the Japanese Foreign Office bearing upon this subject became available. This document said:

"From the beginning of hostilities between England and Germany the latter has been bending all her energies to strengthening all the fortifications at Kiau-chau, even to the extent of enforcing labor by means of the Chinese coolies. Meanwhile, the Government's squadrons stationed in the Far East have been making incessant appearances in Chinese waters, making Kiau-chau their base, and, in co-operation with German converted cruisers, threatening and interfering with British shipping and commerce, thereby jeopardizing and injuring to a considerable extent the commercial interests in general of Great Britain.

Trade Demoralized.

"In the meantime the above action on the part of Germany has not failed to greatly demoralize the trade interests of Japan by obstructing and disturbing her shipping routes and commerce. In fact, the whole eastern commercial world has been thrown into a state of utmost uneasiness. Some of the Japanese merchant vessels have been detained, and all of the Japanese import and export cargoes on board German merchant vessels have been requisitioned.

"It is clear that unless Germany has a strong base at Kiau-chau the conditions such as above outlined could never have been produced. It is this position of Kiau-chau that is solely responsible for it all; it is the strongest weapon in the hands of Germany so far as the Far East is concerned.

"The history of the seizure of the place by Germany and her conduct preceding and including her intervention, in conjunction with Russia and France, after the Chino-Japanese war show that it is absolutely necessary to eliminate such possession completely if Japan is to restore immediately complete peace in the Far East in accordance with the terms of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. If Japan is to look far enough into the future and adopt measures to insure an abiding peace in Eastern Asia she must realize that a strong military base in the hands of a hostile militant power right in the heart of the country cannot in itself fail to be a menacing factor."

CHINA SEEKS OUR HELP.

Would Have United States Take Over Kiau-chau Temporarily.

PEKING, China, Aug. 20.—China today inquired of the United States what its attitude would be toward the cession by Germany to the United

Continued on Page 3.

French Reoccupy Muelhausen, Driving Germans Out with the Bayonet.

OTHER GAINS IN ALSACE

Germans' Position Weakened by the Loss of Gebweiler and Morhange.

CHECK FRENCH IN LORRAINE

Advancing Prussians Intrench Themselves Before Briey, with Support from Metz.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—The reoccupation of Mülhausen, Alsace, by French troops is announced officially here today.

The recapture of the town was preceded today by a very severe battle, during which the French troops took one of the suburbs at the point of the bayonet. They also took as the result of their victory six German cannon and six ammunition wagons.

The official note says the situation in the Vosges Mountains is unchanged. In Upper Alsace the French have occupied Gebweiler, 14 miles southwest of Colmar.

The official announcement continues:

"Our troops have met with brilliant successes in Alsace, especially between Mülhausen and Altkirch.

"In Lorraine, the day was less fortunate for us. Our advanced troops found themselves faced by exceptionally strong positions. They were forced by a counter attack to fall back in a body, which is solidly established on the Seille, and along the canal from the Marne to the Rhine."

The situation in the Duchy of Luxemburg and in Belgium is unchanged.

German Losses Heavy.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 21.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Belfort, by way of Paris, says:

"The battles around Mülhausen have been particularly bloody for the Germans who, knowing the French would spare as much as possible the Alsatians and their property, hid themselves in houses protected by the Red Cross, whence they fired upon the French.

"The French directed a violent rifle and artillery fire upon their assailants, causing veritable carnage. Every German leaving the houses was shot down.

"A battery of six guns, with their caissons filled with ammunition, was captured from the Germans. They were taken to Belfort, where crowds of curious people gathered to see them. Eighteen other guns captured today are expected to reach Belfort tomorrow, together with 600 prisoners."

VALUE OF FRENCH VICTORIES.

Paris Believes German Position in Alsace Now Dangerous.

By G. H. PERRIS,

NEW YORK TIMES-London Daily Chronicle War Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—Rumors that there has been prolonged and severe fighting in southern Alsace are to some extent confirmed this afternoon by an official dispatch saying that Mülhausen has been reoccupied by the French after a stiff action, in the course of which six cannon and six artillery wagons were captured. Again a French bayonet charge proved irresistible.

German Position Endangered.

Though the Germans have held out so long, and must therefore be in strong force, their position in southern Alsace is becoming somewhat dangerous. It is true that the French have lost the village of Ville, at the head of one of the branch lines of railway leading from the Vosges Mountains to Shlestadt, but by way of compensation they have taken Gebweiler, a textile manufacturing town of 14,000 inhabitants and the largest industrial centre in Alsace after Mülhausen.

With the French fixed at Gebweiler, Cerney, Thann, and Mülhausen, there would seem to be no safe German position west of the Rhine and south of Colmar. The old village of Morhange, which has just been occupied, has been made in recent years a considerable German garrison town, covering the important strategic railway centre of Benestroff, whence forces could be thrown by several lines upon the frontier. Large barracks and magazines overlook the dull country, much cut up by lakes and streams. Château Salins and Delme, otherwise less important and detached places, have recently been connected by a strategic railway.

The most advanced of the positions that have been captured was just such a little inferno as that described by Lieut. Bilse in "Aus einer kleinen Garnison." Many of the old French population had emigrated, and the remainder were very restive under their German masters.

Looking still further north, a slow German advance is reported in the region of Longwy and Briey. The Temps says that the Germans have intrenched themselves before Briey, with support from the garrison of Metz.

Positions Deemed Impregnable.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 20 (Dispatch to The London Standard).—All French and German military writers have concurred hitherto in considering the country about Mülhausen as almost impregnable, and it will be interesting to learn how the French success was achieved. The public scarcely recognizes the importance of the feat, which reflects immense credit on the staff which conceived it and the gallantry of the troops in executing it.

Far from seeking to exaggerate victories, the Government notices are sober, almost to excess, in reporting doings at the front.

As for the army in Belgium, nobody has any idea, even approximately, of the disposition of the French, British and Belgian forces.

French Victory Near Luneville.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—A dispatch to The Times from Paris says that the first point at which the Germans crossed the French frontier was at Cirey-sur-Vesouse. Since then there has been continued fighting in that region until a day or two ago when it ended in the victorious advance of the French forces, who inflicted a decisive defeat on the enemy and drove them back across the frontier east of Lunéville.

The correspondent says that the laconic reports of the French Minister of War give little idea of the desperate struggle that occured around the handful of villages scattered along the French border. Point after point was taken and retaken by one side or the other.

He gives the following story of the fighting at the village of Badonviller, as told by the villagers:

"The village was occupied by a battalion of chasseurs as a covering force and was prepared for defense by numerous trenches. The battle began on Aug. 10. The Germans bombarded the village compelling the chasseurs to evacuate it. The latter retired on Celles and afterward took up a position on Donan Ridge.

"After nightfall the Germans increased the bombardment and the inhabitants sought refuge in cellars as a continuous rain of shells kept wrecking the houses and setting them afire. It was a terrible sight. Women fell on their knees and prayed, while children cried piteously.

"The chasseurs retired defending every house, foot by foot, and making the Germans feel their fire. The sun rose on a village in ruins. It had been under bombardment fifteen hours. When the Germans entered they fired first on all the windows and down loopholes into the cellars. No corner was spared."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Aug. 20 (Dispatch to the London Daily News).—A private message from Berlin states that forty-eight trains were required to convey the Austrian troops for use against France to Leopoldshöhe, near Basle, and that eight Austrian regiments also proceeded to Baden, via Constance.

WATCH SKY FOR MESSAGES.

British Public Told to be on Lookout for Aeroplane Notes.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Aeroplanes now are playing the part in war which formerly only carrier pigeons could perform, and seem to have greater possibilities than pigeons.

An official notification issued tonight to the people of England requests them to be watchful for messages dropped from aeroplanes, describes the peculiar wrappings which will inclose messages and instructs the finders to forward them immediately to the addresses they bear.

French aeroplanes scattered messages to the inhabitants of Alsace in the early days of the war, and the Russians adopted the same method for announcing the proclamation of Emperor Nicholas to the Poles.

BAYONETS WITH TEETH.

Germans Said to be Using a Terrible Weapon.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 21.—The Daily Mail's Brussels correspondent telegraphs:

"The Germans are using a bayonet with teeth on it, which slips in easily but tears the flesh to pieces in the process of withdrawal.

"On the other hand, the Prussian bullet, by reason of its extreme pointedness, is saving the Red Cross much work. Extractions have been reduced 25 per cent., the bullet passing clean through more often than not."

Belgians Withdraw as the German Host Advances.

HEADQUARTERS GIVEN UP

Abandonment of Louvain Leaves the Capital an Easy Prey for the Invaders.

ENTER WITHOUT RESISTANCE

Belgians Hint Their Retirement Fits Into the Big Campaign Plan of the Allies.

PARIS, Aug. 20, 11 P. M.—The German cavalry have occupied Brussels. This official announcement was made tonight.

Strong columns are following up this movement.

The Belgian Army is retiring on Antwerp without having been engaged by the Germans.

The official statement says:

"In conformity with a prearranged plan, the Belgian field army retreated to the intrenched camp of Antwerp, after brilliantly fulfilling their duty.

"Antwerp has a double role. It is a formidable intrenched camp, fortified on most modern lines, and is the base from which the Belgian army can threaten the German flank and co-operate effectively with the allies.

"The Antwerp defenses consist of three fortifications, whose power of resistance can be heightened by flooding a large area around all the works. Antwerp is fully equipped with the most perfect appliances.

"To besiege the fortress the Germans would have to detach imposing forces and a large siege train. This they are not likely to do. If they do not, they will be obliged to cover themselves against the operations of the Belgian Army, which is intact, thanks to the skilful retreat and augmented by the Antwerp garrison.

Liege Forts Holding Out.

It is to e added that the Liege forts still hold out. Those at Namur have not yet been attacked. They are as strong as the forts at Liege and have been considerably strengthened in the last two weeks.

"From this it would seem that the advancing German armies are caught between the positions of Namur and Antwerp, a distance from each other of thirty-five miles, as the crow flies.

"The German situation is, then, a difficult one, since they lack the chief postulates of a plan of march through Belgium. Namely, free passage of the Meuse, a route by Liege and Namur, and inaction on the part of the Belgian Army."

No Resistance Offered by City.

NEW YORK TIMES-London Daily Chronicle War Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GHENT, Aug. 20.—The Prussian cavalry this morning were very active along the whole front of the allies. Small bodies of Uhlans have been close around Brussels and also in the neighborhood of Malines, (thirteen miles northeast of Brussels.) My information does not enable me to say whether Malines is still occupied by the Belgians.

A German aeroplane flew over Brussels this morning and was seen at Ghent.

Just as I was leaving Brussels for the coast today [the censor has here evidently elided the words, "the German cavalry entered Brussels."] They met with no resistance, in accordance with instructions of the Belgian authorities. They were, however, coldly received. The streets were deserted and some brave persons manifested their grief by draping the national flag with black.

ANTWERP IS MAKING READY.

Houses Destroyed That Would Shelter Foe—Flood Gates Open.

NEW YORK TIMES-London Daily Chronicle War Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 20.—A correspondent, who left Antwerp this afternoon and made his way over the Dutch frontier, telephones late tonight from Rosendaal that Antwerp is being put in a stage of defense. The woods are cut down over a wide area and the villas are being destroyed outside of the town so as to afford no shelter to the Germans. New earthworks are to be seen everywhere in the fields and part of the country of the fortification line has been flooded.

A party of French staff officers who arrived today were loudly cheered.

Two fast steamers from the Dover-Ostend route lie in the Scheldt to take away the Queen and royal family and Court if the Germans enter the town.

Great herds of cattle have been driven in from the country and are now in the parks, and everything is being done to provision the town.

The Chamber is to meet in the Flemish Opera House and the Senate in the Dutch Theatre.

French Airship Hit by Ninety-seven Bullets In Daring Flight to Drop Bombs in Germany

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Adolphe Pegoud, the noted French aviator, has returned to Paris from the war zone to get a new aeroplane. According to a Paris dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company the wings of Pegoud's old machine were riddled by ninety-seven bullets and two shells when he made a flight of 186 miles into German territory with a military observer.

Pegoud could not say just where he had been except that he recrossed the Rhine and blew up by means of bombs two German convoys.

Capt. Finck, a military aviator, Pegoud said, had destroyed a hangar near Metz and wrecked a Zeppelin, and also destroyed three aeroplanes which were in the hangar.

LOUVAIN SLIMLY DEFENDED.

Only 3,000 Belgians Left There to Check the German Advance.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily News).—Today the Germans occupied Louvain, which was until this morning the headquarters of the Belgian army, and to-morrow they may be in Brussels.

The first hint I got of what was afoot was on returning from Antwerp early in the afternoon. At a crossroads below the railway line I met a whole company of Belgian infantry and artillery marching away from Louvain. They were moving in perfect order except for the dust. The men had not been in action.

Earlier in the day I had noticed an enormous number of loaded motor cars, and it had been whispered that the army headquarters would be transferred immediately.

On my return to Brussels I hurried out toward Louvain. Soon I met many indications of what had happened.

A force of about 3,000 men, or perhaps more, had been left in the trenches to meet the enemy and cover the retreat. With these the Germans, who had advanced by three roads from Diest, Tirlemont, and Hamme-Mille, on the Eghezee road, had a sharp encounter. The Belgians fought stubbornly, and by all accounts their losses were far smaller, as they have been in each encounter, than those of the assailants.

They beat the Germans back at all points in the first attack, and could have held the position, a wounded man told me, against an even greater number for much longer, but in the lull following the attack they drew back quietly. They were well upon their way when the Uhlans rode into the town.

There is a story among the refugees that Louvain has been fired, but that seems hardly likely. At all events, from a distance of about two miles I saw no trace of burning of any extent.

Pitiful Crowds of Refugees.

At this point I was stopped by an enormous crowd of refugees flocking along the Brussels road on foot and in vehicles and by Red Cross cars. The sight was pitiful—of all these people leaving their homes.

By far the greater number were women with young children, whose fathers were at the front. Some were old men and women, driven out by fear begotten by the stories, which have been circulated freely, of German atrocities. These, in fact, have of late been the only items of news that seemed to go uncensored, and it would have been far better if they had been blue-pencilled with the rest.

One woman with two children told me how the Uhlans made their supper of children if they could not get enough to eat, and old men recounted an ancient tale, as old as war itself, of how they roasted people head down over a slow fire.

Fear and ignorance had seized the mob. As I was going out a peasant fired his double-barreled gun at my car, mistaking my fishing hat for a German helmet, and blew the tail lamp to pieces. For fear his indiscretion should lead him into far worse trouble I stopped the car, got the gun from him, and broke it across the breech, for undoubtedly the German soldiers will retaliate upon any civilians who use arms. It is devoutly to be hoped that the notices in the streets of Brussels, telling every one to give up arms to the police, have been obeyed, otherwise there will be serious trouble.

Brussels is now curiously quiet, though big crowds are gathering around the railroad stations to watch the wounded passing through. I do not think the panic will be great here.

In Antwerp in the morning there were hundreds of fugitives near the station who came in from Turnhout, Herenthals, and other places where there had been some fighting, and these were for the most part being sent back by train to their homes, where they are likely to take as little hurt as in the city. None of the many that I spoke to had even seen the German troops, but it is easy to find an excuse for women left alone with children.

Drove Her Sheep Before Her.

A gendarme told me of one old woman who arrived last evening at the barricades, driving six sheep. She did not want the Germans to have them, she explained, and had brought them with her. She was quite willing that the Belgian soldiers should have them if they would keep her safe. Perhaps, she added, the Queen and the Princes might need some of her mutton. Antwerp, however, has good stores of food to last a siege, and the Princes, whom I saw this morning walking through the streets with their tutors, are hardly likely to be in need.

Of the defense of Antwerp it is not necessary to speak. They are as nearly impregnable as any can be, and the force defending them is the strongest in the country, not even excepting Namur.

In a train just leaving Brussels are about 300 wounded Belgian soldiers, going to Ghent to large hospitals which are being mostly run by Belgian and French nurses.

German Officers Are Targets.

Details of the fighting are difficult to get, for no soldier ever knows what happens outside of his own experience; but the field guns seem to have done deadly work on the advancing Germany infantry, and the policy of shooting at officers was kept up, as at Liege.

As I went to Antwerp early this morning a great German monoplane, with curved wings and fan-shaped tail, followed the railway lines, keeping exact pace with the express train, from outside Brussels till we were half way on our journey. It flew about 3,000 or 4,000 feet up, and every now and then passed through the clouds; but watchful eyes were in it, and if the Germans did not know when they attacked Louvain what the result would be, the Belgians must have concealed their movements very closely. The monoplane was at the time fifteen or twenty miles inside the Belgian lines, and passed directly across the line taken in the afternoon by the retreating troops.

Nearly all the English except residents and the Red Cross contingent, have left Brussels, and the rest will probably follow in the morning. From one of the Red Cross nurses I got this message just before I left:

"Tell them in England that we are cheery and anticipate no danger. Our work is far too useful to the Germans, as well as to the Belgians, for any harm to come to us."

BELGIAN PEASANTS' PANIC.

Abandoned by Their Army, Without Notice, to the Mercy of Germans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 20 (Dispatch to The London Daily News).—We are still waiting, and far too little news is given out. Our nerves are beginning to feel the blank, because rumor fills it too readily.

It should have been a quiet day—a quiet wandering through a picturesque lane well behind the supposed fighting lines of the armies—but, as officially stated, the Germans have occupied the line from Diest to Tirlemont, and cavalry were using this stretch of open country, which seems to have been designed for them, pushing in all directions.

So we came down to a town which a short time ago was filled with troops, but is now empty save for the uneasy crowds at the corners and the shifting swarm at the Mayor's office.

We passed cheerfully out on the big shaded road, confident of a good passage. The feeling changed in that odd way it does in the most peaceful scenery. With a rush down the road came a cyclist wearing a tweed cap. Behind him, 300 yards off, from be-

THE TIMES'S SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCHES FROM THE SCENE OF WAR

hind the trees, stepped a gray-uniformed Uhlan officer, who examined us through his glasses.

The man shouted:

"There are seventeen up there behind the trees! I said good morning, and they didn't answer; so I said it was hot, and the officer said 'Ja!' and there's a car just beyond with bullet holes in it, empty by the road side.

"We turned. In a second or two shots spattered on the road, and we careened back with the cyclist hanging on, bereft of gun and sword.

The Coming of the Uhlans.

"The news made little disturbance. Orders clearly had been given. The Gardes Civiques were drawn up on the steps of the Mayor's office, and all deprived of their guns and swords. Guns were booming steadily from the east over C—. This was our direction. We started out again, but had hardly got out of town, past some elaborate barriers, when straggling peasants began to meet us, crying that the Prussians were close in the woods and that a party had been seen going up the hills on either side. It could hardly be true; at any rate, we were behind the army and ought to be all right."

"We went slowly along the road to make our peaceful character plain. I remember few more thrilling journeys than that slow mile along under the woods, keeping my civilian garb and pipe prominent.

So we came into the next village. The peasants were trickling out of their cottages, driving their cattle, and hurriedly dragging their babies and bundles. A few gallant Gardes Civiques, rather pallid, but full of spirit, stood at the barriers. We ran gently through the village, reassuring where we could, and turned a wide corner. There, standing by the road, leaning on their horses, was a squad of about twelve Uhlans. They were some 200 yards off, and I could not make sure of their uniform. For a moment, so as to cover the retreat of the car, I walked a few yards further and looked through my glasses.

In reply a Uhlan stepped out and lifted his. I let him have a good look to confirm my pacific appearance, and then walked back. The car was already turned and ready around the corner. We swirled back through the village, urging the inhabitants to hurry. Then, on the other side, leaving our car ready, we took position and watched the troops ride in, pull down the Belgian flag, and cut the telegraph wires.

Picking up all the women we could, we were back in A—— to send our news; but nothing could be done. For a time we watched, having laboriously climbed the great church tower, seeing nothing real and a lot of imaginary conflagrations.

Meanwhile guns boomed far off, and refugee villagers began to pour in, a curious pathetic sight. The women had put on their best clothes to save them; the men, too. Later they came in as they were, dragging or carrying children and women just risen from or near childbirth; some had scarfs full of apples or other food.

Villagers Want to Defend Homes.

The rage of the men—and the women, too—is past description. They cursed the invaders, and some of the men were in tears at having been deprived of their arms and at not being allowed to defend their homes. They were long past reasoning with. It was a sane order that deprived even the civic guards of arms and kept them chafing behind the communal steps.

At last the sight of the refugees grew too painful, and we went off to pick up what news we could. Twice we ran to the rear end of D., bringing back loads of untidy children and their mothers. The second time we were trying to get through by a corner a few miles further to E., and had just passed the barrier of faggots and village carts, when at the end of a short cross lane through the cottages on the right I saw the flicker and movement of horses and soldiers sixty yards off. At the same instant a shot came from a cottage, and there was a rush of shrieking women down the lane.

We turned at once and waited. The Uhlans—eight of them—had turned back out of sight, where the cottages ran into the wood. The men shouted to the women to keep indoors. A few stray children ran back and forward in the lane, crying. Then the door of the far cottage opened, and the wounded soldier who had fired the shot was half carried out. He was a fine red-bearded fellow, perspiring, and inarticulate with rage at having missed and with the lust of fighting. We shoved him into the car with a few more women and got back to A.

Meanwhile the thirty Gardes Civiques, shut behind a wooden barrier without arms, exclaimed passionately; the surging, homeless crowd of villagers was talking loudly at the corners, and every now and then a farmer in his shirtsleeves was bicycling furiously in to complain of a house occupied or horses stolen. The outposts were two miles away, and the place was undefended.

Troops Withdrawn Without Notice.

The despair of the populace, unable to do anything, and seeing itself forced to surrender home after home, while forbidden to resist, was a very painful sight. It cannot occur often, for undefended towns, when abandoned, generally have warnings. Here the evening dropped out of the sky in an hour, and they looked around to find their own army gone. There was not even the previous working up of a losing fight. The four real soldiers in town had at once been sent off in a car to X—— at our first warning.

There is bigger news about than these few incidents for three days, but it must not be communicated. For the same reason, while I inclose the names of the places visited, they should not be published. Half today must stay unwritten.

FIND OPENING IN ALLIES' LINE.

Germans' Success Decried by Belgians, Who Deny a Retreat.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—Reports of the fall of Brussels before the German advance were in circulation all day, being forecast by all the information that reached here.

An official announcement, made early, said that the Belgian army had begun to retire in the direction of Antwerp.

It was also stated that east of Namur the Germans had attained the line between Dinant and Neufchateau, while large German forces continue to cross the River Meuse between Liege and Namur. German outposts had occupied Dyle (probably the banks of the Dyle River).

The retirement of the Belgians toward Antwerp was a result of the German movement described.

An official communication, received from Brussels, said:

"The Germans have gained ground on both banks of the River Meuse, and are in contact with the armies of the allies.

"The enemy, finding the routes to the southward strongly held by French and Belgians, discovered an opening to the north. This may entirely change the strategy on both sides.

"The Belgians, having held the invaders in check for fifteen days, have done all that could be expected. Belgian strategy will now be merged into the general plan of the allied armies.

"The retrograde movement does not mean defeat."

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 21.—This information was given out by the official bureau yesterday afternoon:

"The Belgian field army, confronted by superior numbers, has fallen back.

"The Belgian troops have admirably performed their duty in delaying the hostile advance and enabling their allies to complete their concentration."

The proclamation by the Mayor of Brussels is contained in a dispatch to The Daily Mail from its Ostend correspondent:

"Despite the heroic resistance of our troops, aided by the allied armies, it is to be feared that the enemy may occupy Brussels. In the event of such an occurrence I rely upon the population to remain calm and avoid all panic.

"The laws of war forbid the enemy obtaining by force information relating to the national defense. The inhabitants of Brussels have the right to refuse all such information. As long as I live, or am a free agent, I shall endeavor to protect the rights and dignity of my fellow-citizens.

"I pray you to render my task less difficult by abstaining from all hostile acts. Citizens, whatever may befall, listen to your burgomaster. He will not betray you. Long live a free and independent Belgium! Long live Brussels!"

BELGIANS STEADILY RETIRE.

Little Resistance Made as the Germans Push Forward.

By MARTIN H. DONOHOE.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GHENT, Aug. 20, (Dispatch to The London Chronicle.)—Louvain was the next place against which the Germans, as I related last night, flung themselves. Here their task was comparatively light, and Louvain, where, until yesterday, the Belgian headquarters staff had been located, is undefended.

It is a sleepy looking, little mediaeval town, noted for the profundity of its classical learning and the beauty of its Gothic architecture.

A small force of infantry and cavalry held the place as long as possible and then retreated. A number of shots were fired at the Germans by the small defending force.

In the high wooded country the Belgians found an excellent defensive position.

Having cleared Louvain of its forces and occupied the town itself, the Germans pushed forward with great celerity, their cavalry opening out in a pancake and spreading across the country. They ran against the strong Belgian position and the Belgian artillery punished them severely.

Reinforcements were hurried up, and the Germans, with a view to holding on, started to dig themselves into cover. They seemed to be meditating a vigorous attack on the Belgians.

The German guns came into action, but although their shooting showed considerable improvement, as compared with what I saw last week, they were unable to make any impression on the Belgians whose front was protected by farm lands and marshy ground.

Late in the afternoon the Germans withdrew their advanced forces to the other side of Louvain.

A Belgian patrol which had pushed its way cautiously forward, found the town deserted by Germans. Owing to a fear that they might be outflanked if they held on, the Belgians in the afternoon received imperative orders to evacuate their position.

To prevent its being cut off the force, holding Wavre was also ordered to carry out a simultaneous retirement.

Since yesterday I have been without reliable news of the German column which flung back the Belgian left at Diest and the vicinity. Our difficulties in this campaign are very great and in the most favorable circumstances it would be a matter of physical impossibility to follow accurately the varying phases over a front of thirty miles.

The last that I heard of the Germans, who took Diest, was that they had passed westward to Aerschot. From this point they advanced anew, carefully reconnoitered and were last night and early this morning reported to be threatening Malines, (thirteen miles northeast of Brussels.)

Late last evening the main road from Louvain toward Brussels was packed with retreating soldiers and fugitives. Everywhere people had turned light carts to account. To some of those were harnessed teams of dogs, which one sees everywhere in Flanders. Others had attached horses and when animal traction failed, sons and daughters had harnessed themselves to vehicles and were laboriously toiling toward succor, dragging carts, laden with the aged and infirm or weeping mothers with young children and babies in arms.

I conversed with many of these homeless ones, both on the side of the road to Brussels and this morning in Ghent. One man whom I came across said that he lived just outside Louvain and had been working in the fields unaware of the proximity of the Germans. He turned round and saw his house in flames and heard the cries uttered by Uhlans. It was impossible for him to approach his home, so he fled in complete ignorance of the fate of his wife and children.

French Run Into Big Army.

Enormous Prussian forces were flung against the weak point of the line at Louvain. Talking with a French officer, west of Wavre, on Tuesday, I was informed that it was estimated that a force composed of two or three German army corps (60,000 to 90,000 men) was moving between Hasselt, Tongres and Waremme, its object being to break through at any cost.

The advance of this huge force was covered by an immense cavalry screen. It was this advanced cavalry with which the French and Belgians were so hotly engaged all day on Tuesday. The Germans on that particular day were repeatedly attacked and cut up by French dragoons.

The allied cavalry, pursuing the retreating Germans far beyond the advanced posts of the allies, suddenly discovered the presence of a large army. There was nothing for it but to fall back rapidly, and this was accomplished in good order and with practically no loss. The main German advance over a front of about thirty miles appears to have begun at daylight yesterday. At 6 o'clock in the morning I reached an advanced post, anticipating from some of the operations of the previous day that I was about to witness the first great battle of this war. I then found that during the night the situation had completely changed, as it very often does in war.

The pickets of the allied cavalry had been driven in by the German cavalry. They were sent to reconnoitre and returned with the information that they had come in contact with large bodies of Germans moving by routes parallel with the Belgian-French line.

The first shock of the invader was encountered at Diest. This place, which so heroically resisted last week, was fiercely attacked. The old forts and the water moat, which are at the north, formed but weak protection against the heavy fire of the Germans. Shell fire soon rendered the defenses untenable, and the garrison retreated, evacuating the town. The Germans then advanced very cautiously, fearing a surprise. The Belgian cavalry, which was covering the rear guard, had several brushes with their foes, who repeatedly sought to cut them off. The impetuosity of the Belgians led to their charging the foe and incurring great losses.

MINIMIZES BELGIAN RETREAT.

British Embassy Says the Capture of Brussels Is Not Important.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—An official explanation of the Belgian field army's backward movement toward Antwerp was given tonight in this cablegram from London made public by the British Embassy:

"The Belgian field army, being based on Antwerp, has fallen back in that direction in order to cover its communication with that fortress. In anticipation that this might become necessary, the seat of government had already been transferred from Brussels to Antwerp. As Brussels is an undefended city and no longer the seat of government, the fact that the Germans may have occupied it is not of great importance.

"Moreover, the present position of the Belgian field army is a menace to the right flank of any further German advance westward."

The British Embassy here today received from its Foreign Office a summary of the naval and military situation to date. Colville Barclay, the Chargé d'Affaires, sent a copy to Secretary Bryan. It follows:

"Since the declaration of war the fleet has been responsible for the safety of the expeditionary force which completed its disembarkation in France on Aug. 18, which was effected in perfect order and without a casualty.

"The work of the navy in the Atlantic and elsewhere in safeguarding the trade routes is best exemplified by the fact that at Lloyd's yesterday the war risk rate fell to 40 shillings per cent. for almost any voyages of British vessels, whereas the rate to insure freights of corn, paid by steamers from the United States to a British port, is 30 shillings per cent.

"The German fleet outside the Baltic is confined to harbors. English commerce is almost normal; German seaborne commerce is paralyzed.

"The only casualty is the loss of the light cruiser Amphion, blown up by a mine after having sunk the German mine-layer Koenigin Luise. One German submarine has been sunk in the North Sea.

"The military position is as follows:

"The German forces at present extend from north of the neighborhood of Basle, through Liege, to a point in Belgium to the east of Antwerp and near the Dutch frontier. Outstanding features of the operations up to the present have been the delay caused to the contemplated German offensive across the Meuse by the defense of Liege, where the forts are still intact. It has permitted the orderly mobilization and concentration of the French army and the British expeditionary force. German troops have now crossed the Meuse both above and below Liege and are gaining some ground slowly westward, but their advance cavalry has been continually checked by the Belgians.

"In the south, where the German armies are apparently on the defensive, the French are advancing on a long line into Alsace and Lorraine, a great extent of which they now occupy after driving back in several engagements the troops opposed to them."

BRITISH ON FIGHTING LINE?

Paris Thinks They Are Backing Up the Belgian Centre.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—Though an official communication regarding the situation in Belgium is limited to the laconic statement that the Germans are crossing the Meuse between Liege and Namur in large numbers, special dispatches indicate clearly that a great battle has already begun on the arc of a circle twenty miles west of Brussels from Wesemael to Gembloux, with the middle portion between Tirlemont and the ancient battlefield of Ramillies, the scene of most desperate fighting.

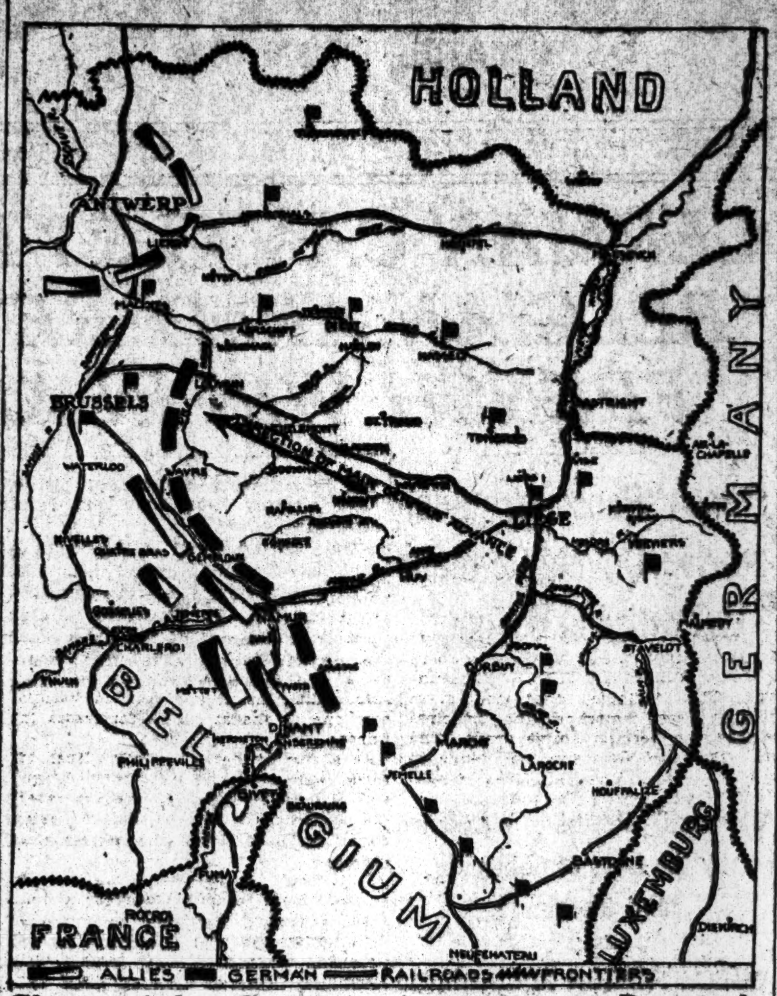

Chart of the German Advance on Brussels

Showing the Approximate Location of the Contending Forces After the City's Fall.

Two days ago the Belgians repulsed the German cavalry around Tirlemont, but the heavy reinforcements, mentioned in the communication, have changed the outpost skirmish into a pitched battle, and the removal of the Government from unfortified Brussels to impregnable Antwerp leaves Belgium a free place for every available man on the firing line.

A dispatch to The Petit Journal says that the British are all there now, and while France holds the south from Namur to Sedan it is likely that the English are coming at full speed from the coast southwest to the now established Belgium right centre, almost exactly on the spot bearing the most glorius name in their history—Waterloo.

There is a remarkable parallel between the present struggle and the campaign of 1814. The coincidence of the centenary—with the difference that France and Germany have changed places—is hailed by the French press as an augury of victory. Nearly all the newspapers also under the heading, "The Terrible Year," publish at the foot of the column containing the official announcements a brief account of the events of the corresponding day in 1870. Yesterday I saw a white-haired Frenchman reading, with tears streaming down his cheeks, of Reichshoffen and the disasters leading to the Metz tragedy. His erect head and his face bright with pride showed the veteran's response to Gen. Joffre's restrained yet eloquent report.

Several rumors tonight report the famous Death's Head Hussars, who were formerly commanded by the Crown Prince at Dantzig, as being annihilated by a Franco-Belgian attack in Belgium and their standard captured.

Another report is that the Household Guards, now commanded by the Crown Prince, were cut to pieces in a fight at Dinant. This bears on the persistent rumor that the heir to the throne is wounded and that the Emperor has gone to his bedside.

From an authoritative source comes a report that conditions in Berlin are getting worse daily; that anger against the war is rising, and that there is a constantly increasing fear that the Socialists are rapidly organizing a revolution.

ALLIES' PLANS DEVELOPING.

Correspondent Calls Situation Satisfactory to the Allies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GHENT, Aug. 19 (Dispatch to the London Daily News).—During the last two days military operations have been energetically pushed forward.

In spite of the lack of official news, I have a conviction that the general situation continues satisfactory and is developing along the lines expected.

The panic caused in the north by the flight of the villagers from the districts in the vicinity of the Belgian lines was entirely unjustified and it is not true that the connections of the Belgian Army with Antwerp have been cut.

One great result achieved in the south is the gathering of the harvest on the left bank of the Meuse.

The Belgian nation has complete confidence in the ultimate success of the struggle.

GERMANY'S PLAN REVEALED.

Secret Government Report Made to the Reichstag in 1893.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 20 (Dispatch to The London Morning Post).—The République Française will publish tomorrow the first extract from a secret report drafted by the German Government in 1893 at a moment when it was endeavoring to carry through the Reichstag a bill providing for an important increase of the land forces.

The report begins with a long speech by the Chancellor, who explained the necessity of the bill by the situation of Germany from the point of view of foreign politics. At that moment, naturally enough, he considers the possibility of the Triple Alliance being opposed by only France and Russia. He lays stress on the disadvantageous character of the German frontiers and argues that the troops at the disposal of the Triple Alliance are inferior by a million to the united arms of Russia and France.

Quality might make up for quantity, he continues, but the reserve divisions of Russia and France are superior to those of Germany. Moreover, in a way Austria and Italy do not risk their all. Germany, on the contrary, stakes her very existence. History has shown that Germany must take the offensive, but the offensive necessitates considerable numerical superiority.

"We cannot march," he says, "on Paris and afterward turn back against Russia. Only a fortnight's or three weeks' march separates Berlin from the eastern frontier of Germany.

"In any case, a short war is a necessity for Germany, as she has neither the wealth of France nor the insensibility which Russia derives from her reserve forces. We must for a long time," he concludes, "deprive our enemy of the desire of reopening the struggle."

LIEGE FORTS SAFE TUESDAY.

So Says a Report Which Has Reached Brussels.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

OSTEND, Aug. 20. (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—News was received in Brussels yesterday that on Tuesday all the Liege forts were holding out.

Work has been resumed in the coal mines of the district. Miners living in Liege go to and from their work without any interference.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The Rotterdam correspondent of The Times reports that a telegram from Maastricht says that Prince Eitel Friedrich, second son of Emperor William, is quartered in the provincial palace at Liege on the footing of the commandant of the First Guards Regiments.

Prince August William, fourth son of the Emperor, who stopped last night at the Grand Hotel in Liege, also arrived at the provincial palace and left by motor car for the front.

Gen. von Kotowe has been appointed the new Governor of Liege.

ANTWERP A SAFER CAPITAL.

Belgian Official Says Retirement from Brussels Is Long-Time Plan.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 20 (Dispatch to The London Standard).—The Temps has interviewed a member of the Brussels Government who said:

"The retirement on Antwerp was considered long ago, for the newly organized Belgian army had not sufficient cavalry to meet the huge curtain of mounted invaders advancing on one or both banks of the Meuse toward Brussels.

"A raid by this cavalry might have reached the capital.

"The more prudent place for the centre of the Government was inside Antwerp. This is an impregnable fortress which could stand a year's siege alone and could resist for an indefinite period with the British fleet keeping the sea open."

FIERCE FIGHT AT AERSCHOT.

Germans Finally Force Belgian Troops to Retire.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—A Reuter dispatch from Ghent, Belgium, says:

"Yesterday's fighting at Aerschot was extremely hot. The appearance of two German aviators was the first intimation that the Germans, who had been repulsed on the previous evening, intended to renew the attack.

"Flying low, the German aviators surveyed the position, and then returned to report. Soon afterward the German infantry, supported by machine guns and artillery, opened a fierce attack. The Belgians were outnumbered but put up a desperate resistance.

"The troops on both sides fought like demons, and the battle soon became a veritable butchery.

"Two Belgian regiments, which had already distingushed themselves in the forts at Liege, held the invaders in check for two hours.

"Both sides were losing heavily when the retreat was sounded.

"Major Gilson, whose nose had been broken by a bullet, took charge of the Belgian rearguard, which fought so stubbornly that only seven out of his force of 288 men returned.

"When Major Gilson reached Ghent a friend suggested telegraphing to his father. At first he refused, remarking that his father would learn about his wound from the newspapers. Finally he consented, saying:

"I am at Ghent. No need to worry. Will quickly rejoin my regiment."

ALSATIAN DEPUTIES ESCAPE.

Wetterle Was Threatened with Trial for Treason to Germany.

PARIS, Aug. 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Abbé Wetterle, the famous Alsatian member of the Reichstag, who was reported to have been shot, reached Paris safely last night, and today relates the story of his escape.

Having been informed that he was to be tried before the High Court in Leipsic for high treason, he hurriedly returned from Switzerland to Colmar. On the eve of the war, at the office of his newspaper, he was able to arrange his business affairs, and then got a friend to lend him his automobile.

After a short stay with his friend Mgr. Kannemgieser, the blind Alsatian Bishop and historian, who seems to have been shot since he safely reached Basle and Pontarlier. On the way he was told that two other Alsatian Deputies to the Reichstag had been seen in the railway station of Strassburg in handcuffs.

Mr. Weill, another Alsatian Deputy who was dining at the Café du Croissant in Paris with Jean Jaurés when the latter was murdered, has volunteered for service with the French troops at the front.

M. Blumenthal, a former member of the Reichstag and ex-Mayor of Colmar, has reached Paris after an exciting journey. As Mayor of Colmar he received on July 31 a package of posters announcing the state of menace of war in Germany. He had the posters put up and afterward left Colmar in a swift automobile, although motoring was prohibited. He was first stopped by a Prussian General, who told him that automobiling was no longer allowed.

"I didn't know that; I'm going to Basle on business," he said.

The General permitted him to pass. At Neubriesach he was stopped again and explained that he was a lawyer going to Switzerland to see a client. The most dangerous halt was a few yards from the Swiss frontier, where he got past the German outposts by flourishing a bundle of official papers.

FRANCE TO PROTEST.

Will Call Attention of Powers to Alleged Atrocities by Germans.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 21.—Telegraphing from Paris, Reuter's correspondent sends the following:

"The French Government is addressing a note to the powers signatory to The Hague convention of October, 1907, pointing out that the German military authorities have violated the articles of the convention in that on the 10th of August this year, according to a communication from the General in command of the eastern forces, German troops dispatched a number of wounded by firing shots in their faces and that the wounds of other injured people were deliberately made worse by being torn open."

The correspondent adds that the note will say further:

"'Also on that same date Bavarian foot soldiers in the Montegrin and Montreux districts systematically fired villages through which they passed without the slightest provocation, and villagers were forced to precede the German scouts on the march.

"'On Aug. 11 German troops burned villages, massacred their inhabitants and drove before them women and children to the battlefield; and on other occasions they murdered prisoners and shot the wounded.

"'The French Government will leave to the earnest consideration of the powers such reprehensible acts and criminal deeds that have never before so dishonored civilized belligerents.'"

PARIS, Aug. 20.—The Government today decided to make a thorough and comprehensive investigation of alleged German cruelties, the list of which is declared here to be increasing day by day. The record is to include all cases since the beginning of the tension between France and Germany. The inquiries will be conducted systematically; witnesses will be heard and their testimony recorded.

La Croix, the Catholic newspaper, declares that the blind Bishop, Mgr. Kannengiesser, alleged to have been shot by the Germans at Istein, in Baden, was an Alsatian and anti-German.

He was accused by the Germans of having in his possession plans of the Fortress of Istein-Glotz, where a large German force is awaiting the advance of the French Army now marching through Upper Alsace. Istein-Glotz is regarded as almost impregnable and is the centre of the ring of German fortifications in that region.

FEARS CRUISER'S VISIT.

Prince Rupert, B. C., Warned Not to Let German Warship Coal.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 20.—The following dispatch was received from Prince Rupert, B. C., late today:

"All banks have been notified by the Hon. J. D. Hazen, Canadian Minister of Marine, of the near approach of a German warship stated to be coming to obtain coal.

"The authorities have been notified not to give aid to the enemy, even under threat of bombardment of the city."

600,000 UNEMPLOYED PROBLEM OF PARIS

Government and Labor Leaders Co-operating to Relieve the Situation.

CITY'S SPIRIT CHEERFUL

But Amusements Are Discouraged—Enough Foreigners to Form Army Corps Apply for Enlistment.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—The food situation continues excellent except for a few things chiefly desired by Americans which the grocers, no longer able to get from England, are giving large orders for in New York. These commodities are chiefly cereals, jar bacon, and crackers, the last being scarce on account of military orders to make vast quantities of prescribed kinds of bread.

Additional information was obtained today concerning the great loss of costumes by opera singers. One famous prima donna has nine trunks now locked in a German shipping office. It is known that the majority of Metropolitan stars patronized German boats. It is considered not unlikely, in view of the fact that all their costumes were made here, that unless the American costumers are able to supply the demand next season the singers will have to appear before the audience in street attire.

Frivolity Frowned Upon.

Despite its good humor, the city positively considers frivolity in extremely bad taste. There is not a single note of music anywhere. Even piano playing is strictly discouraged. Several Americans who were trying to organize a vaudeville benefit for the Red Cross were snubbed by the authorities, who declared that this was not the time for such doings. Several Americans wanting to play a game of billiards at a hotel had an argument with the proprietor on the subject of the propriety of playing in war time.

The Temps, however, appeals for a limited number of theatrical performances for the benefit of theatrical employes, and it is said that several managers, including those of the Opéra and Opéra Comique, are seeking permission to hold weekly patriotic performances, the net proceeds to be given to the Red Cross.

Although there has never been the slightest note of fear or despondency, the feeling of tremendous, almost religious, solemnity is still dominant. The women are taking a pledge not to wear evening gowns until the war has ended.

Many large concerns are paying the salaries of their employes absent at the war. One large laundry concern has opened a branch and given employment to 500 wives of soldiers.

France's Internal Fight.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—A warning issued by the French Government today says that while one great struggle is in progress on the frontiers another fight must be fought in the interior of the country against the misery which follows the disorder in its economical life.

The Prefecture of Police in Paris estimates that there are 600,000 out of work in the French capital and its suburbs, or nearly one-sixth of the total population of the Department of the Seine.

Those who have savings find difficulty in getting hold of them, as they may only draw 5 per cent. of their deposits during the first two weeks, but beginning today they may draw 10 per cent., and it is likely the Government will further liberate the deposits in the banks.

The labor leaders are co-operating with the utmost energy with the Government commission, of which Marcel Sembat is President, to reopen opportunities for work.

At a Cabinet Council today Louis Malvy, Minister of the Interior, reported that steps had been taken in collaboration with the local authorities and large employers to start workshops and labor yards.

Arrangements are being made with the Bank of France to discount commercial paper freely, and all the banks are doing their best to assist business interests.

The Ministers of War and Public Works have promised to do everything to restore the freight services of the railroads and thus facilitate a large resumption of business.

Building to Continue.

All the old men and youths in the building trades are to be put to work finishing buildings under construction. Factories will be reopened, and employ limited forces. Far-reaching, charitable work, supported by the Government, is being organized.

There has been almost complete cessation of orders in the dressmaking, millinery, artificial flower, lace, and embroidery and related industries, which under ordinary circumstances employ over 4 per cent. of the laborers of France. It is hoped that American orders will continue. Many of the larger dressmaking establishments are giving work to their staffs in the making of plain hospital garments for the wounded. This is done at their own expense.

The labor unions in the Department of the Seine and elsewhere in France have opened vast soup kitchens, where those who can pay may have a meal for 4 cents; those who cannot pay are fed for nothing.

The health of Paris is excellent. According to reports of the sanitary authorities, the population of both the city and its suburbs co-operates readily in the measures taken by the health officials, so that there is no danger of epidemics. Advice as to revaccination is very generally followed.

The Academy of Medicine has unanimously adopted a resolution congratulating the authorities upon forbidding the drinking of absinthe—"a poison which destroys or enfeebles the vitality and intellect."

Bluejackets as Police.

The police consider Paris is now the safest city in the world. Bronzed, wiry bluejackets have been brought from the naval ports to supplement the police. The patrols find little to do. Before mobilization the average of daily arrests in the city was 700. This has now dropped to 150.

The Boy Scouts of France, some thousands of them from nine to fifteen years old, have felt badly because, although they were carrying messages for the Red Cross, they were not under orders from the War Office. Adolphe Messimy, the French War Minister, has now taken them under his direction. They still are serving the Red Cross admirably in carrying messages, but they feel that they are in the military service, as their fathers are.

The streets continue to be enlivened with occasional war scenes. A large number of foreign volunteers marched past the Louvre today singing the "Marseillaise." Many of them were youths. The sweethearts and wives of the men enlisting accompanied them to the trains, and they were cheered along the way.

Grecian subjects, to the number of 280, all of whom fought in the recent Balkan wars, as well as a large number of Italians, offered their services today to the French military authorities.

So many men want to enlist under the flag of the republic that it has been found necessary to extend the time limit on acceptances. Otherwise the maximum strength of an army corps would be obtained immediately.

KAISER'S "LAST DROP" SPEECH.

Tells Soldiers Only Victory and Honor Can End the War.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—A Marconi wireless dispatch from Berlin tells of the German Emperor's farewell address to the First Regiment of Foot Guards.

They had assembled, the Emperor said, to pray that German arms might be blessed, so that they should be able to keep the flag of the Fatherland flying despite the envy of its enemies, even if this entailed the sacrificing of the last drop of German blood.

The sword which he had allowed to remain in its sheath decade after decade, and which he now drew, must decide, and he declared it could not be sheathed again without victory and honor. This war found the nation trusting in Almighty God and remembering the glorious days of old.

The commander of the regiment renewed the oath of loyalty and proclaimed the regiment's unquenchable thirst for victory.

DUTCH MAY GO HUNGRY.

Question of Food Supply Causing Anxiety in Holland.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Aug. 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The Hollanders' food supply is causing the authorities considerable anxiety. Unless the North Sea communications improve, their position in a few weeks may be grave.

The Neuwe Rotterdamsche Courant publishes an interview with the Minister of Agriculture and Industry, in which a public warning is given of a coming scarcity.

It appears that the stock of wheat and flour in the country is only sufficient for between two and three weeks, while normal imports have been greatly reduced. All British ships with corn bound for Rotterdam have been taken into London.

Last Monday the Government decided to buy up, if necessary, all the corn lying in Rotterdam harbor, and a first purchase of 13,000,000 kilos has been made. The Dutch crop will afford two and a half months' supply, but at least another month must elapse before any of this is in the hands of the bakers.

Prices are expected to rise shortly, and the public is urged to substitute rice for bread as much as possible.

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BRITAIN HOPES TO GET GERMANY'S TRADE—SAW GERMAN FLEET PUT TO SEA

ALL BRITISH EYES ON GERMANY'S TRADE

Whole Empire Uniting in Movement to Capture the Commerce of Their Foes.

$2,500,000,000 ANNUALLY

Government Gathers Statistics All Over the World to Push Vast Business Conquest.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—While England's army and navy are fighting the Prussian military advance, and with German commerce swept from the seas, those remaining behind are initiating a movement of great importance to capture the German and Austrian trade by invading the world markets to procure for Great Britain a great permanent increase of commerce.

Figures showing the vastness of German exports which fill the newspapers, demonstrate the opportunity that is at hand, and suggest the possibility that America, too, may profit by the situation. It is obvious that German commerce will be paralyzed for many months, possibly for more than a year, during which time the requirements of the world, hitherto met by Germany and Austria, must be filled.

Government Lends Aid.

The movement to capture Germany's trade is being taken up with splendid vigor, and the Government is giving its full official support. The Board of Trade, which is a Government department, is doing everything possible, while the colonial office is gathering information from the dominions as to the character of all previous German imports. The Chamber of Commerce is arranging meetings between manufacturers and the former importers of German goods.

Every newspaper is devoting much space to the situation, and enthusiastically urging the British manufacturers to fight for the trade. The war causes a loss to the English market in Central Europe, and the manufacturers must make this up elsewhere. The most available place is where Germany and Austria formerly predominated.

Total $2,500,000,000.

When England during the last week began to investigate the situation, figures were produced which astounded the public. It was shown that Germany's total exports were nearly $2,500,000,000, which was rather disconcerting to those who had been complacently believing that England was really the greatest manufacturing nation of the world. It also was found that England had been importing great quantities of goods from Germany, even such goods as could be manufactured here.

One characteristic jolt was a discovery of which the general public knew nothing—that Germany exported twice as much cutlery as England, which hitherto had been held to be predominant in the field. The Government and the business men now figure that the loss of Central European British trade can be more than balanced by invasions elsewhere. The newspapers are discussing the possibility of England's grabbing Germany's $170,000,000 worth of American trade.

Opportunity in China.

Another thing that is being emphasized is England's opportunity in China, particularly in Kiau-chau, which has the distinction of being Germany's greatest colonial commercial centre. The German toy trade is one field which England will invade. It runs into millions, and England alone imports millions of pounds worth of toys yearly. There is no chance of England's grabbing all of Germany's export trade, many articles being non-competitive, but it is possible to compete in a great number of things, thus keeping the British factories going and compensating for the losses in Europe.

BOND ISSUE PROPOSED.

Part of Proceeds to Finance a Government Steamship Corporation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The Treasury Department today sent to the Senate Committee on Commerce and to the corresponding committee of the House a draft of a bill embodying the Administration's views as to the purchase of ships by the Government in which to transport American harvests to Europe. The bill looks to the creation of a corporation with $10,000,000 of capital stock, a majority of which would be taken by the Government under a direct appropriation and the minority of which would be offered to the public. In connection with the financing of this corporation it is proposed to issue $30,000,000 of Panama bonds.

This bill would make it possible for the Government to buy a small fleet of vessels if necessary. A high official of the Administration said that with the bill on the statute books it might not be necessary to buy a single ship as the private lines would take steps to avoid having the Government as a competitor by resuming their normal work. In the same way, it was said here today, the introduction of the War Risk bill already had reduced the rates of war insurance, and with the Government authorized to give assurance that radical departure might not be necessary.

The bill as drafted did not quite satisfy the Senators on the Committee of Commerce. They seemed worried about some of the legal and international aspects, and laid the measure aside with the request that Chairman Clarke look into the disputed points and report later.

A political objection that is regarded as grave in some quarters here is the possibility of antagonizing the large German population of the United States. It is suggested that no matter how impartial the Administration's purposes might be, the physical situation in Europe would almost certainly result in the bulk of shipments in the American Government's ships going to Great Britain and France. That, it is thought, might tend to divert German voters next Fall from the Democratic standard.

The Administration is not counting much on popular subscription to the stock, as the profitableness of the venture is uncertain. And it apparently has no intention of reselling all the ships bought at the end of the crisis. It is planned to retain many of them as army transports and the like.

Questions asked of high officials of the Government today did not bring from them any acknowledgement that they were apprehensive that the entrance of the Government into the ocean-carrying trade might result in international complications. But it was apparent that the idea was gaining headway here that it would be a dangerous venture for the United States to undertake to carry foodstuffs in its own ships to countries engaged in hostilities for fear of some violation of neutrality.

One point raised is that if a Government-owned ship should be overhauled by a war vessel of a nation engaged in the European war and the cargo confiscated on the ground that it was contraband and was intended for an enemy, this Government might find itself entangled in the war web.

To a group of callers, who asked as to the necessity of the Government becoming the owner of merchant ships, the President said, today, with a smile:

"Well, you see, we have been in the position of a department store that did not have its own delivery wagons. We are now obliged to provide a delivery system of our own."

To encourage trade with Latin-America, Senator Weeks of Massachusetts, a Republican, today introduced a resolution asking the Department of Commerce to report on the feasibility of sending half a dozen merchant vessels or ships of the navy to South American ports with American samples.

RUSSIAN PORTS SHELLED.

German Fleet Said to Have Bombarded Kronstadt, Viborg and Reval.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Nothing of importance had been heard of the operations of the German fleet in the Baltic since the beginning of the war and the reported occupation of the Aland Islands by the Germans.

An English engineer who has just arrived back from St. Petersburg, and who is a competent authority on naval and military matters, reports that when he left the Russian capital seven days after the declaration of war ships of the German squadron were bombarding Kronstadt, Viborg and Reval.

This is very important information, because Kronstadt is the famous fortress and naval base at the approach to St. Petersburg. Reval is the great naval base at the entrance to the Gulf of Finland, and a place where large sums of money have been expended in forming docks and providing for all the requirements of an important naval establishment, while Viborg is a considerable port in Finland, not far from the Russian frontier and St. Petersburg.

AUSTRIANS ROUT COSSACKS.

Take Miechow, Russian Poland, After Killing or Wounding 400.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Cracow, dated today, says that Austrian troops have occupied the town of Miechow, Russian Poland, after a stiff fight with Cossacks.

The Austrians surprised a detachment of 1,000 Cossacks while they slept and succeeded in killing or wounding 400 of them. The Austrian casualties are given as 140.

According to the Milan correspondent of The Daily Chronicle, the main body of the Montenegrin troops has been incorporated as an army corps in the Servian army. They have entered Herzegovina, near Trebinje.

The Albanian insurgents are moving forward rapidly. They occupy Fiera and are now marching south on Avlona, on the Gulf of Avlona, in the Adriatic.

CHEERS ON THE SERBS.

Grand Duke Nicholas Sends Them Praise for Victory.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—A St. Petersburg dispatch to Reuter's says that Grand Duke Nicholas, commanding the Russian Army, has sent a letter to Prince Alexander of Servia, saying:

"Having received news of the brilliant victory of the Servian Army, I send on behalf of the Pan-Slavic Army cordial congratulations on the first victory which God has given us. The Russian Army shouts to you a vigorous cheer in honor of the victorious Serbs."

MONTENEGRINS PUSH ON.

Continue Advance in Bosnia—Austrian Airmen Drop Bombs.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—A dispatch to the Havas agency says the advance of the Montenegrins in Bosni continues.

The dispatch adds that Austrian aeroplanes Wednesday flew over the mountains and dropped bombs on the Montenegrin forts. The bombs, however, did no damage.

RUSH IN DISCOUNTING.

London Market Busy at 5 1-4 Per Cent.—Gold Arrivals.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The discount market was a shade busier today at 5¼ per cent., but the Bank of England was again overwhelmed with bills and refused to discount them quite early in the morning.

The Bank of England received today £1,030,000 gold in bars and £278,000 in American eagles.

Bar silver was easy at 26d. per ounce.

PARIS, Aug. 20—2:35 P. M.—The Bank of France today reduced its rate of discount from 6 to 5 per cent.

LIEBNECHT NOT EXECUTED.

Bryan Says Report of Socialist Leader's Death Is Untrue.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—Walter Lanfersie, National Secretary of the Socialist Party, received a telegram tonight from William J. Bryan, Secretary of State, saying that the United States Ambassador at Berlin had reported that there was no truth in the rumor that Carl Liebnecht, the German Socialist, had been executed.

A dispatch received from Paris several days ago stated that it was reported there by persons arriving from Berlin that Liebnecht had been brought before a court martial in the German capital and sentenced to be shot because he refused to take up arms for his country.

KAISER URGED LIEGE ATTACK

Emperor and Not Gen. von Emmich Responsible, It Is Said.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 21.—The Paris correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company sends a story, originating in Christiania, which states that Emperor William ordered the attacks on Liege, and that Gen. von Emmich was not responsible for them.

SAW GERMAN FLEET RUSHED OFF TO SEA

American Tourist Counted Ships as They Steamed Out the Day England Declared War.

CUXHAVEN RAZED AND DARK

Heligoland Also Stripped of Buildings — Wounded from Belgium Pouring Into Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—T. Frederick Lee of White Plains, N. Y., has reached London from Germany via Holland with his wife who is a daughter of the late George A. Crossman. They had been motoring in Europe fourteen months. Mr. Lee said:

"We were at Baden when the trouble started. We motored to Strassburg and through Alsace-Lorraine and the French frontier so as to investigate conditions.

"On July 25 we saw Germans starting to mobilize, and in that section they were making elaborate war preparations. We motored through Mainz the day war was declared by England, and went to Hamburg to catch the Imperator only to learn of its cancellation."

[The British censor has here cut out a section. Mr. Lee got to sea on some boat for his account goes on:]

"We were reported surrounded by mines and it was a ticklish situation. We were just off Cuxhaven when a report that Germany had declared war on England reached the German fleet. We heard what we took for firing at sea. They thought England's navy was attacking Heligoland and the entire German High Sea Fleet steamed by us single file to sea. I counted thirteen first-class battleships, five or six cruisers, a hospital ship, twenty-one torpedo boats and a number of destroyers. It was an impressive sight. As the sun was going down they were signaling by searchlights and firing rockets.

"It was thought they were going out to meet the British fleet. Afterward it was discovered the supposed firing was exploding mines.

"There was a fine gray stone hospital on Heligoland but all inmates were taken out and the building razed to the ground. The town of Cuxhaven at the mouth of the Elbe River has many fine churches, hotels and other buildings, but all were leveled to the ground. Nothing over one-story high was allowed to remain. It was forbidden even to strike a match in the city after dark and every light had to be extinguished. The object was to disguise the outlines of the Elbe to prevent the enemy's finding the mouth of the river for the purpose of attacking Kiel and Hamburg.

"The Germans are very apprehensive of the Russians invading Germany via Westphalia, and they think the English will provide transports for the Russian troops. Also it was reported that the Germans had taken practically all the important towns of Poland, which they all want, and they mean to make a stand there. The cry in Germany is 'On to Paris!'

"One thousand four hundred Americans and 1,600 British were stranded in Hamburg. Consul General Morgan issued an appeal for funds, which was largely subscribed to by Germans in Hamburg.

"We left Hamburg on a special train with military protection for Holland. In Holland and all along the German frontier we saw elaborate preparations for defense, with powerful searchlights on high towers, wireless stations, and temporary barracks. The Dutchmen all say they will declare war on Germany immediately if the latter crosses their border. An immense iron chain was stretched across the railroad track at the Holland border, and it was guarded by Dutch soldiers with small field pieces. They took the chain down when they saw our American passports.

"By Aug. 12 1,500 wounded Germans had been brought to hospitals in Hamburg, and I heard that more than 12,000 wounded were in Bremen. All the sleeping cars were being used bringing in the wounded. In Bremen I saw several trainloads of Belgian citizens, prisoners from Liege, and it was reported they would be court-martialed and shot the next day because of alleged atrocities.

"Money is pouring in for Red Cross work and Americans are contributing largely. Americans in Germany, as far as I could find, are in sympathy with the Germans, admiring their 'gameness' in a struggle against the world. Every English word is being struck out, even on bills of fare, and no English or French dishes are allowed. Germans told me they would have 10,000,000 men in the field by the last day of mobilization.

"Surface cars are being run by women, and also women are mail-carriers. Horses and automobiles are being commandeered in large numbers. No petrol is obtainable at any price, and that's why I had to sell my automobile in Germany. There were no exorbitant food prices, and things were quite normal except that American paper was worth only 50 cents on the dollar, but I had no difficulty in buying English gold for paper marks at almost the normal rate.

"The Germans lay great stress on their armored automobiles and machine guns. All the German troops I saw had brand new cowhide boots and new uniforms, and were well equipped in every way. The horses looked fat and sleek."

THE SITUATION IN BELGIUM.

Occupation of Brussels of Small Significance—Perhaps a Decisive Battle in the Dender Valley Three Days Hence.

BY AN ASSOCIATE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

The smashing plunge of the German Army on the Allies' line from Brussels to Waterloo has pushed them back of the strong defensive line of the River Dyle, and is more clearly developing the German plan of operations. It is a principle of military tactics that an army launched on a movement must be pushed through. Any vacillation results in confusion. The battle now going on may be expected to continue until the Germans have broken through and separated the Belgians from their French and British allies, or until they have met an allied force strong enough to turn them back.

While the news is fragmentary, it shows certain definite military moves. The presence of the Guard Corps and of the German heir apparent is significant. For reasons of policy and sentiment it is customary to attach the Guard Corps to the most important army of the country. This indicates that the move through Liege embraces the principal part of the German active army. The rail system of Germany also tends to this conclusion. The main lines of railroad from all North Germany lead to the Dusseldorf-Cologne district. This means that the German armies can be most quickly moved to this district, and can be most readily supplied there.

Five German Army corps, the Fourth, Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, and the Guard Corps have been located west of Liege. The length of line occupied indicates that at least eight corps are on the main line, and probably ten corps. This would make a force of 350,000, which by now is being daily increased by reserve organizations.

The peace locations of the French Army indicate that France could readily move eight corps to oppose this German advance. Until the arrival of the British reinforcements the French were in danger of being outnumbered by the German forces. The withdrawal from the line of the Dyle and the abandonment of Brussels to the Germans indicate that France has taken to heart the lesson of 1870 and that she is depending upon her main line of resistance close enough to home territory to allow her armies to get thoroughly organized before the deciding battle.

In 1870 France attempted to concentrate her forces and to organize her armies on the German border so as to make a rapid invasion of Germany. Due to the careful planning of von Moltke, the Germans concentrated more rapidly than the French, and on Aug. 6, eighteen days after the declaration of war, the Third German Army decisively defeated the First French Army under MacMahon at Worth before it could get properly organized.

The German capture of Brussels, at first reading, would seem to be a great military advantage, but two things lead me to believe that no decision has as yet been reached in the battle between the opposing armies in this district.

First, American refugees were not only allowed to take trains from Paris to the British Channel, but they were allowed to go all the way across France from Switzerland during the concentration of the French army at the border. This would indicate that the French army moved to the front rapidly and satisfactorily, according to the plans previously made. France should therefore have now in this theatre of operation the armies deemed necessary to stay the German advance, also placed in the defensive line selected for this end.

The second reason is that it has been known for many years that Belgium has not planned a prolonged resistance in the field to the passage of a hostile army. In 1887 the Belgian Council of Defense decided that Belgium could count only on holding Antwerp until allies could come to her aid. Antwerp was defended by a continuous bastioned line; this has since been further strengthened by a line of detached forts, entirely surrounding the city, so that Antwerp is now one of the strongest fortresses in Europe.

As a further defense similar lines of forts were constructed about Liege and Namur from 1887 to 1891, in order that a garrison holding them might deny the Valley of the Meuse River to an enemy.

It is very probable that the French General Staff in their plans for a war with Germany have counted on very little assistance from Belgium. The resistance put up so far has been a surprise to all military students, and the delay of the German advance has been of enormous value to the French.

The retirement of a portion of the Belgian Army to Antwerp will guard this city, the present capital of the country, from capture by Germans, and will also threaten the German flank in case of their further advance, requiring the Germans to detach an equal force to oppose the Belgian garrison.

The announcement that three British corps, 90,000 men, have landed on the Continent may be taken as indicating that a much larger force has been dispatched. Great Britain has an able and forceful Secretary of War in Gen. Kitchener, who will undoubtedly send the last man of Great Britain's regular army of 300,000 men to defend the British shores by keeping the Germans busy on the Continent.

It is believed that the Germans will carry their advance still further until they reach the line where the French, reinforced by the British and by the remnants of the Belgian Army, will count the odds in their favor to turn back the German invasion by this route.

Such lines are generally found along rivers. The stream gives a definite line for the distribution of the various corps of the defense, while the position on the hills of the near bank of the stream gives command of the enemies' advance to attack the position. Such a line is given by the Dender River, twenty miles west of Brussels. If this is to be the Allies' main line of defense, the Germans should reach this line within three days, resulting in the deciding battle of the Belgian campaign.

ONE SOLDIER HOLDS VILLAGE.

How the First German Flag Was Captured with Eight Guns.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—The Journal's special correspondent telegraphs from Brussels illustrations of the excellent spirit of the French soldiers, furnished officially by a cavalry commander.

One trooper who had his horse killed in a charge was left behind by his comrades, who, returning some hours later, found him mounting guard at the entrance to the village under the very noses of the German patrol, which fled on the arrival of the French. Asked how he escaped capture, the trooper replied:

"When the enemy came to seize the village I began sentry-go. They thought it was occupied by the French, so did not dare to approach."

The correspondent emphasizes the spirit of cameraderie animating the various sections. For instance, a commander recently ordered an extra ration of 50,000 loaves. The section detailed as bakers being insufficient asked the aid of their comrades, who readily volunteered, though tired by a hard day, and the bread was easily supplied.

The correspondent says it is true that a German officer was found wearing a cartridge belt with explosive bullets, while he received from the prisoner the cheering information that the German Emperor had given orders that all correspondents captured be shot.

He concludes with a tribute to the French commissariat, which presents a curious spectacle with its assortment of auto buses, store delivery vans, wagons, rakish racing cars, and elegant private limousines.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—An officer of a French rifle regiment gives to the Petit Troyen the following account of the capture of the first German flag in Alsace:

"The engagement of the French troops with the Ninety-ninth Brigade of Germans lasted from 5:30 A. M. to 9 at night.

"The artillery combat was terrible. The French 75-millimeter guns made havoc among the German horses, and then reduced the heavy German guns to silence. The gunners were decimated by the French fire and abandoned their pieces, which fell into French hands. The German machine guns from a church steeple continued to ravage the French, but the church was finally demolished.

"At nightfall the French charged the enemy's defense works with irresistible energy, and took it at the point of the bayonet. They established themselves there for the night.

"In this action the Fifth Company of the First Battalion captured a German flag with eight guns, ninety horses, and 537 prisoners, including ten officers."

SEPARATED BY SOLDIERS.

Young Wife and Child Reach London Alone and Penniless.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Mrs. H. P. Martin of Red Bank, N. J., with her baby, 6 months old, arrived at the headquarters of the American Relief Committee today after a trying trip from Magdeburg, Germany. They started from Magdeburg on Aug. 2, Mr. Martin accompanying them. He, however, became separated from his family as the crowd of foreigners was forced into the train. Mrs. Martin protested, she says, that she could not go alone, but the officers told her her husband was in another car.

Mrs. Martin, who is only 19 years old and inexperienced as a traveler, reached Berlin on Aug. 4, where she found her husband was not on board the train. By degrees she worked her way through the army mobilization to Holland and reached London almost penniless. She has been unable to learn anything concerning Mr. Martin who, however, is supposed to still be in Germany.

Mrs. Herbert C. Hoover, Chairman of the Women's Relief Committee, took Mrs. Martin and her baby to her own home.

HOTEL DROPS ALIEN HELP.

Cecil Dismisses Austrians and Germans—American Relief Work.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The Board of Directors of the Hotel Cecil, Limited, is dispensing with the services of all unnaturalized Germans and Austrians in its employment. It is understood that in some of the other large hotels and restaurants the question of similar action is being considered by the management.

The American Women's War Relief Society has leased a factory which will accommodate 200 workers, the intention being to provide employment for that many needy women. They will make garments for soldiers and sailors in hospitals.

The Board of Trade today issued a notice to shipping merchants that the Governor of Nigeria, West Africa, had reported that the German wireless station at Monrovia, Republic of Liberia, was nightly exhibiting a bright electric light which was dangerous to shipping, because it might be mistaken for the Cape Mesurado light.

The British Red Cross Service may be supplemented by another humane mission to the battle fields. The Humane Society asks for funds and volunteers for the Purple Cross, to engage in relief work for horses. It proposes to send men to the front for the purpose of killing badly wounded horses and rescuing others.

The Prince of Wales at the head of a detachment of Grenadier Guards, marched through London today, and was enthusiastically cheered.

GERMANS IN AFRICAN RAID.

Seize Cattle of Natives in British East African Protectorate.

NAIROBI, British East African Protectorate, (via London,) Aug. 20.—A small German force crossed the frontier into British territory today, raiding the natives' cattle.

The British East African Protectorate is a vast area of nearly 250,000 square miles, which is really a colony governed by the imperial authorities. It has a defense force of thirty-four white officers and 1,150 men of the King's African Rifles and a native police force of 1,735 men under thirty-eight English officers.

German East Africa is still bigger in area, having 384,000 square miles. It has a military and police force of 261 Germans and 2,472 native levies, but there are about 4,000 German residents.

LONDON HOTELS SAD AS AMERICANS FLEE

The Ritz Sees a Possible Usefulness as a Hospital—No Other Guests Arriving.

20,000 MORE SOON TO GO

Those Who Stay in England Seek Small Towns — Some of Those Sailing.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Big blocks of empty rooms at many hotels in London indicated today the full meaning of the migration homeward of stranded Americans. Thousands have left since last Saturday, in consequence of which the lobbies and dining rooms are no longer crowded, while the American committee rooms at the Savoy, which ten days ago fairly buzzed with talk of thousands of Americans, are now frequented by only a few hundred persons in the course of a day.

An official of the Ritz said today:

"When the Americans are all gone we don't know what we are going to do, for no guests other than Americans are arriving from the Continent. Perhaps we shall be called on to convert the place into a hospital, as so many hotels in Paris have been made to do."

The marooning of so many Americans has really been a big help to hotels here and the hotel managers are fully aware of that. In the last few days the Kaiser Wilhelm mustaches on German waiters have been shaved off, for that variety of facial adornment has been scorned by Britishers since the declaration of war. German tunes no longer fill hotel dining rooms, being supplanted by American airs.

Joseph P. Day, who had been head of the Transportation Committee, reported today to the Ambassador that 40,000 Americans had left London for America in the last three weeks, while arrangements had been made for the return of 20,000 more in the next week or ten days from English as well as Continental ports. Scores of Americans who had planned to stay in Europe until the late Fall have left London for small hotels in the country, where prices are cheaper.

Among those sailing for America today were Ethel M. Crocker and her brother, William Crocker, of San Francisco, the former in the first class while the brother went second class. Others on the same boat were G. A. Armour, Barret Andrews, Edward G. Blair, William C. Breen and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Borden Harriman and daughter Ethel, Mrs. Frank Havemeyer, Mrs. E. J. Latimer, Mrs. Paul Morton, Miss Eugenie Philbin, Caleb Young Rice and wife, and W. K. Vanderbilt.

Homebound Americans on Saturday will include S. Stanwood Menken and wife, Erskine Hewitt, Columbus Iselin and family, Thomas Hastings and wife, Walter Clark, Mrs. Converse, Robert W. de Forest and wife, and Theodore Hetzler.

CASH HELD UP IN LONDON.

Hitch in Transfer of Money from State Department Here.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—A hitch has occurred over the payment of funds deposited with the State Department which the Relief Commission hopes to straighten out by tomorrow. It appears the Tennessee did not bring an equivalent of amounts deposited by friends in Washington. The Department only telegraphs the embassy that certain amounts have been deposited for certain persons, then the commission gives a check which, according to prearrangement, some local bank will cash.

There is no idea here how much money was deposited with the State Department, so there is a consequent delay over arranging with the bankers for credit, local bankers not having authority so far to make cash payments on the commission's checks and having no idea how great a sum the checks may reach. Neither has the commission authority from Washington to begin payments.

The embassy is receiving thousands of names from the department, giving in detail how much is deposited in Washington, as well as height, weight, color of eyes, &c., of the claimant, constituting a tremendous volume of work, as it includes Americans from all countries. Half a dozen clerks at the embassy are wrestling with this huge mass of material.

Latest reports indicate that the Tennessee has not sailed from Falmouth for Rotterdam, and that Mr. Breckenridge is still awaiting instructions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Henry R. Breckenridge, Assistant Secretary of War, who is in charge of the American Government relief commission that was sent to Europe on the Tennessee and North Carolina, cabled today from Falmouth that he thought he ought to go to Rotterdam, Holland, believing there were Americans there needing funds and transportation. Secretary Garrison wired back to Mr. Breckenridge authorizing him to proceed to Rotterdam in the armored cruiser Tennessee or to the Hook of Holland, whichever Mr. Breckenridge thought was best.

The Tennessee may return from Rotterdam to Falmouth, but it has been virtually decided to send her into the Mediterranean to deliver gold at ports of France, Italy, Spain, and Austria.

The North Carolina will be sent on the mission to Swedish and other northern ports.

A cablegram covering many typewritten pages and giving the names and descriptions of more than 1,000 Americans—every one for whom friends or relatives here had deposited money with the State Department—was dispatched from the department to the embassy at London on Sunday night. Consequently, officials of the department expressed great surprise tonight when informed that there had been delayed payments at London. A force of officials and clerks worked all day Sunday in order to have the descriptions in the hands of the embassy staff on Monday.

HUERTA'S VIEW OF WAR.

Strongest Always Right—Ex-Dictator Dazed by London's Vastness.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Victoriano Huerta, erstwhile dictator of Mexico, was asked today what he thought of the European war. He called for pen and paper, and wrote:

> On the present war in Europe I should not speak. All that can be said is what I have already said in the book of a lady, which is as follows:
>
> "God is always with the strongest—that is to say, the strongest is always in the grace of God. It is for this that one is the strongest."

When asked to speak regarding the Mexican situation, Gen. Huerta closed his lips tightly and made the sign of the cross as if putting the seal on. He said in English: "Excuse me; nothing."

Few persons at the respectable but unostentatious hotel frequented by middle-class provincial merchants where Gen. Huerta is staying suspect that the quiet, little, dark man with the Spanish-looking family was a few weeks ago President of an American republic.

The General seems a trifle dazed and bewildered by the vastness and the noise of London. Soon after breakfast he, with his wife and son and the three daughters of Gen. Blanquet, filled two taxicabs, in which they started on a shopping expedition.

Gen. Huerta has not visited the Mexican Legation, and he has had few callers. If he has wealth, neither the dress nor the scale of living of his party indicates it.

HOLD KIAU-CHAU, IS KAISER'S ORDER

Continued from Page 1.

States of the territory of Kiau-chau for immediate cession thereafter back to China.

The inquiry of the Chinese Government was made to the American Chargé d'Affaires, and it was understood to be based on an intimation from Germany that such a course might solve the problem.

The Chinese Government is not sure that such a programme would meet with the approval of Japan or Great Britain, and the opinion is freely expressed that it will not. But China has informed the United States that no matter what action Japan may take as a result of her ultimatum, the Chinese Republic will preserve an absolutely passive attitude.

Believing that the classes from which the Boxers sprang might succeed in forming small groups which would take advantage of the war to attempt the expulsion of foreigners, China today instructed the provincial authorities to afford all necessary protection to aliens. The press was warned against exciting the people by articles on the war, while discussions on the war are forbidden in public places. Further measures have been taken against the revolutionists, who have begun to renew their activities in several places.

All Japanese subjects left the German protectorate of Kiau-chau yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Officials here were silent today with reference to the inquiry of the Chinese Government as to whether the United States would undertake the transfer of Kiau-chau from Germany to China.

It was hinted in official circles, however, that the United States would not assent to the proposal unless fully assured that such a course would be acceptable to Japan and Great Britain. It was believed that China's inquiry was made to sound the United States Government on behalf of Germany. Only two days ago Haniel von Haimhausen, the German Chargé d'Affaires, expressing what he termed his personal views, suggested that the territory might be ceded to China and a war averted. The Chinese Minister here also has been in conference with Secretary Bryan seeking to ascertain whether the influence of the United States could be exerted to prevent hostilities at the doors of the Chinese Republic.

KIAU-CHAU AN OPEN PORT.

Plan Accredited to Japan—No Land Grab, Says Okuma.

The East and West News Bureau gave out this dispatch from Tokio yesterday:

"Bishop M. C. Harris interviewed Count Okuma, Japan's Premier, who categorically denied territorial ambition or any intention of going beyond Japanese-Chinese waters. The Count insisted on keeping American friendship, asserting that Japan and America were the two powers most interested in the maintenance of China's integrity.

"Baron Sakatani, who is Vice President of the Peace Society, hoped to the last that England, Japan, and America would remain neutral in the European war, to co-operate in insuring trade continuity and restoring peace. He says America is now the only power able to reap any benefit from the situation and enjoy the privilege of being a peace advocate. He believes Japan will insist upon Kiau-chau's being an open port for nations after its restoration to China, and asserts that the world has no reason to entertain any apprehension. The Japanese public is very quiet, showing no animosity whatever toward German residents.

"The press regards as absurd the idea that Japan is aiding England so that she can rely on England in case of war with America. Japanese merchants and financiers believe that Japan can co-operate with America and utilize the present opportunity for pushing the commerce of the two countries in all parts of the world."

GERMANY'S FRIENDLY MOVE.

Asks U. S. to Represent Her in Far East in Event of War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Both Germany and Japan have made tentative arrangements with the United States to represent their interests in the territory of the other when the expected hostilities begin. Japan made the request several days ago, and now Germany has come forward with a similar proposal.

This fact is particularly gratifying to Washington, and is regarded as ample proof that Japan and Germany know that the United States Government has only the friendliest sentiments for them. It will serve to demonstrate also that the Japanese Government desires to remain on the most cordial relations with the United States, and that the German Government is not influenced by reports that sentiment in this country is against Germany.

The United States is now representing all the belligerents in hostile territory except in Russian representation in Germany, which has been intrusted to Spain, and in Belgian representation in Germany, which as far as known here has not been entrusted to any nation. Even the Russian Government, which does not maintain treaty relations with the United States, has asked this Government to represent it in Austria-Hungary.

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BRITISH CRUISER OUTSIDE.

Red Cross Liner Florizel Speaks to the Suffolk Off Fire Island.

Capt. Martin of the Red Cross liner Florizel, which arrived here last night from St. Johns and Halifax, reported that when off Fire Island at 7 P. M. he spoke to the British cruiser Suffolk.

WHY ENGLAND IS SILENT.

New Yorker Herold Says It Is Because 39 Warships Are Lost.

Under a seven-column headline, "Why the English Fleet Is Silent," The New Yorker Herold in its evening edition yesterday printed the following statement in large type on its first page:

"According to a definite report from a reliable source The Herold's dispatch regarding the destruction of thirty-nine ships of the British Navy by a German torpedo flotilla is correct. This fact is said to account for England's silence. Wireless dispatches to this effect were received at Sayville, L. I., yesterday.

"Furthermore, it is claimed in letters arriving here via Holland that three Zeppelins completely destroyed three English dreadnoughts and several smaller vessels in Hull Harbor by means of bombs. Three additional Zeppelins have been built for war use, but it is not stated where these will be sent."

At the Telefunken wireless station at Sayville, L. I., it was said last night that The New Yorker Herold was in error if it said that such a message was received at Sayville yesterday.

"No such message," said the manager of the station, "has been received here today or at any other time."

GOOD WORK OF RAILROAD MEN.

German Belief That Unions Would Hinder Mobilization Laughed At.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—In view of a special message from the President thanking the railway men for their magnificent work during the mobilization—some idea of the nature of this task may be gathered from the statement of a writer from Nancy that he saw fifty-nine trains crammed with soldiers traverse the station within five hours—the Journal publishes an interview with Marcel Bidegaray, Secretary General of the National Railway Syndicate.

M. Bidegaray showed that the railway men's task—for which numerous decorations have been allotted as a reward—began with the preparation of the rolling stock some days before mobilization, with the result that many men were on duty twenty-four and even thirty-six hours consecutively. He concludes:

"It makes me laugh to think the German Staff could imagine the possibility of obstruction of the mobilization by the railway syndicates smarting under the defeat of the 1910 strike. It has been said too much that we syndicates are bearing malice, but I wonder that even the German spies should be stupid enough to believe that Frenchmen would obstruct the national defence."

DUTCH CAPTURE GERMAN FLIER

Patrols Fire on Aeroplane, Bringing It Down at Mostburg.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Aug. 20 (Special Dispatch to The London Daily News).—The German aeroplane, A-29, coming from the direction of Antwerp, was fired on this morning by the Dutch patrol near Mostburg. Three out of five shots took effect. The engine was damaged, and the machine had to descend. A German Lieutenant, who was piloting the machine, was taken prisoner.

CANADA PUTS ON WAR TAX.

Coffee, Sugar, Spirits, and Tobacco to Pay—Some Tariff Changes.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Aug. 20.—Canada's first war budget was presented to Parliament by the Minister of Finance this afternoon. To meet in part a condition where revenues will be less than last year by some $35,000,000, and expenditures greater by more than $60,000,000, war taxes on two of the necessities of life, coffee and sugar, and on two of the luxuries, spirits and tobacco, with minor changes affecting some forty items in the tariff schedules are imposed.

For the balance of the fiscal year revenue from the increased customs and excise taxation is estimated by the Minister at $7,000,000, although on the basis of annual taxation the increase, based on last year's trade figures, aggregates approximately $16,000,000. For the balance of the fiscal year the Government estimates that it will have to raise at least $48,000,000, exclusive of present sources of revenue.

The vote of $50,000,000 for war and defense purposes was put through the resolution stage in just one minute. The Minister of Finance declared that Canada was prepared to spend her last drop of blood and her last dollar for the defense of the empire.

In addition to the $7,000,000 from extra customs and excise taxation to be raised between now and the end of the fiscal year, there will be $15,000,000 available from the increased issue of Dominion notes against a lessened gold reserve.

Mr. White did not specify just how the balance of the money required was to be raised.

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MORE REFUGEES ARRIVE WITH REPORTS OF ADVENTURES IN THE WAR ZONE

2,064 MORE HERE ON REFUGEE SHIPS

Passengers on the France Saw 35,000 British Soldiers Landed Safely at Havre.

$5,000 FUND FOR RED CROSS

E. Van P. Douglases Aided by Stranger—Mme. di Pasquale Returns on the Stampalia.

Two liners, the France and the Stampalia, arrived yesterday from continental ports bringing a total of 2,064 passengers, the majority of whom were American refugees from the war zone. The Stampalia landed her passengers in the forenoon while the French liner docked late in the afternoon.

Many of the women related stories of hardships they had undergone in Paris when the troops were ordered to mobilize. Some had left all their baggage behind in their hurry, while others had their belongings tied up in pillow cases or in cardboard valises purchased in Naples or Havre. Wives of wealthy men and school teachers washed their handkerchiefs and hosiery over night and hung them out to dry on the voyage across to New York.

Capt. Charles Mourrand of the France, which brought 543 first, 384 second, and 447 third class passengers from Havre, gave some interesting details of the English troops' landing in France:

"On Aug. 14 the day we left Havre," said he, "at 4 o'clock 35,000 British soldiers landed there from twenty transports with their artillery, stores, and ammunition without any mishap. It was all done so quietly that no one in Havre except the military officials and the naval commandant of the port knew that the English were coming.

Landing of the British.

"Just after daylight the transports entered the harbor in single file and were warped through the dock gates to the various basins where they were to land. Each vessel had a big number painted on the hull amidships and had its particular quay marked on the plan made by the commandant. The officers and soldiers were all dressed in khaki uniforms and carried their kits in marching order, and were a fine looking lot of men.

"The people of Havre gave them a hearty welcome as they marched through the streets with the bands playing the 'Marseillaise,' and English, Scotch, and Irish music."

Capt. Mourrand added that he did not know where the troops went when they left Havre as all movements of the French Army and the allies were kept secret.

The France was stopped at the mouth of the Channel by French torpedo boats and spoke from English warships on the way across the Atlantic. The last one was sighted at noon yesterday east of Fire Island, and asked the France to hoist her colors and official number, which was complied with, and then the warship replied with answering pennant, "All right."

Most of the first cabin passengers lived on board the France in Havre for ten days from Aug. 4 to Aug. 14, waiting for her to sail. For the last five days in port they paid $10 for their board to the company.

During the voyage the passengers made a collection of $5,000 for the French Red Cross Society in appreciation of the kindness and courtesy they had all received from the agents of the French Line in Paris and Havre and from the Captain, officers, and crew of the France.

When the money was presented to Capt. Mourrand with a set of resolutions he said:

"I thank you from my heart for the great kindness in offering such a large sum for the wounded and sick French soldiers. There will be other wounded men in this war, Germans, Austrians, Russians, Belgians, and British, and I can only accept the money on condition that it is to be used for the International Red Cross and not for the French Red Cross alone."

This was agreed to, and the Captain will take the money back with him on Wednesday when the France sails for Havre.

Those who signed the resolutions were Jules S. Bache, John R. Totten, Daniel W. Kempner, Harry A. Wheeler, Robert Redfield, Judge Norman S. Dike, George H. Carpenter, L. Wessel, Jr., M. H. Kilgallen, Henry Meyer, and Henry Bloch.

Stranger Aided the Douglases.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Van Pelt Douglas of 970 Park Avenue were warm in their praise of the aid given by the French to Americans stranded in the war zone. Although they had letters of credit and a guaranteed account in one of the French banks, they were unable to obtain sufficient money to buy their steamer tickets until a Frenchman, an entire stranger, advanced them money.

"Mr. Douglas and I, with my daughters, were on the Ile d'Oleron, off La Rochelle, when we heard first of the declaration of war," Mrs. Douglas said. "It was too late for the daily train for the northern part of the island, from which the boats leave, and we were forced to make a two and a half hour trip in a carriage. We arrived ten minutes before the boat sailed and got our baggage on board. Just as we sailed the boat train arrived, late, and we put back to take on the passengers. Their baggage was left ashore.

"From La Rochelle we took the night express for Paris. The train was crowded with women and children, many of whom had to stand during the entire trip, which lasted from 8 P. M. until 1 A. M. In Paris we found that our trunks had been placed in a huge pile, which was constantly increasing, owing to the fact that most of the porters had left work to go to war. My son, who was studying art in Paris, succeeded in getting the trunks and wheeled them four miles through Paris to our hotel on a push cart which he got from a concierge. Our trunks were the last that the French military authorities allowed to leave the station.

"The following day I went to my bank in Paris, where I have a guaranteed account, and where I had deposited a letter of credit. All the money I could obtain was 5 per cent. on my letter of credit—some $50. The bank was crowded with Americans, most of whom could not get a single franc on their letters of credit. A Frenchman, who did not know us, loaned us money for two steamer tickets. We got sailings on the Chicago of the French Line and later changed them to the France when we heard that there were cancellations.

"My sons in England had bought sailings on the Baltic, and we sent my daughters to England to sail on the two tickets. Later we got a telegram saying 'Sailings good,' and that is all we know of them."

Paris Banks Cashing Checks.

Francis Campbell of Morgan, Harjes & Co. of Paris, another passenger, said that when he left Paris the financial situation was practically normal and the banks were cashing all checks. The issue of the five, ten, and twenty franc notes by the Bank of France, he said, had done a great deal to alleviate the stringency that existed for the first few days after war had been declared.

"There is plenty of food in Paris," Mr. Campbell went on to say, "and the crops are excellent this year. The city is comparatively calm. I never saw men go to war so seriously in my life."

Mrs. J. Wilson Howe, sister of the President, with her daughter and granddaughter, returned with only two pieces of baggage with them, the remainder having been left in Paris to be sent on later when there might be an opportunity. She was at Dieppe when the war with Germany was proclaimed, and caught the last train to Paris. All three wore deep mourning.

Judge Norman S. Dike of the Kings County Court, who had been in Paris for six weeks before the war broke out, said he had to hurry back for the September term of his court.

"Paris was full of American refugees," he said, "and I was told that 40,000 was a conservative estimate of their number. The greatest difficulty was to obtain passports. I saw one woman, Mrs. Walter J. Haynes, wife of a New York lawyer, faint after waiting eleven hours in the line at the American Embassy to get her passport."

Well-Known Actresses Return.

Among the other passengers were several well-known actresses, including Virginia Harned, Edna Aug, Florence Walton, Margaret F. Gordon, and Ethel Valentine.

Miss Valentine came back without her husband, Jean Jory, a young Frenchman, of 7 East Thirty-second Street. Jory, who took his bride to Paris soon after their secret wedding in New York in June, was sent to the front with his regiment. Miss Valentine, whose home is in St. Louis, made her way to Havre after her husband and all the male members of his family had answered the call to arms. She left her trunks in Paris and arrived here without any baggage.

The Italian liner Stampalia, from Naples and Genoa, had 690 passengers—30 first, 210 second, and 450 third class.

J. W. Beretta, President of the National Bank of Commerce of Laredo, Texas, said he was in Venice when the war started and only gold was accepted. "Travelers' checks," said Mr. Beretta, "were of no more value than pieces of paper. Fortunately, I was provided with a quantity of gold, with which I changed checks for Americans I met to the extent of my resources."

George Chikovich, a naturalized Servian, said he was visiting his home city, Belgrade, when the Servians blew up the bridge over the Save to keep out the Austrians. He was in Sarajebo on the day that the Archduke of Austria and his wife were killed, and left that night for Salonika, and there took a steamer to Brindisi, Italy.

Mme. Bernice di Pasquale, the Metropolitan Opera singer, was another passenger. The prima donna said she cut short her stay in Italy because the country was virtually under martial law and all industry was at a standstill. Mme. di Pasquale is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William James of 780 Riverside Drive.

WALKER D. HINES BACK.

Daughter of Santa Fe Chairman Had Exciting Trip from Munich to Paris.

Walker D. Hines, Chairman of the Executive Committee and General Counsel of the Atchison, Topeko & Santa Fe Railroad, who lives at 122 East Seventieth Street, was among those arriving yesterday on the France. At the last moment he was able to get second cabin accommodations for his wife, his daughter and himself. Mr. Hines served for some time on the Relief Committee in Paris.

Last night in his apartments in the Hotel Netherland he told of the experiences of his family and himself in getting on board the France.

"My 11-year-old daughter, Helen," said Mr. Hines, "had a particularly distressing time, and as we could get no word from her we were very much worried. I am telling this because it is similar to the experiences that thousands of Americans are going through.

"My wife and I were in Paris, and our daughter was in Bavaria, near Munich, with her governess and my wife's sister. We had been in communication with the latter about having Helen meet us, but the developments were so rapid that no plans had been completed.

"Early on July 31 we received a telegram from my wife's sister saying that she was advised to send Helen via Munich and that later she would telegraph hour of arrival in Paris. Then telegraphic communication was cut off and we heard nothing more. Friday afternoon martial law was declared in Germany, and then Germany declared war on Russia. Saturday afternoon France ordered general mobilization to begin the next day, Sunday. These steps disorganized all transportation and communication.

"We heard nothing from Helen all day Saturday. We sent telegrams and letters to friends in Switzerland, (including our Consul at Geneva,) trying to get in communication in that way with Bavaria, and ascertain whether Helen had ever started.

"We heard nothing on Sunday. About 10 o'clock Monday morning, Aug. 3, we received a telephone message from Mr. Dellihs, Director General of the American Express Company in Europe, that Helen had arrived in Paris and was in his office and would come immediately to our apartment. Then we learned of her adventures.

Slept Outdoors on Benches.

"She had started with her governess from Munich early Saturday morning on a train supposed to go through to Paris. The train reached a point near the frontier late in the afternoon and proceeded no further. They succeeded in getting in a fourth-class compartment in a local train, along with seven other Americans fleeing from Germany, and in that way got to the frontier. They walked to a village on the French side of the boundary and got their trunks and baggage hauled there. The village was Blâmont. The inn was very small and the proprietress was suspicious and refused to take them in, so the entire party slept on benches out of doors all of Saturday night. Sunday morning they found there was no prospect of getting a train to Paris except by going to Luneville, which was about nineteen miles away.

Helen was the only one in the party who could speak French. At 4 o'clock Sunday morning she had started out with two of the gentlemen in the party to another village two kilometers away to act as interpreter in an effort to get wagons to take them and their baggage to Luneville. But it was the first day of mobiliation and neither men nor horses could be obtained. So the party walked the thirty kilometers to Luneville, which they reached late Sunday afternoon. All the trunks had to be abandoned in the street at Blâmont. If the trunks haven't been destroyed in the fierce fighting which has taken place there since, they may possibly be recovered, although all efforts to locate them have been fruitless so far.

"Considerable trouble was encountered by the party at various places, and especially at Luneville, in getting past the military guards. Finally they got in a military train at Luneville Sunday night, although it was not certain it would go to Paris or in that direction, and after a ride of twelve hours (three hours being the usual running time) they reached Paris, having been on the road over forty-eight hours from Munich and having lived practically on bread and water.

"Besides Helen and her governess there were in the party Prof. Charles E. Gehlke of Adelbert College, Cleveland, Ohio, Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg and daughter, and a Mr. and Mrs. Kendall.

"Our next problems were to get our 'papers' to permit us to remain in Paris, and also to permit us to leave France and to get passage to America.

Mrs. Hines Stands in Line 13 Hours.

"I had been ill for two weeks, so my wife had to get the 'papers.' To do this she had to stand in line for thirteen hours on Tuesday, Aug. 4, and succeeded in getting the papers about midnight. Her task was particularly difficult because our apartment was in a quarter where there was a large number of foreigners, so that the congestion at the police stations was tremendous.

"We secured passage on the Chicago, due to sail from Havre on Aug. 8. The only trains running were third-class cars, with ten seats in a compartment. No baggage whatever was allowed, except one handbag for each passenger. The schedule time was ten hours, whereas the ordinary schedule of the boat trains is about four hours.

"To avoid these hardships, I engaged an automobile at 800f. to take my party to Havre on Friday, Aug. 7. Thursday night I learned there was a very strong probability that the sailing would be indefinitely delayed. I then canceled our arrangements and waited further developments.

"Then at 5:15 o'clock Thursday afternoon I was told that the France would positively sail from Havre at 1 o'clock the next afternoon, and that I could get accommodations.

"I telegraphed my wife, who packed up, and we paid our bills and left two hours and a half later. We went by rail to Havre, riding all of Thursday night in a day coach, (but fortunately first class,) and arrived there Friday morning about 8 o'clock.

"Upon arrival at Havre we were denied admission to the France on the ground that it was absolutely full, and this notwithstanding the passage ticket we had bought in Paris. It seemed that many people who had given up their rooms during the ten days of uncertainty preceding the departure of the France had taken them again as soon as they heard it was sure to sail. The difficulties in the way of prompt communication with Paris had prevented the Paris office from learning in time of this condition.

"However, we were finally permitted to go aboard and were given second-cabin rooms, although treated as first-cabin passengers in all other respects. We were glad enough to come under these conditions rather than to remain in the uncertainty and tension of life in Paris."

KOEMMENICH IN LUCERNE.

Conductor and Family Safe in Switzerland—W. R. Graces Lose Auto.

The Swiss Consulate, at 100 Fifth Avenue, issued a note of reassurance yesterday to the friends and relatives of Americans, who are war bound in Switzerland. It stated that the little republic was the safest of refuges, and that little trouble was anticipated in getting the Americans back to this country. Thousands, it was pointed out, can get out of Europe, by way of Genoa, and the French and Italian liners sailing from that port should be able to take care of about 3,000 to 4,000 every week.

A cablegram has been received from Louis Koemmenich, conductor of the New York Oratorio Society that he and his family are safe in Lucerne. Arrangements are now being made for Mr. Koemmenich's return, and he will probably sail from Genoa, about Sept. 3.

William R. Grace and his bride, the former Elise Ladew, who were fleeing to Holland from Germany, had their auto confiscated some days ago on the German frontier. The couple were married in June and intended touring Europe for about six months.

Their chauffeur, Joseph Kennedy, a native Long Islander, is probably by this time doing service in the German Army. The soldiers, because of his appearance, suspected that he might be a German and although Kennedy protested that he was an American and born in the United States, he was compelled to accompany the soldiers.

Harvey S. Ladew, a brother of Mrs. Grace, has received a cablegram asking him to send his yacht across the Atlantic to bring back the bride and groom and a few of their friends, who are also stranded.

Mrs. Ogden Brower of Montclair has received a cablegram from her niece, Miss Almena Butman Williams, of New York, saying that she has gone to Paris to enlist as a Red Cross nurse. Miss Williams went abroad a year ago and after spending the Winter in Italy, was in Switzerland when hostilities began. Her parents are dead.

AMERICAN GOLD IN PARIS.

$250,000 for Relief, but Cable Transfers Are Not Paid.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—A quarter million dollars in gold for the American Relief Fund in four kegs and one iron chest was trundled into the Embassy this morning by four gendarmes delegated to meet the American officers from the North Carolina at the Gare St. Lazare. The Embassy's Military Attachés, headed by Major Henry, also met the military train, to which a special car was attached for the Americans, the Prefect at Cherbourg having instructions to facilitate the trip in every way.

The gold remained at the Embassy in the office of Major Cosby several hours, Lieuts. Somerwell, Jouett, and Treat sitting on it as guard while a decision was made on what to do with it. Major Hedekin, who brought it from the North Carolina, was not sure, nor was Mr. Herrick, who hoped to use it for distribution to the list of persons who received cables that money had been deposited for them with the State Department.

Major Hedekin had no duplicate list, so the money was finally carted to the vaults of the Equitable Trust Company, while a line of disgusted persons with cables left, wondering just how the money deposited in Washington would be paid. No one seems to know, Mr. Herrick stating this afternoon that the gold received was part of the Congressional relief fund only—not seriously needed in Paris on account of the aid already rendered, and so likely to be sent to Rome.

Ambassador Willard, who crossed on the Tennessee, came from London with Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, who did not comment on his treatment when leaving Germany. Mr. Willard goes to Madrid tomorrow with his wife and also the new Second Secretary of the Embassy, Sheldon Crosby, former Third Secretary at London and recently Chargé d'Affaires in Siam.

AMERICAN FIRST VOLUNTEER.

Joins French as Interpreter—Sees No Great Value in Brussels.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—The first volunteer accepted by the French Army is an American, M. Kipper of San Francisco, who has lived some years in Paris. He was accepted on the first day of mobilization on account of his ability as a linguist. He is employed as an interpreter and appeared at our Embassy today with a message in full French uniform.

The American Army officers here say they see nothing of military value in the German attempts to occupy Brussels, as Major Henry expressed it, "to capture the city is good only for German publication purposes."

There has been considerable perturbation in French circles over the report, said to emanate from Berlin, that there are 33,000,000 German-Americans. Several papers have been printing the fact. American Consular offices are informing the public that the German-born Americans number only 8,000,000, which number is not likely to produce an effect on American neutrality.

Ambassador Herrick caused President Wilson's address to the nation on preserving neutrality to be posted in the Embassy.

Jules Hedeman and Stephen Lausanne, editors of The Matin, have both gone to the front as ordinary soldiers.

The Duchess de Talleyrand, formerly Anna Gould, with Valentine Thompson, is supporting a workshop for women folk of the soldiers who have no support. They are making hospital shirts and will receive three meals daily. There is accommodation for one hundred.

The Duke de Talleyrand, who is beyond the age limit, but has been accepted as an automobile driver, had an exciting experience a few nights ago. He was held by a civilian guard outside of Paris. He showed his passports and stated his identity. It was of no avail. He was kept a prisoner until morning. The guard explained that he had orders to allow no one to pass and would therefore accept no credentials.

An organization has been formed to furnish meals for stranded models of the Latin Quarter. Mrs. O. H. Harriman, Rodin and Blondel are large contributors.

A letter, brought here by an American refugee from Berlin, gives a graphic account of the life there a few days ago. It says:

"We know Belfort, France's impregnable fortress, has fallen, also Liege. Recruits off to the front all say they will be back in a fortnight. We are told that German ships will sail semi-monthly to New York. We have a horrible account of Belgian atrocities."

The letter concludes:

"Americans are treated very well on account of Mr. Gerard's vigilance."

The most significant statement tonight says: "Nothing the Germans have done has been a surprise. All has been exactly as anticipated."

BANKER COULD GET ONLY $75 IN MILAN

American Consul Finally Aided A. G. Fisher of Baruch & Co.

TROUBLE IN GETTING HOME

Found Himself in Fiume Without a Passport—Finally Got a Steerage Passage on Stampalia.

Caught without a passport in the city where he was born, after Austria-Hungary had declared war, A. G. Fisher, a naturalized American and a member of the banking firm of Baruch & Co. of 20 Broad Street, had a series of adventures before he reached here yesterday on the Italian steamship Stampalia.

"I had gone to Fiume to spend a holiday and visit relatives," said Mr. Fisher at the Knickerbocker. "I had never before found a passport necessary in traveling, and it was absolutely necessary for me to have something of the kind in order to get away. Martial law had been proclaimed. While I am an American citizen, no Continental country recognizes the American citizenship of one of its natives in a time of war, and naturally while as a Hungarian by birth my sympathies are with my relatives, at the same time I am now an American.

"On going to the American consulate in Fiume to obtain a passport I found that the Consul had died two days before. I was told that the best thing I could do would be to get the certificate from the American Embassy in Vienna. This would take ten days. I knew there was an American consulate at Trieste and decided to try there. All the trains had been taken over by the military, and I had to hire an automobile. Arrived at Trieste I learned that the American Deputy Consul, Vincent Bosser, was ill in bed, and was told that nothing could be done until he got well. However, I went to his residence and saw Mrs. Bosser. I got some friends in Trieste to identify me, and Mrs. Bosser got the Consul to sign a statement written on paper bearing the name of the consulate, that I was an American citizen.

"When I got back to Fiume I began to get skeptical about the possibility of getting away. Everybody knew me as a native of the place, and when I read proclamations posted everywhere that no man under 50 years of age would be allowed to leave without a foreign passport I decided my chances were slim. However, I bought my ticket and went to the pier with my trunks.

"When I found a lot of officers and a guard on duty I put on the boldest front I could, and when my passport was demanded I handed over my ticket, my certificate from the Consul, and a card of identification from a New York bank. I thought at first I should not be allowed to pass, but after a short delay they let me board the ship.

"Arrived at Venice, I bought a ticket through to Paris, and left on the last Simplon express. Usually this train is made up at Trieste, but no cars came from there, and we started away from Venice with only an engine, a baggage car, and a sleeper. When we got into Switzerland I bought a newspaper and learned that France was at war. Therefore I reasoned there was no chance of getting past the frontier. As a matter of fact, the train on which I was traveling was held up and not allowed to proceed.

"I got off at Montreux, and there I found many Americans. The banks were closed, and they could not get any money. I looked at the map and decided the only safe route to the United States was by way of Italy, with the preference to Genoa as a port of exit. So I bought a ticket for Genoa.

"The train was crowded with Germans and Italians and was very much delayed. Instead of making the journey in six hours, we took twelve. In Milan I paced up and down or sat on my suit case in the big station for twelve hours, while waiting for my trunk to appear. In the station were piled up 6,000 trunks which had come in from every direction, and anybody could have claimed any of them. Getting money in Milan was difficult, but I was helped by the American Consul, Mr. Stewart, though the bank would let me have only $75.

"Then I found I could not get a ticket on the Stampalia. Finally, through friends, I was enabled after some delay to purchase passage in the steerage. Later I managed to get in a room in the second cabin with three Italians, who insisted upon keeping the porthole closed, and I had to sleep on deck. However, the steamship officers did their utmost to make us all comfortable. Indeed, of the people I was among during my efforts to get out of Europe, the Italians seemed to be willing to do the most for foreigners.

"I found in Switzerland that prices had suddenly gone up. For a room in a hotel for which ordinarily I should have to pay $4 a day I had to pay $10, and I saw an American woman ask for Swiss money for a $50 bill and receive in exchange only $25 worth. Nobody knew whether any bank was good anywhere.

"In Fiume, which is in Hungary, and in Trieste, which is in Austria, nobody when I left had any thought that Austria would have to fight England. There was no idea that the Triple Entente would prove to be an offensive and defensive alliance. As a matter of fact, it was believed there that Servia would yield to the Austrian ultimatum; or that if she didn't, Russia would be quiescent while Austria compelled Servia to yield.

"Three weeks ago last Saturday, when the outside trading of the Austrian exchanges closed at 4 o'clock, the market was strong on the rumor that Servia would accept the Austrian conditions. Two hours later came the news that she had rejected them. The next day I sent a cable, warning our firm of possible demoralization of all foreign exchanges and suggesting caution, although when I did it I really had little grounds for so doing."

MORE AMERICANS FOUND.

State Department's Reports from Consuls in Europe.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Today's dispatches to the State Department report the safety of the following Americans in Europe about whom inquiry has been made:

NEW YORK CITY—Mrs. Crans and child, Barmen; Mrs. W. W. Young, Mrs. Wolff and daughter, Miss Koenig, Dresden; Harry Levine, Madrid; Sadie American, Interlaken; Victor Gerson, Copenhagen; Valentine, Dresden; Gresser and family, Nuernburg.

PHILADELPHIA—Mrs. Conrade and her daughter, Mrs. Jacobsen, Dresden; Thornton Oakley, Marseilles; Anna Guchrist and party, Naples.

BALTIMORE—Mrs. Morrison, Dresden.

NEW JERSEY—Norden of Newton, en route to Rotterdam; Louis and Arthur Roeheringer, New Brunswick, in Dresden; Mrs. Greenwood, Monmouth, Dresden.

WORCESTER, Mass.—George Hutchins, Copenhagen.

PITTSBURGH—Clara Moreland, Venice.

CHICAGO—Ball, en route to Munich; Sobel family, Berlin; Annie Ellison, Christiania.

ST. PAUL—Clement D. Campbell, London.

MINNEAPOLIS—Winworth Williams, London.

CLINTON, Iowa—Leavitt A. Barker, Naples.

OTTUMWA, Iowa—Frank Cresswell and son, Paris.

MEMPHIS—Frank Zuterman, Venice.

FRANKLIN, Ky.—George C. Harris and son, Dresden.

SAN ANTONIO—Anna Gelske, Bremen.

SALISBURY, N. C.—Walker Blackmer and son, Dresden.

Those whose home addresses are not reported:

CARLSBAD.—Henry C. Kenney, Joseph M. Klein, Mrs. Julius [illegible], Mr. and Mrs. Michael Suisman, Mrs. James Spiegel, Mr. and Mrs. Spiegel, Louis Dillinger, Mathilde Strauss, Mrs. E. Furlong, Coline Stern, Mr. and Mrs. Elias Rothstein, William R. Mead, Mrs. William Merriman, Robert Coffin, Emanuel Kasner, Abe Rubel, Louis Memman, A. Lederer, Selma Hirschberg, Mrs. Albert Jaulus, Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig Ellinger.

STUTTGART.—Mamie Carr, Mrs. Paul Welfer, Albert Meurer, William Schnauffer, Otto Trefz, Mrs. Wagner and daughter, H. S. Newcomer, Emma Lembeck, Myer Rosenthal, Constance and Louise Frey, Louise Schuler and daughter, Higgins and family.

LONDON.—Miss Abramson, Frank Cramers, Mrs. James C. Spencer, William M. Collier, Mrs. MacPherson, Miss Donnally, Mrs. Katherine M. Peck, Meta Larch and Louise Westerbell, with family, sailed on Megantic; Louis Becker, William H. Haines, Rebekah Stephens, Mrs. John W. Robinson, Mrs. Laura Cony Dysarts, Mrs. B. B. Clay, Florence Markowitz, Miss Katherine McCarthy, Mrs. Zean Bleaven, E. L. Gunther, Kent White, James H. Furman, wife, and daughter; Warren H. Miller and wife.

VENICE.—Imogene M. Rubel, Edith K. McCabe, Alice W. Allen, Mrs. Rosa Johnson, Helen L. Watkinson, Mrs. Thomas Cochran, Marion D. Buckley, Clementine Bachelder, Mrs. Emma C. McLean, Ida B. Lascelles, Mrs. Burkenghagen, Miss D. C. Hess, Florence Hess.

ZURICH.—Antoine M. Goldberger, Mr. and Mrs. U. Fischer and daughter, Douglas Trowbridge and wife, Mrs. Clair V. Shevard, Fred A. Mettler and family, Mrs. Louis Graf, Albert Bosshard and wife, Mrs. Wells.

BREMEN.—Maria Brockem, Bockum, Lesser Company, Buegless, Goldman, Mrs. Straat, Miss Cohn, Mrs. Spindler, Eugene Bremond.

ROME.—Charles Thilo, Mary Cummings, Anna and Lillia Spratt; Mrs. Semantha Huntley, Ruth Patrick, and W. W. Pratt sailed; Frances Fitzgerald, Bishop Conroy, Emma McLean, Mrs. Sherman Jones, Florence Wadsworth and Mrs. Charles Powers left for Naples; Mary and Grace Griffin left for Milan; Edith Kelly left for Florence; W. H. Whitaker, Thomas Linn, Cochran, and J. H. Fry left for Berlin; Florence Wadsworth, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Ferrata, and William Sisto.

PARIS.—Nell Cornell, Charles Beeson and wife, Fayette McKenzie, Mrs. W. R. Baxter and party, Harry Ruppel and family left; Mrs. Slusher, Mrs. T. B. Garrison, George Petty and family, W. C. Hayes, Mrs. S. R. Berton sailed; Mrs. Mooser and children.

BERLIN.—Mrs. Ethel Parker, Steur, and John Sklar left for Russia; Rose Amarkus, Starights children left; John and Robert Thorpe, and Gen. von Westernhagen.

STETTIN.—Meyn Wilhelm, Frederick Meyn, Mrs. Frieda Holdoff, and Mrs. H. Dunkel.

MUSCOW.—Mrs. John T. Baker.

NAPLES.—Elsie Granger, Ida B. Kingley, Henry Bierhaus, and Louise Dickman.

GOLLNOW.—Mrs. Ida Young.

VIENNA.—Benedict Weiss and wife, Lowenthal Lehmacher, and Wallace Hollander.

GENOA.—Seymer, Winter, J. B. Pratt sails today on Mafalda; Mrs. James B. Pritt, Mary Berry, Elizabeth Purtall, Josephine Kingley, and William Johnson.

GRENOBLE.—Horton and Robbins.

LIMOGES—Raymond, Coopmann, John Hines.

HANOVER—Amelia and Louise G. Mayer, F. Munderfing, Frances Graves, left for Holland; Helene Kuhlmann and parents, Katherine Frankenstein, Anna and Hildegard Sunmar, Charles Rohrig and grandparents, Sophie Merckens, Morris Lowenstein family, Morawski and daughter.

SAN SEBASTIAN—Charles Richardson.

MILAN—Mrs. Emma Carwithin, J. M. Wilbur, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Messler.

AMSTERDAM—Mary Kaester, Baker, Ullmans.

HAMBURG—Mrs. B. D. Gregg and daughter, Dr. Henry Furniss, Carroll T. Houghton, left for Holland; Stewart M. Gow, left for Denmark.

RIPPOLDSAU—Jacob O. Leffler, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Friedman.

FREIBURG—Mrs. John Wilberide.

BADEN BADEN—Carl Heller.

MARSEILLES—Mrs. Antonio Deulara, Vonderheide, sailed.

BERNE—Mrs. Richard Levering.

DINAN—Gilford family.

SWITZERLAND—Martha Berry.

COPENHAGEN—Elizabeth W. Towle, left for New York; Mrs. Karl Cronemeyer, left.

ANTWERP—Rose and Gustave Weil.

ST. PETERSBURG—Barneys, left for Stockholm.

VENICE—Rose, wife, and children.

COLOGNE—Anne Poer.

CHRISTIANIA—Hitt family, sailed.

GENEVA.—Maud Mitchell, Katherine S. Faulkner.

LUCERNE—Isabel Seaton.

THUN—Mrs. Goodwin.

BAVARIA—Elizabeth Cocke.

FALKENSTEIN—Morris Morrison, Dr. Posner.

GOTTINGEN—Mrs. Henry Essex, left.

BAIREUTH—Agnes Daniels, Margaret Wilder, Miss Burgess, reported sick.

GHENT—B. V. Nordberg, left for Bucharest.

MORTARA—Louise Radosavljevik and child.

ROTTERDAM—Gustav Oppenheimer, Mrs. Rath and children, Mrs. Giggs.

STOCKHOLM—Anna and Agnes Broderick, en route to Christiania.

OXFORD—Annie S. Wyeth.

Dispatches to the State Department today reported the following supplemental list of Americans provisionally announced as on board the steamer Principe di Udine, sailing from Genoa on Aug. 12, inquiry as to the safety of whom has been made. Their home addresses were not given:

Theresa M. Gilmore, Mrs. Emilie Geili, Luther Goff, Mrs. John N. Hazard, Emma P. Hofmeister, Nellie R. Hopkins, S. L. Harris, Elizabeth Hiney, J. F. Haley, Mrs. Frederick K. Noepfle, Mrs. Augustus Leeper, Augusta Leeper, Frank E. Luthey, Alva F. Morrisette, Alva F., Julia, and E. Meyer, Anna E. Merrit, A. J. Monray, Joseph Mitchelson, S. E. Mosher, Albert T. Mills, Mrs. K. Oehmsen, Henry Oehmsen, Russell B. Olds, Katherine G. O. Leary, R. C. Phillips, Jr., R. W. Pinto, David J. Post, Jr., and Fanny A. Pitts.

Henry F. Renken, Mrs. Henry F. Renken, Sarah Russell, Zella Roy, Elise St. Bernstrome, the Rev. Sidney Smithe, Charles T. R. Smythe, Nellie M. Stow, Anna E. Spates, Carl Steiger, William Smith, Irene Seed, Mrs. E. O. Tattershall, Fanny and Ruth Tattershall, Julia E. Wessman, Henry D. Weiser, Henry C. Weishe, John K. Wetherby, R. W. Wood, Henrietta Walker, Mrs. G. Cesellwegen, Giuseppe Morrison, Mrs. Ella G. McPhail, Mary Murray, Nicholas Meleney, F. L. McClellan, George B. McClellan, Mrs. George B. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Miller, Mrs. D. S. Mills, Edward C. Monk, Caroline Murphy, Charles McClain, Katherine and Lucy Newhall, William P. Norris, Thomas W. Newbold, Jr., and Prof. W. R. Newbold.

Mrs. W. R. Ohsland, the Rev. G. S. Ortynsky, Bishop Osborne, Abigail Paton, Dr. C. M. Atkins, Emily Bauer, Elizabeth Barr, Eugenia C. Briggs, Elizabeth and Minnie L. Byrne, Mrs. R. M. Birmingham, O. K. Brown, Elizabeth and R. P. Crellin, William Clark, W. B. Conklin, Julia and Helen O. Craver, Mrs. Sara E. Davis, W. W. Dove, Charles S. Dearstyne, Michael F. Ferman, Verda M. Fulmer, Stephen L. Folger and wife, Marion E. Frederickson, Lucinda E. Feeny, Vere Fennell, and Willard J. Freeman.

WELL TREATED IN GERMANY.

Consul General at Rotterdam Denies Reports of Abuses.

ROTTERDAM, Aug. 20, (via London.)—Further arrivals of Americans from Germany are expected here today. They will be welcomed by Soren Listoe, the American Consul General, who will extend all facilities at his command.

Concerning the reported abuses of Americans in Germany, Consul Listoe today made the following statement:

"Americans now arriving here speak highly of the treatment accorded them by the Germans. Those who had trouble were mistaken for Englishmen. There has been no willful abuse, and any instances of hardship were due to the state of war and the precautions thought necessary. The German Government ten days ago notified Burgomasters that they would be held personally responsible for any injury done to Americans and other foreigners."

The total number of Americans stranded and without money in Germany is about 700. Most of them are in Berlin, Munich, and Frankfort-on-Main.

William Guggenheim of New York has given $5,000 to the German Red Cross Society.

Among the Japanese leaving Germany are many officers who formerly served in the German Army and Navy.

It is reported here that the Ruthenians of Russia may take up arms against Russia. According to another report the German Fleet in the Baltic last Sunday captured sixteen Russian sailing ships and one Russian steamer.

According to information from Berlin, the Spanish Government has notified Germany of its strict neutrality, denying at the same time having any treaty with any power.

Another Neutrality Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—A proclamation was issued today setting forth the neutrality of the United States in the war between Belgium and Germany.

NEW PEACE MOVES BY CHURCH COUNCIL

President Urged to Renew Offer of Arbitration at Earliest Opportunity.

BRYAN TREATIES INDORSED

Saturday and Sunday of Prayer for the Softening of Hearts Suggested.

President Wilson's tender of good services to the warring powers of Europe, all of which have received and acknowledged it except Russia, has been indorsed by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America which sent their representative to the President yesterday with expressions of gratitude and an earnest request that he renew the offer at the first favorable opportunity. The message to the President was in the form of resolutions adopted by the Executive and Administrative Committees jointly with the Commission on Peace and Arbitration.

The Rev. Mr. Carroll, who took the message to Washington, also took a letter signed by the Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes, Chairman of the Committee on Peace and Arbitration of the Union of Orthodox Hebrew Congregations in America, and representatives of the New York City Board of Jewish Ministers, indorsing the resolution of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America and joining in its petition to the President to designate a day of prayer.

The position of the Administration against loans by Americans to belligerents also is indorsed by the council, which expresses the belief that such loans would diminish the power of this country to assist other nations that inevitably must suffer from the war. The resolution further reads:

> Be it Resolved, That the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, on behalf of the Protestant Churches of America, appeal to the Free Church Council of Great Britain, to the Protestant Churches of Scotland and Ireland, to the Established Church of England, to the Evangelical and Lutheran Churches of Germany, and to the Evangelical Churches of France to issue appeals in their church services and in their religious press urging all Christian families having relatives in the armies to write them personal letters, exhorting them, whatever may be the provocation of the enemy, to reduce in every possible way the horrors of war; and, further, that steps be taken to secure similar action on the part of the Roman Catholic Church of the United States, appealing to Rome, and also to Roman Catholic Churches of England, Ireland, France, Germany, and Austria, and the Greek Churches of Russia, Greece, and the Balkan States to take similar steps in this matter.

The council also expresses its indorsement of the general principle of the eighteen "Bryan Peace Treaties," providing adequate time for diplomatic investigation and conference, when international difficulties arise, and suggests that the President and the Secretary of State take steps to urge upon the Governments of the world, the adoption of a universal arbitration treaty.

The council also urges the President to repeat his appeal to the people of the United States to remain neutral, and suggests that an early Sunday and the preceding Saturday be designated by the President as a day of united prayer for calmness in the hearts of those filled with passions for war.

POINTS TO WAR ABSURDITY.

Church Peace Union Deplores Unchristian Civilization.

American delegates to the International Conference of the Church Peace Union, which convened at Constance, Germany, on Aug. 2, issued a report and declaration here yesterday, reciting the horrors of war, and reminding Americans what they can contribute to the cause of peace. The declaration, written in London, reads in part:

"We are witnessing the reductio ad absurdum of unchristian civilization, for peace is not to be secured by preparation for war—even if unchristian men compel their brothers in self-defense, and for the sake of sacred treaties, to make ready for war.

"We, in America, have much to contribute henceforth to the common cause, and by our freedom from entangling alliances and from some traditions which in Europe are an inheritance, we may, if we are properly considerate, be able to do and say some things which Europeans cannot."

"BOBBY" GAVE HER BUS FARE.

Penniless Traveler Helped Out by London Policeman.

Dr. and Mrs. L. W. Swope and Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Love and Miss Love, of Pittsburgh, arrived at the Waldorf yesterday from Montreal after a thirteen-day passage in the Allen liner Corinthian from London, which Mrs. Swope and Mrs. Love said had been "crowded but comfortable."

"The management of the hotel in London let us sign meal checks, and we didn't have to do any tipping," said Mrs. Swope. "We would have been willing, but we could get no small change."

"A friend of mine had an unusual experience of the courtesy and kindheartedness of the London 'bobby,'" said Mrs. Love. "Like most Americans, she was unable to get hold of any money during that long bank holiday. One day she wished to go to Oxford Street, and she asked a policeman at the nearest crossing which was the nearest way.

"'Why, mum,' he replied, 'this bus goes right to Hoxford Street.'

"'But I have to walk,' said my friend. 'You see, I have no money and I can't get any.'

"'Bless your 'eart, mum,' said the policeman, 'you couldn't walk it, mum; it's a thruppeny fare. Wait a bit, mum,' and he drew her to the sidewalk. He took out a well worn purse, and solemnly counted out to her three big copper pennies, which he handed to her.

"Of course she took his name and his number, and she told me that as soon as she could get some money she was going to reward that bobby in a way that would make his head swim."

LINER PIERCED BY SHELL.

Mongolian, In with Refugees, Fired On by Mistake.

Special to The New York Times.

HALIFAX, Aug. 20.—More than fifty American citizens, hurrying back to their native land, their holiday trips in England cut short by the outbreak of war, arrived here today on board the Allan liner Mongolian, reporting an exciting trip.

The Allan liner was making her way up the Mersey River on Aug. 5 to load freight at Liverpool for Halifax. Due to a misunderstanding at one of the river forts, a shot was fired at the Mongolian, which had been passed by the authorities and was flying signals to that effect. The shell struck the Mongolian in the forepeak and passed through the starboard side and out the port side. Had the shell struck the Mongolian ten feet higher it would have passed through her forecastle, where a number of the crew were at the time. It was not until four days later that the Mongolian's damaged plates were properly replaced and she was able to put to sea.

Most of the passengers left for the States tonight by train. Among the passengers bound for New York were Charles H. Munson of Fairport, N. Y., and Adolphe Schuyler.

Mr. Schuyler said: "I am German born, but I am not afraid to let the world know my opinion. The Kaiser has gone mad."

160 REACH THE HAGUE.

Americans Coming from Munich Were Twice Held Up.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 20.—One hundred and sixty American refugees arrived this morning. They left Munich on Tuesday night and were suddenly held up at Frankfort, where soldiers went through, demanding every passport. They were held up again at Cologne.

Aeroplanes are reported dropping bombs.

Among those registered at the American legation today are Joseph Altsheler and family, E. Clarence Jones, Lee McClung, of New York, William Ridgway and family of Chicago, Mrs. Arthur Orr and daughters, Eleanor and Elevetia, of Chicago, and Mrs. Philip H. Sheridan and three daughters.

Mr. Jones left tonight for London.

TO SAIL FROM GLASGOW.

Saturday Liners Will Take Nearly All Stranded Americans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Liners from Glasgow bound for New York and Canada will take practically all the stranded Americans away on Saturday.

Nine hundred will sail on one boat for New York, including A. B. Reid, Dr. Calvin Adams, Col. Ernest Benton, Dr. Sarah Davis, Dr. T. McMenamin, Dr. Philip Parsons, Dr. Douglas Summers, the Very Rev. W. Murphy, also the Revs. Joseph Helany, W. McCoy, John Martin, E. Powell, and E. Thompson.

GIVEN TWO HOURS TO LEAVE.

German Refugees Arriving Here Say Belgians Went Mad.

Two men who had to leave Antwerp because they were told their lives were in danger, and who arrived here on the Finland, were discussing their experiences at the Ritz-Carlton yesterday. One, William Grosscurth, a German subject, is in business in Montevideo; the other, who is a Belgian subject, happened to be born of German parents, and he asked that his name be not given. Before the war broke out he had a lot of property in Belgium. Now he does not know whether he is worth anything more than the cash he brought on his person.

Mr. Grosscurth had gone to Germany with his wife. Not being subject to military service, and having business in New York, when war was declared he headed for Belgium, not knowing anything about the plans of the German Army Staff, and found himself in trouble when he got to Antwerp. He had to take refuge on board the Finland three days before she sailed.

"One café was advertising a certain German beer," said Mr. Grosscurth. "A mob smashed the windows and took out the furniture, several women rushed in, tore up the linoleum and ran out with it. It looked as if anybody helped himself to what he saw."

"Our people simply went mad," said the ex-Belgian, who is now without a country. "I saw terrible sights in Antwerp. Luckily my father had gone to Holland three days before the outbreak, and so he is safe. I had about 200 employes in my office, half of them being Germans. I do not know how many of them got away, for the people were wild. Had the authorities only taken some steps to check popular manifestations of dislike, even to the extent of giving Germans twenty-four hours to get away, it would have meant the saving of lots of lives. But I assure you that only two hours were given.

"In my case the notice to leave was delivered in person by the Mayor of our suburb, who told one of my servants that I and my family had been ordered to leave Belgium. Notices were published in the newspapers that if any Germans were found in Antwerp at midnight of that day they would be arrested and shot. I have not the slightest idea as to what I shall do."

HELD IN NORWAY AND SWEDEN

5,000 Americans and Only One Small Ship a Day to England.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—I. N. Vaughan of Richmond, Va., and his wife arrived in London today from Stockholm. They came on the steamer Sterling from Stockholm to Newcastle. The Sterling was especially chartered by a party of fifty Americans. Speaking of the situation in Scandinavia, Mr. Vaughan said:

"There are 5,000 Americans marooned on the Scandinavian Peninsula, and only one regular daily sailing for England. This is a steamer with a capacity of seventy-five passengers. The charges for this passage are exorbitant. Americans in Scandinavia are unable to get news of the war or to communicate with their friends in England or America.

"Americans are scattered through the smaller towns in Norway and Sweden, in addition to those at Christiania and Stockholm. They are unable to get money, and many of them are penniless.

"The Swedes I saw were very friendly to Germany; they were also kind to the Americans over there. The Norwegians are enthusiastic in support of the allies."

Congressman Gardner of the American Relief Committee said today he believed transports could easily be sent by the United States to Bergen, Norway, for the use of Americans on the Peninsula. There would be no danger from mines or other interference, as such vessels could pass to the north of Scotland.

CHRISTIANIA, (via London,) Aug. 20.—There are still between 2,000 and 3,000 Americans here waiting for an opportunity to get home. Many came from Germany and Sweden.

Some are bidding $500 for first-class tickets, but all first and second class accommodations have been taken until October. Americans who came in staterooms are returning in the steerage.

There is no trouble in cashing checks or changing money here.

Registered at Etretat, France.

The Bank of New York, 48 Wall Street, received yesterday a list of Americans who are registered at Etretat, France. The list was mailed by the bank's correspondent in that city. It is as follows:

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Smith, Philadelphia; Miss Howard, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Julius Balke, Chicago; Lorenzo A. Wilson, Jacksonville, Fla.; Mrs. E. Wilson, San Francisco; Miss M. Billing, New York; Mr. and Mrs. W. Crittenden Adams, D. J. Adams, New York; Mrs. M. Richter, New York; Miss H. R. Richter, New York; C. W. Foster, Mrs. Foster, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Fleurot, Miss F. A. Fleurot, Mrs. Fanney Adams Fleurot, Miss Beatrice Wood, New York; Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Frost, E. H. Frost, J. P. Frost, Charleston, S. C.; Mr. and Mrs. Shawn Kelly, baby, and nurse, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Griggs, Arthur K. Griggs, Miss Helen Wilhelm, New York; Mrs. J. B. King, three young ladies, Mr. King, Jr., New York.

STOP COAL FOR THE LEIPZIG.

Steamer Mazatlan Was to Take It Out from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20.—The tramp steamer Mazatlan, which at one time and another has flown the Mexican and German flags, was forbidden today to leave port until she had discharged 500 tons of coal, laden in sacks, which it is alleged was intended to be transferred to the German cruiser Leipzig at sea. The Mazatlan is owned by Frederick Jebson & Co., German shipping agents of this city. She was ostensibly to clear for Mexican ports on the west coast, which is her regular run.

RIDDER FEELS SURE GERMANY WILL WIN

Once Under Way, Army Will Sweep Everything Before It, He Says.

PREDICTS BRUSSELS'S FALL

Thinks a Great Victory Has Been Won and the Belgian Forces May Now Be Discounted.

Herman Ridder in writing of the war situation in the Staats Zeitung this morning says:

"One of the victims of the war died yesterday in Rome. The Pope, bowed down with years, could not withstand the shock of Christendom's unholy strife. His life was devoted to peace and his last prayer was that the warring nations might cease the mighty conflict. A great influence for peace has gone. It is another misfortune in these days of distress.

"The capture of Brussels is all but accomplished. The taking of a nation's capital is almost a national humiliation. One cannot but feel for the Belgians in their hour of adversity. The wrath of war descended upon their heads because it was so ordained that the territory of this valiant little nation stood between Berlin and Paris. No treaty or compact could be written which would protect it in a clash between Germany and France.

"A great victory has been won. The Belgian army has been thrown back upon Antwerp in more or less disorder. For all practical purposes the Belgian forces may now be discounted in the general scheme of things. It would be interesting to know how many French and British troops were engaged in the battle along the Namur line.

"A victory as great as this means much to the German Army. The numerical superiority over the Allies cannot have been very great. The armies of the Meuse and Moselle can now continue their advance. It does seem as if things are progressing very favorably for the German cause. The siege of Antwerp will proceed without affecting the general course of the main campaign considerably.

"The Germans have a tremendous advantage in having but one General Staff, but one directing mind and but one plan of campaign. The Allies, in the face of defeat, will not find the co-ordination so essential in conducting military affairs.

"We German sympathisers may well feel elated over the progress of affairs. Our faith in the power of the German army has not been misplaced. The great machine is still intact. Once under way it will sweep everything before it.

"There is a decided advantage from the point of view of morale to the Imperial Army from its Belgian victories. Winning troops have a habit of continuing to win. They gather impetus from their successes. The Allies undoubtedly have realized the importance of early victory and have made the best resistance possible. They have had sufficient time to make a firm stand. It has been a great victory, no matter what Paris and Brussels have to say about 'strategic retreats.'

"In view of the perfectly steady and consistent advance of the imperial army in Belgium it is amusing to read the comments of the British press upon the developments of the campaign. The Mail says: 'The twentieth day of the German mobilization finds the Kaiser's Generals still, to all appearances, fumbling the prodigious blow which Gen. von Bernhardi led all the world to expect from them within a week.'

"The German Government has in three weeks put 2,000,000 men in the field, clothed and equipped them, and started them on a victorious campaign against its enemies. In its mobilization and in the handling of its vast forces the German General Staff has displayed not only greater attention and thoroughness to details but also greater rapidity than has been discernible on the part of any of the nations now warring upon the Fatherland. The great care which has been spent during the last generation upon the development of Germany's fighting machine is not only now telling in its unbroken advance to its goal, but will tell more and more as the war continues."

WILSON WAITS FOR OPINION.

In Meantime Censorship of Wireless Is Not Withdrawn.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—According to high officials of the Government today, the delay in the settlement of the controversy by the President over the Government censorship of radio stations in the United States is due to the fact that the Attorney General has not rendered an opinion on the points involved. The case now rests on the contention of the German Government that as long as the transatlantic cable lines controlled by the British and French are permitted to operate without restriction, the same privilege should be extended to the German radio companies which operate from this country and have stations at Sayville, Long Island, and Tuckerton, N. J.

For the present the Government apparently has no intention to withdraw its censors from the German stations. No comment was obtainable from Secretary Bryan today in regard to the message he sent to the German-American Chamber of Commerce saying that no license for the operation of the Tuckerton station of the Goldschmidt Company had been obtained as required by Federal law.

INDIANA GERMANS PROTEST.

Ask the President to Remove Censorship from Wireless Stations.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 20.—Joseph Keller, President of the United German Societies of Indianapolis, sent a telegram to President Wilson today asking that censorship be removed from German wireless stations in the United States. It reads as follows:

"In the name of thousands of American citizens of German extraction in the City of Indianapolis I most respectfully ask you to remove the censorship on German-American wireless stations, because any United States censorship of the cables of England and her allies is a farce, as dispatches are brought in through Canada."

Rabbi David Cahn Returns.

Rabbi David Cahn of the Temple Rodelph Sholom, Sixty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, who reached Boston from Hamburg on a freighter several days ago, arrived in this city yesterday. He was at Baden-Baden, Germany, when the war started, and succeeded, after many trying experiences, in reaching Hamburg. At the office of Benjamin Blumenthal, at 35 Nassau Street, who is President of the congregation, the rabbi held a reception, many being summoned to welcome him. It was Rabbi Cahn's first vacation in twenty-five years, and he says it will be his last.

Karlsruhe at Curacoa on Aug. 13.

Seventeen German reservists arrived yesterday from Central America on the Red "D" Line steamship Philadelphia in the hope of being able to get passage to Germany. The Captain of the steamship reported that the German cruiser Karlsruhe called at the island of Curacoa on Aug. 13 to coal and immediately put out to sea.

BEEF MEN ALL DENY FIXING HIGHER PRICE

District Attorney Opens Food Inquiry Before Magistrate McAdoo.

KOSHER DELICATESSEN UP

Dealers Charge That Five Manufacturers Have Raised Prices — Mayor's Committee Acts.

The inquiry before Chief Magistrate McAdoo to determine whether the rise in the prices of food is the result of economic conditions or of a criminal conspiracy in restraint of trade opened yesterday in the Criminal Court Building. F. W. Lyman, district manager for Armour & Co., told the Magistrate that the rise in meat prices was psychological and that while the packers did not fix prices the knowledge of what prices ought to be was in the atmosphere.

The Mayor's committee, of which George W. Perkins is the Chairman, is receiving complaints from those who allege that retailers and wholesalers are taking advantage of the present situation to raise prices. The committee today will present to the District Attorney information against ten bakers who have persisted in short-weighting their bread.

The District Attorney will also receive a complaint from the Live Poultry Dealers' Protective Association that twenty-two cars of live poultry are being held on the rails by the shippers' association awaiting a rise on price.

It is probable that Mr. Whitman will be called upon by the Kosher Delicatessen Dealers' Association to prosecute five manufacturers of delicatessen products, who the dealers charge raised their prices in a way to suggest that their act was the result of an agreement.

The Borough President's Open Market Committee announces that the market spaces will be opened rent free on Sept. 1. There was a slight decline yesterday in some food prices.

District Attorney Whitman opened the proceedings before Magistrate McAdoo. He said many complaints had been received by his office that dealers in food stuffs and other necessities of life had raised prices declaring they were justified by extraordinary trade conditions produced by the war in Europe. As many of these raises were simultaneous and uniform, the complainants believed the dealers were seizing upon the pretext of a war to charge extortionate prices.

Beef Men Deny Advance.

George J. Edwards, District Manager for Swift & Co.; P. L. Hughes, Eastern agent for the Cudahy Packing Company, and F. W. Lyman of Armour & Co. were examined. All denied that there was any price fixing and said that prices were fixed by local conditions, the amount of meat shipments, the demand, and other conditions incident to the trade and were not dictated by the Western house by any arrangement.

Assistant District Attorney William A. De Ford questioned Mr. Edwards at some length. The witness told how prices are set, and added:

"All parties are in active competition and never pay any attention to the wishes of their competitors in making their asking prices."

He said his company, like several other large packers, has a slaughtering plant in Argentina. Mr. Edwards said he attributed high prices to the scarcity of beef.

"I don't think the cattle are in the country," he said.

The reason for the shrinkage in production, he said, might be due to the fact that the farmer is not attracted by prevailing prices, and feed is high. The result is that the raiser would rather give time to harvesting his crops than to getting his livestock on the market. From the great markets, Kansas City, Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Joseph, and Sioux City, during the period between July 18 and Aug. 18 there were received, he said, 209,000 fewer cattle than during the same period last year, 208,000 fewer sheep and lambs, and 507,000 fewer hogs.

The managers of the branch houses fixed the prices for the Cudahy production, according to Mr. Hughes. The central office did not tell the manager at what price to sell. He studied conditions in his locality, knew his market and what his competitors were doing, and fixed his prices accordingly. Mr. Hughes admitted that the branch might hear from the central office when prices were fixed too low.

"Could war affect present prices?" Mr. De Ford asked.

"Only as it affected the imports—the trans-shipments of beef from London and Liverpool."

The war, he said, had not interfered with direct shipments of South American beef One steamship had been held up for some time, but she was now released. As to prices, he thought they were fixed by the buyer and at the figure he would pay. He told how meats deteriorated, and added:

"The buyers make the market, for we have to sell. As a general proposition, the manager tries to get the best he can. We are taking the buyers' price now and losing $1.50 on every hundred pounds. This investigation, the publicity, and all the agitation have made the people believe they are paying too much for meat, and so they are cutting it out. Next week there won't be so much on the market."

Mr. Hughes furnished this statement of the Cudahys' average weekly selling prices for beef per hundred pounds on the New York market:

	1914.	1913.
Week ending July 25	$13.26	$12.86
Week ending Aug. 1	13.07	12.80
Week ending Aug. 8	12.83	12.02
Week ending Aug. 15	13.61	11.79

During the week which ended July 25 hogs cost $9.05 and they sold at $14.46, he said. In the week ended Aug. 1 they cost $8.25 and sold at $16.25; in the week ended Aug. 8 the receipts were 183,600, the cost price $8.30, and the selling price $14.49. In the same week in 1913 hogs were selling at $14.96. During the week ended Aug. 15 the receipts were 265,900, the cost price $9.30, and the selling price $16.40. During the same period a year ago hogs sold at $14.26.

Mr. Lyman gave this list of wholesale prices obtained by Armour & Co.:

Week Ending	Beef.	Hogs.
July 25	$13.31	$14.81
Aug. 1	13.13	15.35
Aug. 8	13.45	17.35
Aug. 15	14.13	18.48

This is a table of beef prices given by Mr. Edwards of Swift & Co.:

July 25	$13.18	Aug. 8	$13.32
Aug. 1	12.49	Aug. 15	14.15

Whitman Gets Complaints.

The meeting of the Mayor's Committee was held in the City Hall at 11 A. M. The meeting discussed the subject of transportation and how best to obtain and distribute information regarding the best substitute foods.

The committee has received copies of a resolution passed by the State Association of Master Bakers opposing any price raising or any diminution in the quality and weight of bread. The association also protests against the increase in the price of material going into bakery products.

On top of the complaint of the poultry men that the Western Shippers Association was holding twenty-two cars from the local market came the complaint of the Kosher delicatessen men that the manufacturers had put up prices. Pastrama, they said, had been raised from 36 to 42 cents a pound, salami from 18 to 22 cents, bologna from 15 to 16 cents, rolled beef from 36 to 40 cents and breasts of beef from 36 to 40 cents. The complaints have been sent to Mr. Whitman.

Chairman Perkins received a call from a delegation of the Paterson Board of Trade. The board wants to co-operate with New York, and believes fresh produce, of which there is a surplus in New Jersey, could be brought into the New York market by freight trolley cars operated at night.

The committee is of the opinion that vacant stores could be rented with advantage and the surplus of produce be distributed to the consumer. The Committee on Transportation promises to arrange for the transportation of stock for those who open up such distributing places.

Raw sugar dropped yesterday, the committee reported, from 6½ to 6 cents. Refined sugar was selling for $7.50 a hundred pounds. The consumer could purchase 3¼ pounds for 25 cents, though in some places grocers were selling at the prices which held when they stocked up.

Fowl dropped 1½ cents, and fish prices went down from 1 to 3 cents during the day. The investigators reported that the best butter was selling at wholesale at 32 cents, a drop of half a cent from Wednesday's prices. It was retailed at from 36 to 38 cents according to location. Flour remains at $7 a barrel, and the housewife was able to make purchases of 3 1-3 pounds for 14 cents. Best eggs sold at from 31½ to 33½ cents a dozen and were retailing at about 7 cents profit.

Native beef dropped from ½ to 1 cent, and could be purchased for 14½ cents wholesale. Lamb remained at 14 cents wholesale. Lamb loins were reduced from 32 to 30 cents, and shoulders of lamb from 24 to 22 cents. Western pork is scarce and unchanged in prices. Mutton dropped from 12½ cents to 11 cents at wholesale. Legs of mutton were retailing at 14 cents, as against 15 on Wednesday. Mutton chops dropped a cent and retailed at 24 cents. Mutton chucks dropped from 11 cents to 9 cents wholesale and the retail price from 20 to 18 cents.

There was a slight upward movement in the vegetable market. String beans went from 7½ cents to 8 cents a quart; peas, wholesale, from 50 cents for twelve quarts to 90 cents, and the retail price from 7½ cents to 10 cent a quart. Peas are scarce at present.

Jobbers, the committee reported, are advising the retailers to stock up on condensed milks. The advance in sugar will mean a rise of one cent a can wholesale. Today the price is $4.50 for four dozen cans, next week, it is predicted, the price will be $5.

Beet Sugar Prices Low.

The domestic sugar producers issued the following statement yesterday:

"Reports appearing in the newspapers within the past few days have asserted that beet sugar producers have been holding their sugar off the market in order to enhance prices, although they are now engaged in manufacturing sugar from this year's crop of beets. The facts are that the only beet sugar factories in operation at the present time are those located in California, where beets mature earlier than in other parts of the country. Outside of this one State, the season for beet sugar manufacture does not begin until October.

"There are nine factories in California which have begun operations within the past two weeks. Telegraphic reports from seven of these factories show that they are shipping sugar to market as fast as it is turned out, and also that all this sugar and all that they will be able to turn out for the next two or three months was contracted for a month or more ago at prices averaging 4.04 cents, or nearly 3¼ cents below the present quoted prices of the refiners for refined sugar in New York. In order to finance their operations, the factories regularly sell as large a portion as possible of their crop in advance. From this it will be seen that the American producers of sugar are in no way responsible for the present high price of sugar."

FEAR OF SHORT SUPPLIES.

Bradstreet's Says Some Advances Were Too Rapid to Last.

Commenting on the unprecedented rise in commodity prices, Bradstreet's will say tomorrow:

"While this country enjoys peace its markets have suffered dislocation to such an extent as a consequence of the European struggle that commodity prices have soared to extraordinarily, indeed to record, high levels. Though the oversea situation may be taken as the direct provocative cause superinducing many of the advances, it cannot in all cases be deemed the sole influence. In fact, psychological conditions, born of fear of short supplies, have been a potent factor in the upward rush.

"That there is a paucity of certain commodities, particularly those affected by the curtailment of imports, is undeniable, but at the same time there is an element in the situation that strongly suggests a disposition on the part of some to charge all that the traffic will bear. Incidentally, some recent trends in a downward direction indicate that numerous early advances were too rapid to last. It is one thing to raise prices to well-nigh prohibitive figures—to affect a seller's market—but it is still another to attract buyers when prices are pegged at peak points.

"Of course, where this country depends on supplies drawn from the disrupted zones, the probabilities are that prices for such exotic articles will continue to bound upward, or at least be subject to frequent change. This statement specifically applies to certain kinds of hides and skins, chemicals, drugs, dyestuffs, alloys for steel, tin, foreign wools and, to some extent, finished textiles."

HOBOKEN HIT HARD BY EUROPE'S WAR

River Street, Which Swarms with Life Usually, Is Like a Deserted Village Now.

SAILORS HAVE LITTLE CASH

Though the Companies Are Caring for Them—Army of Longshoremen Has Left the Town.

These are dull days along River Street in Hoboken. Ordinarily the rush season of the year would be just beginning, with the tourists swarming homeward; but since the war has suspended the sailing of German liners the waterfront in Hoboken resembles a deserted village. Business is almost at a standstill; the rattling of a wagon full of bricks or a drayload of beer over the cobblestones rarely disturbs the quiet of the neighborhood; and here and there about the corner lampposts workmen lounge and wonder when it will be over.

Six big North German Lloyd ships are tied up in Hoboken—the Kaiser Wilhelm II., Grosser Kurfürst, Prinzess Irene, Friedrich der Grosse, Barbarossa, and George Washington. In the Hamburg-American piers to the south of them are the Vaterland, President Lincoln, Pennsylvania, Bohemia, and Koenig Wilhelm II. The inclosures in front of the piers are empty save for one or two gatekeepers and customs officials, and on most of the piers there is very little activity. The employes of the North German Lloyd declare that everything is going on as usual; that they are keeping everybody busy, and that there is no need to worry about conditions at present. But the refutation of that statement is obvious to any one.

Since the war began no one has been allowed on the piers or vessels, except employes of the lines and customs officers. There are perhaps a dozen of these men on duty; but they have little to do. The Burns detectives who guarded the Vaterland in the first days of the war have been withdrawn, and the ships are guarded by employes of the steamship companies. The policemen along the watefront work thirteen hours a day now instead of eight.

The crews of the eleven liners that are tied up at the wharves, several thousand men all told, are kept on board the vessels. They get shore leave every other night; but it is said that since the war started they have received only $1 a week in addition to their food and lodging. So they are not heavy spenders on their night ashore, and it is no wonder that the proprietors of the cafés along the waterfront, no less than the merchants of other wares, complain that business is all but dead.

So far as can be conjectured by landsmen there is nothing for the crews to do but keep the ships clean and to wait for the war to end. The donkey engines, which run the dynamos and pump the water necessary for the ship's use, are kept going; but otherwise there is apparently little to keep the sailors busy. Some of them—not a great many—have obtained work on other liners or about Hoboken, and it is said that the lines have not dismissed any one except those whom they knew are sure of other work.

The pier laborers who unload cargoes are for the most part employed only by the job, and hence the companies are not reponsible for the fact that three or four thousand of them have had nothing to do for the last two weeks. Foremen employed on the piers, who, it is said, often made from $35 to $40 a week, were employed when the war started as special policemen to guard the piers and the steamers. According to report, they are getting only $16 a week now. But that is better fortune than has fallen to the lot of most of the waterfront laborers of Hoboken.

To be sure, the Holland-America and Scandinavian Lines are still running, but the volume of their business is nothing like as great as that of the two big German lines. On the Hamburg-American piers there has been a certain amount of activity since the freighter Bohemia arrived last Saturday with a cargo of crockery and Christmas toys; but the unloading of the Bohemia cannot last forever, and it employs a comparatively small number of men. Persons who know the situation say that most of the longshoremen are only casual laborers, with, as a rule, no families and no homes. Many of them have left town for Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other places where they think they have a better chance. Those of them who have families in Hoboken are in a bad way, for it has been said that three-fourths of the population of the town is dependent on the shipping business in one way or another, and in consequence the whole city is feeling the effects of the war more deeply than perhaps any other town in the country.

Butchers find that there is a good deal less meat eaten in the waterfront districts than there was last month, and if the pessimistic remarks of restaurant keepers may be credited, nobody is eating much of anything.

The piers, which are swarming usually with drays and wagons and passengers, are now empty save for the scattered watchmen; and along River Street, where the traffic in the Summer is ordinarily crowded and incessant, the storekeepers lounge in their doorways and read the war news. The only persons who are really busy are the newsboys, scurrying about with the latest war news from the German press; and the population of Hoboken, too one-sided to get up much of an argument, reads the dispatches from Belgium and wonders when the town is going to get a chance to work again.

FOR RED CROSS SHIP.

Roslyn Nursing Association Plans to Obtain Funds.

Special to The New York Times.

ROSLYN, L. I., Aug. 20.—A meeting of the Roslyn District Nursing Association was held this afternoon at the headquarters of the organization, and arrangements were made to obtain funds for the Red Cross relief ship, which will sail for England in a few days. Admiral Aaron Ward, who is in England, husband of one of the members of the Roslyn District Nursing Association, will take charge of the ship upon its arrival.

Mrs. John Mann, wife of a physician in Wheatley Hills, presided at the meeting today. The Rev. Clifton H. Brewer, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, opened it with a prayer for peace. One plan is to take over the motion-picture theatre here on next Wednesday night and to devote the proceeds to the fund.

Contributions to the Red Cross fund for the European war received in New York yesterday amounted to $2,303, making the total $29,144. These persons subscribed yesterday:

Henrietta P. Stromberg	$1,000	H. K. Wilcox	$10
R. Mortimer	200	"T. B."	10
W. F. Morgan	100	E. V. Stebbins	10
A. G. Spalding & Bros.	100	E. H. Wolfe	10
C. Hathaway	100	"A. F."	10
S. Rea	100	Cornelia Cross	7
Mrs. F. Q. Barstow	100	Edith A. Robinson	5
By N. Y. Staats-Zeitung	168	"H. & H. T."	5
J. Einstein, Inc.	55	In memory of "J. S. T."	5
Mrs. F. F. Durand	50	Alice Willigerod	5
R. B. Woodward	50	C. V. W. Halsey	5
W. C. Renwick	50	Mrs. E. D. Halsey	5
B. Tuska	25	Annie F. Bingham	5
Mrs. J. De Witt	25	Children of Incarnat'n Home	5
Mrs. E. Coudert	25	Mrs. W. Smith Garnsay	5
W. Scott	25	Helen and Bob	4
Mrs. F. G. Sellew	25	W. R. Mowe	3
Ruth Danenbower	10	J. M. Ransom	1
R. Rogers	10	Total	$2,303

Contributions may be sent to Jacob M. Schiff, Treasurer, Red Cross office, 130 East Twenty-second Street, or at 52 William Street.

Celtic and Creole Off for England.

The White Star liner Celtic sailed at noon yesterday for Liverpool with 105 cabin and seventy-five steerage passengers and a big quantity of stores and provisions in her refrigerators and hold to bring her back to New York.

The Southern Pacific steamship Creole, chartered by the Raymond & Whitcomb Company to bring American refugees back from England, also sailed for Liverpool.

GERMANS DENOUNCE ALL BUT THE IRISH

Mass Meeting Hears Hard Words for Kaiser's Foes and Hate for Britain.

RAGE AT THE NEWSPAPERS

England Called Pecksniff—Fall of Westminster Only Solace for Teutons.

A militant German mass meeting crowded Terrace Garden to the doors last night, denounced Great Britain as "the Pecksniff among nations," Japan as her "yellow-bellied ally," and Russia as a barbarian and enslaver, and called upon the American press to cease criticism of Germany and to preserve the neutrality called for by President Wilson.

Thousands of men and women leaped to their feet, shaking fists and uttering cries of execration against England. One of the speakers expressed sorrow for France, "a catspaw to pull England's chestnuts from the fire." He hoped the wounds of France might soon heal, but nothing short of a visit of the Germans to Westminster, he said, could repay the insolence of Great Britain toward Germany.

The speakers were as friendly to the Irish as bitter toward England, and hope was expressed that presently Ireland, "with or without the help of Germany," might wrest independence from England, to stand as the third party in a new Triple Alliance in place of Italy.

There was not a German flag in sight, only American flags, in keeping with the neutrality enjoined by Mayor Mitchel. Small badges of the German colors were in every buttonhole, with blue cornflowers, the favorite flower of the Kaiser.

Alphonse G. Koelble, President of the United German Societies, presided, and the speakers included Henry Weismann, President of the United German Societies of Brooklyn; Theodore Sutro, editor of The German Journal; and Dr. Andrew von Grimm, representing the Austrians of New York. John Devoy, editor of the Gaelic American, failed to appear.

Mr. Koelble said all the Germans asked of American newspapers was fair play—"not the British fair play which robbed us of the Marathon when we had won it," but American fair play.

Henry Weismann, the next speaker, scoffed at the demand that Germans in America should remain silent in token of neutrality.

"The seed of this war," he said, "was sown by three English words—'Made in Germany'—wherewith envious England tried in vain to check German commercial progress. She failed. It was German thrift, German inventions, and German organization that brought her envy to the point where war became inevitable. Our Kaiser knew the yellow envy of the cousin across the channel when he took the sword in hand."

It was Mr. Weismann who pitied France and wished her wounds might soon heal.

Theodore Sutro, the next speaker, told the audience "the latest news from the front." That the Germans were on the retreat, retreating first to Liege, then to Namur, then to Brussels, and now to Antwerp, with a retreat to Paris planned next; that the German fleet had been shot to pieces days ago, and that the Kaiser and Crown Prince were both captured by the allies.

"Don't you believe it?" he cried. "You found most of this in the particular friends of the Czar of Kishineff and Odessa, The New York World and THE NEW YORK TIMES, and what you don't find there you'll find in The Sun, in the French-American Herald, and the English Tribune—"

"And The New York American!" shouted a German in the first row. Mr. Sutro maintained a discreet silence to this attack.

"We know that we own this land as much as do the elements hostile to us," he continued, "and that we can govern it, with the help of the Irish, as well as the little minority of Anglophiles and German haters. And if ever the time comes when the yellow peril must be combated in this country, we Germans, with the help of the Irish, can put from 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 men in the field here to sweep the Japanese into the sea."

Resolutions were adopted carrying the sentiments against Great Britain and the American press expressed by the speakers.

A collection was taken to relieve the sufferings of the German war victims. Within a few minutes $1,800 was collected.

WILSON'S STAND INDORSED.

Moran Commends It to German-American Commerce Chamber.

The Chamber of German-American Commerce gave out an interview with Col. Robert G. Moran, General Manager of the United States and Australasia Steamship Company, in which Col. Moran indorsed the stand of President Wilson that all Americans should remain in word and act absolutely neutral during the present war in Europe. Col. Moran said:

"President Wilson's appeal for absolute neutrality on the part of Americans commends itself to fair-minded citizens of the United States. From my point of view the President's action was wise and just in that it has brought Americans to a realization of a prejudice created against one of the nations engaged in the European war.

"We Americans may well afford to withhold judgment as to the responsibility for the war, at the same time not failing to appreciate the fact that the politics of the Courts of Europe is not like American politics, and that the 'games' of politicians and diplomats there are not held up to exactly the same mirror of scrutiny, comment, and condemnation by newspapers such as we have in America, always alert to find out what is going on in politics as soon as it happens. Moreover, we Americans are quite aware that the German people have always been in the vanguard of civilization. In this war the German Emperor and the German people believe that their national existence is again menaced, and I think Americans should, in a spirit of fair play, grant that they have a perfect right to their belief. Surely they are aware that Wilhelm has acted for the best interests of the nation."

BRYAN WARNS DIPLOMATS.

Must Exercise Their Extra Duties with Candid Impartiality.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Instructions issued to diplomatic and consular officers of the United States, acting for the warring European powers, by Secretary Bryan today admonished them to "exercise the extra duties with candid impartiality."

"The arrangements contemplate the exercise of no official function on your part, but only the use of unofficial good offices," said the Secretary.

COMMUTERS SHOP IN TOWN.

Movement to Reduce Cost of Food Has Not Reached Suburbs.

Many persons who live in the suburbs, but whose daily work brings them to New York, have been observed during the last few days burdened with parcels. Inquiry revealed that they are trying to meet the increased cost of living, which in some communities has soared to heights that have not as yet been approached in New York. Most of the brown paper parcels contain roasts, or steaks or chops.

"You see," explained a commuter on the New Haven yesterday, "we folk out in Connecticut have not the protection of the New York newspapers, and of the movement which has been started in New York against putting up the prices of food to unreasonable figures. Out our way, the local butcher or the local grocer just charges what he pleases. Last week, our butcher read that prices were going up. On Wednesday he suddenly jumped the price of lamb chops from 28 to 32 cents. On Friday he put the price up to 40 cents a pound. We haven't got anything from him since. My wife came to town Friday afternoon and found where she could get good chops at 25 cents a pound, and since then I have been carrying out the meat every day."

A LITTLE LEARNING

To the Owner in particular who is totally unfamiliar with building problems, we respectfully submit, that he cannot be too careful in selecting a contractor for his operation.

Though, in justice to ourselves, it is but fair to state that the Owner who selects us for his operation enjoys the distinction of being just careful enough.

A little learning is a dangerous thing—unless it leads you to us.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

MUST HAVE GERMAN DYES.

State Department Trying to Aid Textile and Leather Industries.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—American textile and chemical industries are being aided by the State Department in strenuous efforts to prevent a depletion of their supply of dyes. Secretary Bryan today cabled to the American Consuls at Frankfort, Mannheim, and Cologne, and to Ambassador Gerard, to ascertain whether chemical stocks from German plants could be shipped from points on the Rhine to Rotterdam and then by Dutch ships to New York.

Previous efforts to obtain action along this line have met with no response, and representations were made to the State Department today that, unless some plan could be devised to get the products of the chemical works in Germany, the woolen, cotton, silk, and leather industries might be paralyzed.

English interests cabled here today asking for a line of chemicals for medicinal use that the United States imports from Germany.

START HOME ON YACHT.

T. P. Burgess and Family Sail from Naples—Refugee Ship Off Today.

ROME, Aug. 20, (via Paris.)—The American yacht Karina, owned by Theodore P. Burgess of Boston, sailed from Naples for Boston yesterday with the owner and his family aboard.

The Cunard Line steamer Ultonia, with a throng of American refugees aboard, will said from Naples for New York on Friday.

25 Relatives Fighting for France.

Mrs. M. J. Marchais of State Street, Flushing, L. I., who has twenty-five relatives now fighting in the French Army—brothers, nephews, uncles, and cousins—wrote to a local paper yesterday: "War is a large game. I am not so positive as to assert that France will win. My confidence is in the bravery of our soldiers, not in their numbers."

DEATH OF POPE MAY AID PEACE

Continued from Page 1.

high ecclesiastical circles is that the Electors will try to overcome the dangerous dilemma of the moment.

Refused to Bless Austrian Arms.

It is said that when the Austrian Ambassador bore tidings of the declaration of war against Servia to Pius X. he exclaimed:

"Tell the Emperor this horrible slaughter must never be. As vicar of God Almighty I imperatively forbid it."

The Ambassador insisted in the Emperor's name that the Pontiff should pronounce a special benediction on the imperial House of Hapsburg and for the victory of the Austro-Hungarian arms. "Never," retorted his Holiness, aflame with indignation. "Never will I consent to anything so monstrous!"

The Ambassador as he rose to leave said he would call again on the morrow. True to his word, he put in a fresh appearance the next afternoon. The Pope politely refused to admit him to his presence. He sent a note to the waiting diplomat in the ante-chamber, referring him to Cardinal Merry del Val. The Papal Secretary of State then made a verbal communication as follows:

"His Holiness urges me to declare that he cannot acquiesce in his Imperial Majesty's requests. As father of the whole Catholic world, the Pope will in these sad circumstances bestow his blessing upon all his sons alike in their forced march toward suffering and death."

Body Laid Out in State.

ROME, Aug. 20.—The body of Pope Pius X., whose end came peacefully early this morning, has been laid out in state for thousands to look upon. The pathos of his passing has been accentuated by the death tonight of his sister Anna. She was always at his bedside in times of sickness, and she was kneeling near him when he died.

The sister was assisted from the room and collapsed soon afterward. Dr. Amici attended her, but alarming symptoms developed, with high fever, from which she did not rally.

The Pope's brother, Angelo Sarto, had not yet left Milan when he was informed of the Pontiff's death. He burst into tears, exclaiming: "The will of God be done!" He then left for Rome with his son-in-law.

Formal ceremonies in connection with the death of the Pope began at an early hour this morning on the arrival of Cardinal Della Volpe, the Papal Chamberlain. Part of the ceremonies consisted of official recognition of the Pope's death. Amid deep silence the Chamberlain sprinkled the body with holy water and touched the forehead with a silver hammer, at the same time thrice calling the Pope by name, "Giuseppe Sarto." Then, turning to those who knelt by the bedside he announced solemnly, "The Pope is really dead."

At 4 o'clock in the morning the celebration of masses began in the death chamber for the repose of the soul of Pius X. About the same time in the Pope's private chapel masses were celebrated by Mgr. Bressan and Cardinal Bisleti, the latter the only Cardinal, besides Merry del Val, who never left the Vatican.

The Pope's Papers Sealed.

The Cardinals met at the Vatican this afternoon. All wore violet as a sign of mourning. Cardinals Della Volpe and Merry del Val went to the Pope's rooms to affix seals on the late Pontiff's private papers and belongings.

The Chamberlain took possession of the "Fisherman's Ring," which was renewed when Pope Leo died, the old Fishermen's Ring having been lost at that time. Cardinal Della Volpe installed himself in the Vatican, occupying the apartment of the Papal Secretary of State, who has removed to the Santa Maria house behind the Vatican, where Cardinal Rampolla lived and died.

The Cardinals visited the death chamber, where they viewed the body of the Pope, which lay on a sloping bier, covered with a white cloth, under a rich red canopy. The body was clothed in a white robe and red cape. Red silk gloves covered the hands, on the fingers of which glittered the rings of his office. A mitre of cloth-of-gold was on his head.

The face of the dead Pontiff was startlingly waxen. In profile it was quite recognizable, but sadly changed.

All knelt, and after prayer some of the Cardinals handed to the Monsignore standing on each side of the body their crucifixes and medals, which the Monsignore laid for a moment on the dead finger. Some, specially privileged, placed the crucifixes on the hands and also kissed the feet, clad in red slippers. Not a few of them wept silently.

From 5 to 7 o'clock this evening the body lay in state in the throne room, to which all classes were admitted. A great crowd, clad in black, entered the apartment.

"ALL THINGS IN CHRIST."

Last Words of the Pope, Who Died Just After Uttering Them.

ROME, Aug. 20.—"Together in one; all things in Christ." These words, which he adopted as his motto in an encyclical issued on Aug. 10, 1903, six days after he had been elevated to the Pontificate, were on the lips of Pope Pius as he entered the valley of death.

The end, which came at 1:20 o'clock this morning, was peaceful. A few moments before he had been aroused from a state of semi-consciousness and attempted to bestow a blessing upon those gathered in the chamber, but his strength failed him. After a pause he murmured the scriptural text, and did not speak again.

The death of the Pontiff, in the eightieth year of his life and the twelfth year of his Pontificate, while long anticipated because of ailments incident to advanced age, nevertheless came as a shock even to those near him. For several days he had been suffering from gouty catarrh, but on Tuesday his physicians said that the trouble was of no great importance, and yesterday morning reassuring reports concerning the patient were current. The change came suddenly during the forenoon yesterday, and early in the afternoon those in attendance knew that death was imminent.

At 10 o'clock last night the Pontiff experienced an attack of coughing that greatly distressed him. He could not move in bed without assistance, and the struggle which he made to breathe was painful to witness.

As the supreme moment approached the coughing ceased, and the restlessness which the doctors had been unable to relieve disappeared. The features of the patient, which had given evidence of his pain, resumed a normal expression, except for the pallor which increased.

The Papal Secretary of State, Cardinal Merry del Val; Cardinals Ferrata, Cagiano, and Risleti, the Pope's two sisters, and his physicians, who were at the bedside, recognized the calm preceding death.

Dr. Marchiafava, his hand on the Pontiff's pulse, turned toward the Papal Secretary, who was kneeling, and shook his hand. Cardinal Merry del Val understood, and covered his face with his hands. In the meantime Cardinal Vannutelli, the Pope's niece, Gilda Parolin, the Pope's Majordomo, Mgr. Bianchi, Mgr. Misciatelli, and the Pope's secretaries, Mgrs. Bressan and Pescini, had joined the group in the chamber.

The sisters and the Pope's secretaries could not restrain their sobs, and their voices seemed to bring back the Pontiff from the state of coma into which he had lapsed. His eyes opened and his lips moved, and it was plain that he was making an effort to impart a final blessing. For a moment it seemed that dissolution had taken place, and then the lips moved again.

"Together in one, all things in Christ," he whispered.

Dr. Marchiafava released the wrist, which dropped pulseless on the Pontiff's breast.

The physician bent over the bed, listening for a heart that was stilled.

"It is all over," he said, and reverently kissed the Pontiff's hand. In turn the others did the same, after which they intoned prayers for the dead.

Immediately afterward candle lights flickered in all the windows of the Vatican, and the whole personnel of the Apostolic Palace, with the permission of the Papal Secretary, passed by the body, kissing the hand of the Pontiff as they passed.

The decree of Pope Pius X. which orders the excommunication of any Cardinal who invokes the veto of a secular sovereign in a Conclave is of peculiar interest owing to the report that his own election—or, rather, the defeat of Cardinal Rampolla, who was the leading candidate in the first ballots when the successor of Leo XIII. was to be chosen—was due to such an interposition.

The so-called "Spanish Veto" is the provision that the King of Spain or the Emperor of Austria—in former days also the King of France—can forbid the election of a candidate whom he deems unsuitable.

The erection of Rampolla, it is said, was vetoed by the Austrian Cardinal Pusyna in the name of Emperor Francis Joseph. As Rampolla was strongly French in his sympathies, it is believed that the ban on his election was the result of an agreement between the Chancelleries of the Triple Alliance.

A FOREIGN POPE UNLIKELY.

War, That Killed Pius, Will Probably Influence the Election.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 20, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—All agree that the war was the deathblow to the Pope. Until his latest breath, the only word heard from his lips, whether conscious or delirious, was "war."

It was peculiarly pathetic to hear in his hours of delirium this word, constantly moaned by the Pope, who for many years was a vehicle of consolation, relief, and encouragement to humanity.

The prevailing opinion at the Vatican is that the war, which killed the Pope, will have a preponderating influence in the election of the new Pope.

All ideas, cherished in some quarters, of having a foreign Pope have been abandoned, as present events show that the Italians represent the best neutral ground from which to choose a new head of Catholicism.

Another effect will be that, as Italy is neutral and, therefore, the best country where the Conclave can safely meet during the war, the feelings of the intransigent Cardinals will be smoothed to a certain extent toward the present state of things between the Vatican and the Quirinal, and thus is foreseen not only the election of an Italian Pope, but one who may be even more favorable than the late pontiff to the young Italian kingdom.

Prophets favoring this solution put forward the name of Agliardi, who is the most patriotic among the members of the Sacred College.

TALK OF AMERICAN POPE.

Question of Advisability of a Foreign Pontiff Arises Anew.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 20.—The old question as to the advisability of electing a foreign Pope has again arisen.

There follows as a natural sequence the thought that America is the only country where peace reigns to infuse new, active blood into the old veins of the papacy.

So people here are guessing whether Gibbons, Farley or O'Connell would be the most likely candidate.

Cardinal Farley is expected here from Switzerland in a few days.

GOING, DESPITE THE WAR.

English Cardinals Will Do Their Best to Attend the Conclave.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—There will be no difficulty, due to the war, in holding a Conclave to elect a new Pope. This, at least, is the opinion of English Catholics, who say that the postponement of the Conclave is unthinkable. It is believed here that every Cardinal, including those of the belligerent nationalities, will perform his imperative duty and make every effort to reach Rome within the ten days' limit.

But even if not a single Cardinal except the Italians managed to reach Rome the Conclave would still be held, and the election would be binding. The Conclave meets automatically ten days after the death of the Pontiff. There is no question of a quorum; those who get there within the ten days are locked up and proceed to elect a new Pope.

"It is his Eminence's duty to go," said one of Cardinal Bourne's household, "and he will do the best to arrive. We do not know what the French, German, and Austrian Cardinals are doing, but we presume they will do their duty, too, and make every effort to get to Rome. Still, we are all at sea at present. To-day's conditions are unprecedented in the history of the Church."

It is understood that Cardinal Gasquet is also planning to make an effort to reach Rome. It has been suggested that the belligerents may allow special Conclave trains, with Cardinals aboard, to pass through their lines.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—A requiem mass for Pope Pius was held in Westminster Cathedral this morning, Cardinal Bourne officiating.

WILSON SENDS CONDOLENCES.

Speaks in His Message of the Pope's Pure and Gentle Character.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The State Department today received a telegram from the American Embassy in Rome announcing that Pope Pius was dead. At the request of President Wilson Secretary Bryan sent the following telegram to the Vatican:

> The President desires me to express his sense of the great loss which the Christian world has sustained in the death of his Holiness, Pius X. By his pure and gentle character, his unaffected piety, his broad and thoughtful sympathy with his fellow-men, he adorned his exalted station and attracted to himself the affectionate regard of all who felt his world-wide influence.

The official announcement from the Vatican of the death of Pope Pius was received by the Apostolic Delegate, Mgr. Bonzano, at 7:30 this morning, when he was celebrating mass in the Chapel of the Delegation. It came from Cardinal Merry del Val, the Papal Secretary of State, was dated at Rome at 4:45 this morning, and said: "Holy Father, Pius X., died this night."

The announcement came as a profound shock to the delegate and the members of his staff. Mgr. Bonzano remained in strict seclusion today and asked to be excused from making any comment beyond the expression of his deep grief.

There will be a period of official mourning, and probably a memorial ceremony, at which the Apostolic Delegate will officiate.

TWO CARDINALS SAIL TODAY.

Gibbons and O'Connell to Leave Here on Canopic for Conclave.

BOSTON, Aug. 20.—Seven hours after receiving news of the death of Pope Pius, Cardinal O'Connell started for Rome to attend the Conclave at which a new Pontiff will be elected.

The Cardinal sailed on the White Star liner Canopic, which will proceed to Naples after calling at New York for passengers tomorrow. It is expected that the Canopic will reach Naples on Sept. 1.

Just before departing, Cardinal O'Connell paid a tribute to the Pope, saying:

"The death of our Holy Father is a loss to the whole world of one who was a great friend and father to all humanity. Born himself in the simplicity of country life, he never lost his sympathetic appreciation of the lot of his fellowmen nor his interest in their betterment and happiness.

"America has lost a great friend and strong champion in the death of Pius X. He often openly expressed his admiration for the laws of this country and for the broad and sympathetic viewpoint of the nation's legislators."

BALTIMORE, Aug. 20.—Cardinal Gibbons will sail from New York for Naples on the White Star liner Canopic tomorrow. He will be accompanied by the Rev. Louis R. Stickney, Chancellor of the Baltimore Archdiocese, who will act as his secretary in the Conclave at the Vatican.

Father Stickney today carried the cablegram containing official notification of the Pope's death to the Cardinal, who is visiting Marquis Martin Maloney at Spring Lake, N. J. After a conference with the Cardinal, Father Stickney returned to Baltimore tonight to make preparations for the journey to Rome.

The Cardinal remained at Spring Lake tonight.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 20.—It was announced tonight that Cardinal Gibbons would sail tomorrow on the Canopic, accompanied by Marquis Martin Maloney and Father Stickney.

It was stated that Cardinal Gibbons was in good health.

Cardinal Gibbons plans to reach New York between 2 and 3 o'clock tomorrow and to board the liner shortly after 3 P. M.

From Naples the party will proceed direct to Rome.

WAS CHRISTIANS' PONTIFF.

For This, Says Archbishop Ireland, Non-Catholics Were Pius's Debtors.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 20.—Archbishop John Ireland in a statement on the Pope's death issued late today said:

"The passing away of Pius X., Pontiff of Rome, is dramatic in its settings. A tremendous war is being waged. In the midst of all an aged man dies in Rome and for the moment the world pauses in its wonderings and expectations to rivet attention upon the Eternal City, upon the silent, death-clasped figure of Pius X. What is it in the occurrence that makes such a powerful summons upon thought of mind, upon throb of heart, and word of mouth? It is the Roman Pontificate making another epoch in its life of many centuries. It is the closing hour in the career of one of the most holy and lovable links of the long chain of the supreme Pontificate.

"He was the Pontiff of the Christian creed. For this, all Christians, non-Catholic as well as Catholic, are his debtors. To those who peered into the full meaning of his forcible condemnations of 'Modernism' it is plain that he was the undaunted champion of the fundamental doctrines of the Christian religion.

"Lovable Pius surely was. He was simplicity itself, equally at home with the humble toilers of the garden of the Vatican as Princes of the stately palatial halls.

"Piety, the earnest love of the God and of the things of God, predominated in him. Self was nothing."

CATHEDRAL BELLS TOLL.

Will Sound Eighty Times Daily for Ten Days.

Amid the preparations to observe the death of Pope Pius X. at St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday came a message to Cardinal Farley from Theodore Roosevelt. It was received by Mgr. Mooney. It read:

"Pray accept my sincere sympathy at the death of the Venerable Pontiff, whose unfailing kindness and love of humanity have won him the respect of the civilized world."

The first official notification of the Pope's death was received by Mgr. Mooney yesterday morning at 8:56. The cable from Rome read:

"The Holy Father died this night."

The cable is dated Aug. 20, and Mgr. Mooney said that he took it to mean that His Holiness died some time after midnight Wednesday. In return, Mgr. Mooney sent the following cable to Cardinal Merry de Val, Papal Secretary of State:

"The Archdiocese of New York is profoundly afflicted in the demise of our Holy Father, Pius X. The clergy, as well as the faithful, express their sincerest sympathy."

The Monsignor said that he had been in constant communication with Cardinal Farley. He also announced that W. H. Williams, Vice President of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, had chartered the steamship Antilles for the purpose of hunting Mrs. Williams, who is lost somewhere in Northern Italy, and that Mr. Williams had kindly offered to take Cardinals O'Connell and Gibbons to Rome.

Arrangements for the proper observance of the death of the head of the Church were started at sunrise yesterday morning, when Father William G. Hughes, President of the Cathedral College, Madison Avenue and Fifty-second Street, directed the Papal flag and the Stars and Stripes be hoisted over the college buildings. A great catafalque, fourteen feet in height, will be placed in the main aisle of the cathedral and decorated in black and purple, with the Papal coat of arms.

Mgr. Mooney has directed that eighty bells be tolled from the cathedral spires at 4 o'clock in the afternoon for ten days to come; one bell for each year of the Pontiff's life. A paragraph from the notice to the churches is:

"The news of his death has come, almost as suddenly indeed as the outbreak of the present fratricidal world-wide strife among the peoples, all of whom he regarded with the feelings of a Father's heart. It broke that heart which ceased to beat with the accents of a last prayer upon his dying lips for the return of the Prince of Peace among the warring nations."

A papal flag and an American flag are to be hung between the twin steeples of St. Patrick's Cathedral, the Monsignor said. The Catholic Club of New York has sent a cable expressing sorrow to Cardinal Camerlingo at Rome.

"BLACK POPE" ALSO DEAD.

General of the Jesuits Dies Almost at the Same Hour as Pius X.

ROME, Aug. 20.—Father Francis Xavier Wernz, General of the Society of Jesus, known as "The Black Pope," died early this morning from diabetes, almost at the same hour as Pope Pius. His fatal illness was superinduced by his anxiety over the war. He had constantly prayed that victory should rest on the Austro-German arms, but was equally anxious in regard to the Jesuits in France.

It is considered doubtful whether a Conclave for the election of his successor can be held till the war is over, as the Provincials of the different countries must come to Rome for that purpose. This would be exceedingly difficult, as they do not enjoy the same privileges as the Cardinals.

The Rev. Francis Xavier Wernz was elected General of the Society of Jesus on Sept. 8, 1906, succeeding Father Martin, who died in the preceding May.

Father Wernz had been rector of the Gregorian University at Rome. His election by the Congregation at Rome came after two ballots were taken, and the news that a General of the order had been chosen was announced by the ringing of a bell. A little later Father Alfred Maertens, Procurator General of the Jesuits, went to the Vatican to inform the Pope because the approval of the Pope was necessary to ratify the election.

The message from the Congregation was received with manifest satisfaction by Pius X., who remarked that Father Wernz was "just the man fitted for the position." He charged Father Maertens to return with the Apostolic Benediction, and intrusted to him also an affectionate letter to Father Wernz.

When Father Wernz was elected General he is reported to have said: "God, I am not worthy, but Thy will and that of St. Ignatius be done!" German Catholics were jubilant when they received the news of the election, and in the German capital it was rumored that the Prussian Embassy to the Vatican exerted influence which helped to bring it about.

Father Wernz was born in Rottweil, Württemberg, in 1842. He entered the Society of Jesus in 1857. In 1883 he was appointed a Professor in the Gregorian University, and in 1904 he was made Rector of that institution.

An exhaustive work on canon law was begun by Father Wernz in 1897, and eventually this work was published in four volumes. It is appreciated not only by Catholics but by students of all kinds. In this work he showed the principles contained in the Canon Law of the Church and traced the historical development of these principles.

While head of the Gregorian University Father Wernz was adviser to the Sacred Congregations of Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs, of the Index, and of the Council. He also was a member of the commission appointed by the Holy See to consider the codification of the canon law, whose labors in that direction have been of lasting importance.

Father Wernz was the second German Jesuit to be elected General of the Jesuit Order. His election revived an old story of the prophecy of a gypsy, who had said in his boyhood that he would become "greater than King or Pope."

Father Wernz was one of the closest friends of Pope Pius, as whose possible successor his name had been often mentioned. It is said he inspired the famous encyclical issued by the Pope on Modernism.

Persons who were qualified to speak intimately of Father Wernz have said he was progressive, or almost liberal, where Pope Pius was dogmatical and conservative. A high authority in ecclesiastical circles in Berlin said of him: "Father Wernz is known to be imbued with progressive ideas. So he is. I have known him intimately, and have discussed this question of progress with him, but the progress he advocates is of the solid variety founded on deep study. He is essentially a student. When I knew him, he might be said to live in his room with his books, quietly and uneventfully. He was a man of progress, but not of what the Germans call the 'schwindel' progress. He held that you must work hard, and that if you do, progress of the right kind must follow."

BOMB ON CARDINAL'S TRAIN

Vannutelli Delayed on Journey to Rome—Ten Persons Hurt.

ROME, Aug. 20.—Contrary to custom the Cardinals up to noon had not received an invitation to go to the Vatican for the first meeting after the death of the Pope. The delay was due to the absence from Rome of Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli, Dean of the Sacred College, by whom such invitations must be issued.

Cardinal Vannutelli was in Naples when he received the message from Cardinal Merry del Val announcing the grave condition of the Pope. He took the night train for Rome, but shortly after leaving Naples a dynamite bomb was exploded in the train, wounding ten of the passengers. The Cardinal was not injured, but was obliged to wait for the next train.

Cardinal Vannutelli is almost blind, is stone deaf, and is so weakened by nervous prostration, from which he has suffered for years, that it is possible he may not be able to perform the functions of his office, in which case Cardinal Agliardi, Sub-Dean of the Sacred College, will take his place.

Cardinal Martinelli, Prefect of the Congregation of Rites, is ill at Geneva. He is suffering from a mental affliction, and it is doubtful whether it would be possible for him to attend the Conclave, or, if he does so, whether he will be allowed to vote. The constitution governing the Conclave makes provision for incapacity on the part of a Cardinal through illness. In such case a deputation is sent to take the Cardinal's vote. The constitution, however, does not provide for mental incapacity.

Cardinal Diomede Falconio, ex-Apostolic Delegate at Washington, was at Velletri, taking possession of his diocese, when he was summoned to Rome. He took a train immediately, and upon arriving at Rome proceeded straight to the Vatican, where he found the bronze doors shut. An order had been issued to the guard to allow no one to pass, but his insistence was so determined that he was permitted to enter. He went to the room of the Pontiff, and thus was able to see the Pope before he expired.

It is reported that Pope Pius left nothing to his family, but shortly before his death he arranged for life insurance to the amount of $10,000 in favor of his sisters. Nothing else goes to his family.

The will of the Pope was read today in the presence of Cardinal Merry del Val, but it has not been officially made public. The death of the Pontiff has been the cause of intense grief to the Papal Secretary of State, who today could not refrain from tears, even in the presence of strangers. He said:

"I have lost the one dearest to my heart. He was more than Pontiff, more than master, he was my second father."

Last Portrait of

Pope Pius X

To be reproduced by Rotogravure for Times readers

Next Sunday

The Times will present to its readers with next Sunday's issue the last portrait of the late Pope Pius X. in his pontifical robes. The portrait will be large and will be reproduced by The Times's new rotogravure process of printing. It will form a part of The Times's special picture section.

MRS. HUNT WANTS ALIMONY.

Husband Brings Counter Suit, Naming Sea Hero.

Mrs. Margaret F. Hunt, through her attorney, Randolph M. Newman, appeard before Supreme Court Justice Delany yesterday to ask for alimony and counsel fees to enable her to prosecute her suit against William M. Hunt for a separation. Mr. Hunt has begun a counter suit against his wife for a divorce, charging that she had been indiscreet with Frederick D. Roberts, the third officer of the steamship Gregory, who won a reputation as a hero by plunging into the sea early last January to aid in the rescue of the passengers and crew of the steamship Oklahoma, which was broken in two by heavy seas fifty miles off Sandy Hook.

Mrs. Hunt's attorney said she was only 16½ years old when she was married to Mr. Hunt, and that she is less than 20 years old now. He said she had been sent to Bradford, England, by her husband to visit his parents, and that he had not sent her money enough to come home again. She was compelled to return on borrowed money.

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Mr. Howells writes delightfully of his youthful days in Ohio. He gives a vivid and entertaining picture of life in an old-time State capital and records his first impressions of some of the great men of the day with whom he came in contact.

WHEN THOMAS JEFFERSON SENT FOR HIS DAUGHTER
A charming article embodying some new letters written by the great statesman to his little daughter and her replies.

BOOTH TARKINGTON'S
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$1 NEXT SUNDAY—Also Every Sunday and Holiday
Lv. W. 23d St. 8.50; Lv. Liberty St. 9.00; Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9.17 a. m.
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NEXT SUNDAY
$1.50 Lv. W. 23d St. 8.20; Liberty St. 8.30; Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.47 a. m.
HARD COAL NO SMOKE COMFORT

A Woman's Adventures
Trying to make her escape from the
War Zone
With snapshots taken by herself. Read it in The
Sunday Times
Next Sunday

DISEASE GERMS LURK IN OLD TEXTBOOKS

Public School Teacher Presents Plan Which, It Is Hoped, Will Minimize Contagion.

ONE INSTRUCTOR MADE ILL

Scheme Will Eliminate Exchange of Books—Will Become Pupils' Personal Property.

Isadore M. Levy's plan to eliminate the danger to teachers and pupils from handling old text-books, which he submitted to the Board of Education at its meeting on Aug. 12, calls attention to a serious condition prevailing in the public schools of this city.

As a result of handling old text-books Miss Frances Moraff, a teacher in Public School 7, Chrystie and Hester Streets, went through a serious illness. The plan submitted by Mr. Levy was evolved by her to prevent others suffering in the same way.

"The young children under our charge," said Mr. Levy to his fellow-members of the Board of Education, "are exposed to the same danger that Miss Moraff was. That all of them do not fortunately escape, as she did, is a departmental record. While the Board of Health in this and other States safeguard the adult from the danger of contagion by compelling the use of individual drinking cups, &c., we expose our children of tender years to a daily danger in the handling of old and unclean text books."

Miss Moraff's plan for handling text-books, so as to meet with the best hygienic conditions for preventing contagious or infectious diseases from spreading, is that a text-book once issued to be taken home becomes the child's personal property. The scheme, she says, does not upset the course of study nor the variety of available material for the various subjects taught. It does not concern itself with supplementary books provided they are kept and used in school only.

Instead of binding one term's contents between covers, four terms' contents are bound together, with mechanical indications for the respective terms. In the reader it is Part I., II., III., IV.; in other text-books the subject matter itself, as apportioned by the course of study, makes the logical division for each term's work. Pivotal grades, where a new book is to be issued, should be arbitrarily enforced with uniformity throughout the city. These grades may begin with 3A, where children are permitted to take their books home. The life of every text-book in the elementary schools is four terms and of the dictionary eight terms.

The hygienic advantages of the plan are pointed out by Miss Moraff. In the first place the possibility for contagious or infectious diseases to spread is minimized, teachers and pupils having no occasion to handle books other than their own, which have been taken home.

Another advantage is that the pupil has always on hand a little reference book with such available information as it may contain. The child has in permanent form poems, stories, facts in geography, history, grammer, &c., at his command. He is afforded an opportunity later in life to re-read the stories of childhood.

The economic value of the plan is that wherever the life history of a book at present is three terms, at a liberal average, the new order of things could make that life history four terms in grades where the greatest number of books are distributed. There would be gained, or saved, therefore, one term's text-books at each pivotal grade.

One of the apparent disadvantages of the plan is that the books will be too bulky, but according to an ideal daily programme, when the laws of alteration and remission are observed, and the recurrence of subjects is scheduled, the pupils can take one or two books at a time to and from school. In the lower classes there will be only one book to carry.

Another objection is that in case of transfers the admitted pupils may not have the same text-book as the children of the class. This would necessitate the issuance of a new set of books to every admission. In reading, a new book should be given to the new scholar. This added expense, Miss Moraff explains, is more than offset by gain, as above indicated.

FORGER INDICTS HIS AIDS.

George Loder Pleads Guilty, Then Goes Before Grand Jury.

A system of forgery by which many banks were swindled was disclosed yesterday to Assistant District Attorney Pfeiffer by George Loder, who was brought here from Detroit.

Loder, who has served several terms for forgery, pleaded guilty before Judge Nott in General Sessions, and later went before the Grand Jury. The system, he explained, was to steal letters from mail boxes and forge signatures thus obtained.

Upon Loder's testimony indictments were found against William E. Boland, 525 Hudson Street, and John Ryker, 321 West Nineteenth Street, now in the Tombs. The two were arrested on information obtained from Loder. The specific charge is the collection of a check for $290, on the Yale National Bank of New Haven, to which was forged the name of Richard A. Burger, Assistant Treasurer of the American Canning Company.

WOMAN BEATEN BY BURGLAR

Men Suspected of Entering New Thought House Arrested.

Special to The New York Times.

BALDWIN, L. I., Aug. 20.—Mrs. Margaret Morris, a disciple of the New Thought cult, which has headquarters on Park Avenue here, was badly beaten about the head with a revolver late last night when she was attacked by a burglar who entered her sleeping room on the screened-in porch of the house. The Freeport police early this morning arrested two men, who gave their names as Emil Perrine of West Forty-seventh Street, Manhattan, and Roscoe Norton of 255 West Thirty-third Street, Manhattan. Perrine, who is a discharged employe of the Park Avenue house, is believed to have known that Mrs. Morris, who came to Baldwin yesterday from Point Pleasant, N. J., arrived at the New Thought home with considerable money and jewelry.

Justice Norton committed both men to the Mineola Jail, without bail, on a charge of having concealed weapons in their possession. Norton is said to have confessed that he was the man who stood guard while Perrine entered the sleeping porch.

DESTROY BAD SECURITIES.

Appraiser Says Careful Business Men Don't Keep Them.

The list of stocks and bonds in the appraisals of large estates contain very few of little or no value. Nearly all of those listed are of the sort known as gilt-edged. This gives the impression that the very rich are immune from temptation leading them into paths of bad investments. This is not so, but rather that just so often they go through their boxes and destroy absolutely worthless securities.

"This care," said Appraiser John Martin, "is due to two causes. One is that rich men, those who have won reputations for their shrewdness in business, do not care to let it become known that they have bought stocks from persons who have successfully deceived them. The other reason is that very often money has been invested to oblige friends who need help to float some industry and when failure came the stock or bonds have been destroyed because the men holding them did not care to injure their friends by letting it become known how they were befriended.

"The fact that the stocks and bonds listed in the appraisal of a rich man's estate are all of the finest variety doesn't mean that they represent all the money he ever invested. It only means that he has kept the good and has given away, sold, or destroyed the bad. Mr. Morgan, Mr. Harriman, Mr. Borden, Mr. Altman, and all of the other men whose estates have reached into the millions and are based on the soundest kind of investments, probably many times during their lives invested money in enterprises that failed."

C. H. BASSHOR SHOT.

Husband of Mrs. A. G. Vanderbilt's Mother Mysteriously Wounded.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 20.—C. Hazeltine Basshor, whose wife formerly was Mrs. Isaac Emerson and is the mother of Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, is in a serious condition at Cambridge, Md., as a result of a gunshot wound, the infliction of which is surrounded by mystery. The police of Cambridge have been making a close investigation, but they have not learned definitely how the shooting occurred. One report is that Mr. Basshor fell against the gun and it exploded, and it is also reported that he was shot by an unidentified person.

He was found unconscious at the foot of a flight of stairs at his country estate, Algonquin Manor, near Cambridge, last night. A bullet had struck him under the chin on the left side and passed out through the right temple.

On the floor was a telephone, which evidently had been snatched from a nearby desk. The house was empty except for servants.

FORTY KILLED IN HONDURAS.

Custom House Collapses, Burying Many Americans Under Ruins.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Forty British and American laborers were killed today in the collapse of the new concrete Custom House at Ceiba, Honduras, according to a dispatch to the State Department.

D. G. Klodt, formerly of San Antonio, Texas, was the only name given of those killed. Many workmen were buried under the ruins and smothered. A fire enveloped the structure after its collapse. No further details were given.

LASSEN AGAIN IN ERUPTION.

More Violent Than Previous Disturbances—Spread Ashes 10 Miles.

CHICO, Cal., Aug. 20.—Two eruptions of Lassen Peak occurred yesterday. They were more violent than any previous disturbances, spread ashes ten miles, and caused a rumbling sound, plainly heard seven miles away.

A forest ranger sixteen miles from Lassen Peak measured the column of steam by means of a transit and reported its height as 7,000 feet.

Raise Empress of Ireland's Safe.

QUEBEC, Aug. 20.—Divers in the employ of a salvage company working on the sunken steamer Empress of Ireland succeeded yesterday in raising the purser's safe to the deck of the schooner from which they were operating.

HAGEN THREATENS CHAMPION'S TITLE

Rochester "Pro" Now Leads Field at Midlothian—Ouimet Is Third.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—Francis Ouimet, defending his title today, made a splendid 69 in the first round of the seventy-two hole finals of the national open golf tournament at the Midlothian Club. This was within 1 point of the course record, set this forenoon by Walter C. Hagen of Rochester. Ouimet and Hagen both fell off in the second round, taking 76 and 74, respectively.

Hagen's total of 142 led the field of sixty-five in the first day's play and gave him a good chance for the title. Ouimet totaled 145, and was third, temporary second place going to Tom McNamara of Boston, who scored an evenly balanced 143, keeping up his brilliant work of yesterday, when he qualified with a 145.

Charles Evans, Jr., Western amateur champion, and Warren K. Wood, former Western title holder, finished well up in the list, with 150 each. Evans's putting was bad. William Rautenbusch, a public links product of Chicago, made a score of 151.

Joe Mitchell, a professional, of Upper Montclair, who had been drawn to play alone, turned in the best score of the afternoon, but his 69 only landed him in fourth place, as he took 77 in the morning.

Hagen's 68 in the morning set a record for the course, as the 68 made by Paul Hunter some time ago was over a shorter links and not in competition.

Ouimet drove splendidly in the forenoon, approached well, and putted almost perfectly. In the afternoon he was just a trifle stale in all departments, taking 76. The scores for the thirty-six holes played today were as follows:

	Afternoon.	Total.
W. C. Hagen, Rochester	74	142
Tom McNamara, Boston	71	143
*Francis Ouimet, Woodland	76	145
Joe Mitchell, Upper Montclair	69	146
J. J. O'Brien, Mansfield, Ohio	72	146
Louis Tellier, Canoe Brook, N. J.	75	147
James Simpson, Milwaukee	71	147
Alex Ross, Brae Burn	75	147
James Barnes, Philadelphia	76	149
George Simpson, Omaha	76	149

Tom Kerrigan, Dedham, 73—149; *Charles Evans, Edgewater, 74—150; *Warren Wood, Homewood, 73—150; M. J. Brady, Wollaston, 72—150; J. H. Taylor, Canton, 75—150; *William Rautenbusch, Chicago, 75—151; J. J. McDermott, Atlantic City, 74—151; James Donaldson, Glenview, 76—151; Fred McLeod, Washington, 72—151; George Sargent, Chevy Chase, 77—151; Dan Kenny, Olean, N. Y., 75—151; Jack Burke, Port Arthur, 77—152; G. R. Murray, Montreal, 76—152; Walter Favargue, Skokie, 71—152; Arthur Smith, Columbus, Ohio, 73—152; Tom Vadon, Onwentsia, 76—152; Fred Brand, Mount Lebanon, Penn., 74—152; *Kenneth Edwards, Midlothian, 76—153; C. W. Hall, Birmingham, 77—153; C. H. Hoffner, Atlantic City, 76—153; Tom Anderson, Montclair, 76—153; MacDonald Smith, Oakmont, 79—153; H. Lagerblade, Youngstown, 76—153; Bob Peebles, Topeka, 75—153; R. M. Thompson, Glen Ridge, N. J., 75—154; Jack Hutchinson, Allegheny, 77—154; *Jack Neville, San Francisco, 77—155; William MacFarlane, Elizabeth, N. J., 76—155; John Gatherum, Ridgemoor, 77—155; R. G. McDonald, Buffalo, 77—155; Jack Dowling, Scarsdale, N. J., 77—156; Otto Hackbarth, Hinsdale, 75—157; J. C. Hackbarth, Midlothian, 84—157; William Kidd, Algonquin, 77—157; Jack Monroe, Chicago, 74—157; Willie Maguire, Houston, 80—157; Alex Taylor, Ravisloe, 77—157; A. G. Herr, Lincoln, Neb., 78—158; J. R. Thompson, Philadelphia, 77—158; George Cummings, Toronto, 81—158; W. J. Bell, Toronto, 79—158; C. P. Nelson, Oklahoma City, 81—158; Jack Jolly, Newark, N. J., 77—158; Dave McKay, Bellevue, 82—159; Jack Croke, Calumet, 83—160; *Donald Edwards, Midlothian, 83—161; L. M. Nelson, Indianapolis, 85—161; J. Green, Hot Springs, 81—161; Frank Adams, French Lick, 82—162; *Louis Jacoby, Dallas, 84—163; Andrew Campbell, Springhaven, 80—163.

*Amateur.

New York Golfers Win.

Special to The New York Times.

DIXVILLE NOTCH, N. H., Aug. 19.—A 58 captured first honors for Charles H. Gould over a field of fifty-three contestants in today's obstacle putting competition for prizes presented by Mrs. H. V. Hill and Miss E. G. Grinsly of Evanston, Ill. A. D. Kenyon of New York won second in 61. Miss Jessie Righter of Brooklyn had an easy walk-over with 64 in the women's event. Mrs. Warren K. Hall of Philadelphia and Miss North of Newport tied for second in 70, a 74 winning the play off for Mrs. Hall. The Consolation Prize events went to Mrs. C. G. Rasmus of New York and August Vimscer, 3d, of New York.

"Old Timers'" Bicycle Dinner.

As if to demonstrate that the bicycle has come back comes the announcement of a dinner to be given to the "old timers"—the fellows who made cycling news during the boom days—by the New York State F. A. M. on Saturday evening, Sept. 26. All of the old time enthusiasts, including Col. Pope, Abbott Bassett, and Quincy Kilby, will be there to greet again the guest of honor, Will R. ("Happy Days") Pitman, who won the first bicycle race promoted in America and still is an enthusiastic wheelman. The place where the dinner is to be held has not yet been announced, but it will be centrally located in Manhattan. Many of the younger generation of riders have signified their intention of being on hand to chat with the veterans.

OLD RECORD TUMBLES.

Peter Billiken Trots to High Sulky in 2:14¼—Old Record Made in 1878

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The three days' trotting meeting was brought to a close this afternoon when another world's record was placed on the historic track. John Splan of Lexington, who drove Rarus in 2:16 to a high-wheel sulky over the half-mile track at Toledo, Ohio, offered $100 to the driver who beat this record made by Rarus in 1878.

Three horses made the attempt, but only one was able to beat the record. The chestnut stallion, Peter Billiken, driven by William Hodson, went the mile in 2:14¼, establishing a new world's record. In the 2:20 trot, George A. Graves, the driver of Bronson, was placed last in the third heat for swerving in the stretch. Mr. Graves won the next heat very easily, and first money. The summaries:

2:18 Pace.—Purse, $2,000.
Wanless, b. m., by Teddy Sentil, (Davis) 1 1 1
Colonel O., b. h., (Rhodes) 3 6 2
Dorothy Audubon, blk. m., (Porter) 2 4 4
Lakeside Princess, b. m., (Phelps) 4 2 7
Vera, ch. m., (Pitman) 7 3 3
Lake Gregory, b. g., (Sawyer) 5 5 6
Lady Wanda, b. m., (Packer) 6 7 5
Time—2:08, 2:10, 2:09¼.

2:20 Trot.—Purse, $2,000.
Bronson, br. g., by Bingen, (Graves) 1 1 9 1
Eva Tanguay, br. m., (Scott) 5 2 1 3
Flying Feet, br. m., (Ryan) 2 4 2 4
Kitty L. Bellini, gr. m., (Hinds) 4 5 4 2
Notice B., br. m., (Lorillard) 6 6 8 6
Border Scout, gr. h., (Burke) 7 8 8 5
Mazie G., b. m., (Townsend) 3 3 6 ds
Demline, ch. m., (Sawyer) 8 7 7 ds
Little Ella, blk. m., (Horn) ds
Time—2:13¾, 2:12, 2:10¼, 2:12¼.

The Rarus Prize, to beat 2:16 to high-wheel sulky.—Peter Billiken, ch. s., by Peter the Great, (Hodson,) 2:14¼; King Brook, blk. g., (McCarthy,) 2:20¼; Raffles, blk. g., (Burgess,) 2:18.

2:30 Trot.—Purse, $2,000.
Boma, b. m., by Bingara, (Goode) 2 1 1 3 1
Hollyrood Frances, b. m., (Pittman) 4 3 2 1 2
Belgian, b. h., (Dickerson) 3 4 3 2 3
Burleigh Girl, b. m., (Goldsmith) 1 2 5 4 ds
Petronella W., b. m., (Ackerman) 5 5 4 ds
Olgasson, b. g., (Clark) ds
Bud Bingen, br. h., (Terrence) ds
Time—2:13, 2:14, 2:13¼, 2:15¾, 2:16.

ARDSLEY GOLFER WINS.

R. F. Mundy Defeats W. M. Johnson in Finals of Maplewood Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

MAPLEWOOD, N. H., Aug. 20.—The finals of the first, third, and fifth flights in the Maplewood annual invitation tournament were played today. R. F. Mundy, Ardsley, won first honors, defeating Walter M. Johnson, Commonwealth, on the thirty-fourth hole, by 4 and 2. The match was a fight from start to finish, Johnson pluckily and steadily playing the victor all the way. Both made cards of 77 for the morning round, finishing all even on the eighteenth green and, undisturbed by a deluge of rain which flooded several greens, they replayed the circuit this afternoon. On the sixteenth tee, Mundy had Johnson dormie three, the latter made a strong bid for the hole, but being stymied, was forced to take a 7 to Mundy's 6.

F. A. Shields, Jr., Albany, as a result of a 1-up victory over C. Stackman, Lexington, led the third sixteen. In the fifth flight, P. Scarano, Maplewood, came through the winner over W. H. Gould, Brae Burn, by 4 and 3. The summaries:

Maplewood Cup.—Final Round—Mundy beat Johnson, 4—2.

President's Cup.—Semi-Final Round—F. H. Bailey, Brae Burn, by default, from J. H. Avery, Detroit; P. T. Bodge, Maplewood, beat R. J. Feuchtwanger, Canoe Brook, 4—2.

Director's Cup.—Semi-Final Round—C. Stackman, Lexington, beat J. H. Blue, Forest Hills, 2—1; F. A. Shields, Jr., Albany, beat J. A. Gutheim, Lexington, 4—2. Final Round—Shields beat Stackman, 1 up.

Secretary's Cup.—Semi-Final Round—W. D. Fink, St. Andrews, beat M. C. Kiggins, Deal, 5—4; J. J. Hennessy, Maplewood, beat W. E. Brien, Vesper, 6—5.

Casino Cup.—Semi-Final Round.—P. Scarano, Maplewood, beat A. L. Calder, 2d, Wausamoisett, 7—6; W. H. Gould, Brae Burn, beat G. F. Ernst, Maplewood, 2 up. Final Round—Scarano beat Gould, 4—3.

Swords Best at Bethlehem.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, N. H., Aug. 20.—A special handicap golf event for gold, silver, and bronze medals occupied the field today, H. V. Swords of the Oakland Club taking first, with a score of 81, 8—73; A. T. Gutheim, Lexington, second, 80, 6—74, and Richard Grosholz, Philadelphia, third, 101, 25—76.

Steen Wins Handicap Swim.

Alfred Steen, competing unattached, won the 168-yard handicap swim at the water carnival of the Glenmore A. C. at the Steeplechase Pool, Coney Island, last night. Steen started with a handicap of 27 seconds. John Zinneck of the New York Athletic Club, whose handicap of 12 seconds made hime one of the scratch men, finished third. The race was a close one, and Steen only beat out Kenneth Sutherland, the second man, by about six inches. Tobias, the former national champion, who also had a 12-second handicap, finished only fourth.

Sidney Rogow of the City A. C. won the fancy diving contest with a total of 102½ points, and also won the duck race. The summary:

168-Yard Handicap.—Won by Alfred Steen, unattached, (27 seconds;) Kenneth Sutherland, unattached, (24 seconds,) second; John Zinneck, New York A. C., (12 seconds,) third. Time—2:07.

Fancy Diving Contest.—Won by Sidney Rogow, City A. C., 102½ points; Thomas Hirshfield, unattached, 97 points, second; William Rogow, City A. C., 96 points, third.

FORT PITT STAKES FOR PETER STEVENS

Takes Three Straight Heats After Losing First to King Couchman.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Aug. 20.—Small fields and dull and uninteresting racing marked today's programme of the Grand Circuit meeting on the Brunot's Island track. Only three horses faced the starter for the Iron City Stakes, valued at $1,000.

The feature event of the day's card, the Fort Pitt Stakes, a 2:10 pace, valued at $3,000, was captured by Peter Stevens in three straight heats, after King Couchman, owing to a good start, had taken the first heat.

Lassie McGregor had no trouble winning the Iron City event, a 2:13 trot, and Frank Boash, Jr., took the Free-for-All, the former race being most uninteresting. May Mack had no difficulty in winning the 2:09 trot, valued at $1,000, in straight heats. The summaries:

2:09 trot. Purse $1,000.
May Mack, b. m., by Arthur Wilkes, (Derider) 1 1 1
Brighton B., b. g., (Murphy) 2 2 2
Judson Girl, b. m., (Cox) 3 3 3
Mundy, C., b. m., (Tucker) 4 4 4
Time—2:11¼; 2:12¼; 2:09¾.

The Fort Pitt. 2:10 Pace. Purse, $3,000.
Peter Stevens, b. s., by Peter the Great, (Grayson) 4 1 1 1
King Couchman, br. g., (McMahon) 1 2 2 3
Camelia, br. m., (Cox) 3 3 3 2
Thistle Patch, blk. s., (Snow) 2 4 6 4
Peter S., b. g., (Derider) 6 5 5 ro
Walnut Grove, blk. s., (Ruthven) 5 7 4 ro
Irene Beau, ch. m., (Murphy) 7 6 7 ro
Time—2:08¾; 2:05¼; 2:07; 2:08¼.

The Iron City. 2:13 trot. Purse, $2,000.
Lassie McGregor, br. m., by Jay McGregor, (Murphy) 1 1 1
Farmar Spears, b. s., (McCar) 2 2 2
Sweet Alice, b. m., (McMahon) 3 3 3
Time—2:16¼; 2:16; 2:18¼.

Free-for-All Pace. Purse, $1,000.
Frank Bogash, Jr., b. g., by Frank Bogash, (Murphy) 1 1
Longworth B., b. h., (Pickering) 3 2
Earle Jr., g. h., (Hannafan) 2 3
Time—2:07¾; 2:02.

Ready for Elgin Road Race.

ELGIN, Ill., Aug. 20.—Because of the number of entries, a new starting arrangement is necessary for the fifth Elgin national road race tomorrow. The cars will be started two at a time. The change is expected to add thrills to the race. At 10:45 A. M. the twenty-four entrants will line up, two abreast, for the start. At 11 o'clock Fred Wagner, the starter, will fire a pistol, Tetzlaff and Dearborn will lead off the procession. Mulford, De Palma, and Anderson, previous winners of the Elgin National Cup, are in this year's race. Bob Burman, Barney Oldfield, Harry Grant, and Spencer Wishart are also among the veteran drivers entered. Wishart, driving almost eighty miles an hour, attained the best practice speed. He bettered the mark set by Tetzlaff two years ago.

What you have and what you ought to have

It is only a step from one to the other—from the quarters you have now, to the quarters you ought to have in the Equitable.

The Equitable Building is new, modern to the minute, equipped with every facility and improvement for the comfort and convenience of tenants, and the logical rallying point for progressive business institutions.

Leases now being made from May 1, 1915. The building, however, is due to be completed 2 or 3 months ahead of that date.

Equitable Building
Temporary Office, 27 Pine Street

AT ALL NEWS-STANDS FIVE CENTS
Out Saturday
THE CATHOLIC NEWS
Buy this week's issue for articles on the
POPE'S DEATH
Out Saturday
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TODAY'S SPECIAL OFFERINGS

Another Important Sale of
The Celebrated Rubberless
"Waterberry" Raincoat
TRADE MARK
For Women and Misses
Sizes 16 yrs. to 44 bust
THIS IS THE TRADE MARK REG'D Cravenette TRADE MARK STAMPED ON THE CLOTH
9.50
Regularly $15.00
Priestley's Cloth
Owned and controlled exclusively by us in the United States.
The unprecedented success of this smart, stormproof coat is due to the superiority of the fabric and the many purposes for which it is suitable—motor, traveling, dust and rain protection.

250 Men's Utility Coats
Most Practical Coats—Specially Priced.
GABARDINE RAINCOATS—*Most practical of all coats for storm protection; rubberless and odorless, but thoroughly rainproof. In greys, tans and blues.*
Regularly $16.50 and $19.50 12.75
MODIFIED BALMACAAN TOP COATS—*Imported tweeds and cheviots; many novel mixtures and weaves; cravenette finish; suitable for storm and general wear.*
Regularly $24.00 and $26.50 19.50
HEATHER MIXTURE TOP COATS—*A smart, light weight, knitted rainproof coat; ideal for Fall country wear. Knee length, raglan sleeve.*
Regularly $24.00 19.50

New "Middy" Blouses
For Women and Misses.
Pretty, cool models in light weight plain and crinkly cotton crepe; pink, blue or white. Finished with elastic belt and colored lacings or colored silk tie.
Value $2.50 1.50

Special Sport Blouses
"Middies" and Tennis models in galatea and soiesette, with white or colored trimmings. *Small sizes only.*
Value $1.50 78c

Wash Dresses
Women's and Misses' gingham, linen and chambray seashore dresses in the latest midsummer styles.
Specially priced 7.50

Reed Cases
Extremely light weight, strong and serviceable. Cretonne lining and pockets; leather trimmings and brass locks and buckles.
Regularly $5.00 3.75

Hand Loom Veiling
Made exclusively for us in black, taupe, brown, purple, green and navy. Nothing more appropriate and serviceable for motor or traveling.
Yard 1.50

Handkerchiefs
Women's hand thread drawn sheer Irish linen Handkerchiefs, with 1-8 or ¼ inch hems.
Regularly $6.00 dozen. 4.00

Final Closing Sale of
Satin Bathing Dresses
At ⅓ to ½ Under Price.
We have radically reduced for immediate disposal our entire stock Women's Bathing Dresses; all are this season's smartest models in black satin combined with the newest plain or novelty colored silks, including Roman stripes and Bayadere effects; also special swimming models.
Values from $7.50 to $15.00
3.95 to 7.50

Washable Gloves
Women's Chamois Lisle in gray, yellow and pongee; 16 button and 2 clasp. Smart and serviceable for Summer and early Fall wear.
Regularly $1.25 pair 85c

Women's Underwear
UNION SUITS—Mercerized gauze; very soft and fine; band top; regular sizes. *Regularly $1.50* 68c
VESTS—Extra fine Swiss ribbed gauze; very elastic and well fitting. Regular and extra sizes.
Regularly 85c (6 for $1.30) 23c

Women's Hosiery
SILK LISLE—In black, white and tan. *Regularly 50c pair* 33c
PURE THREAD BLACK SILK—Splendid wearing quality; extra double spliced heel and toe.
Regularly $1.50 pair 95c

Men's Shirts
Our most expensive Foreign Shirtings, made upon custom lines in Ready-to-Wear Shirts. No two alike. Sizes 14½, 15, 15½ and 16. To order the prices were $5.50 to $8.50 each.
3.25
MADRAS SHIRTS—Pleated and plain models of English and Scotch white and fancy madras shirtings. New Fall patterns; laundered cuffs. *Regularly $2.00 and $2.50* 1.65
LAUNDERED CUFF SHIRTS—Of finely woven madras; suitable for Fall business wear. *Regularly $2.00* 1.35
NEGLIGEE SHIRTS—Fine mercerized and madras shirtings in plain and fancy colored effects; soft French cuffs. *Reg. $1.15, $1.35 and $1.50* 78c 4 for 3.00
WHITE SILK DRESS SHIRTS—Superior quality Habutai silk; fine tucked bosoms; laundered or soft French cuffs; equal to the best custom makes. *Regularly $5.50 and $6.50* 3.75
E. & W.'s "Bourse" and "Cabaret" Shirts—Heavy, rich crepe de chine; pleated bosoms with black, white or colored embroidered figures. For Dress, Tuxedo or Day. *Regularly $10.00* 6.50

House Furnishing Specials at Reduced Prices

Upholstery
Lace Curtains, Tapestries, Armures, Damasks, Cretonnes — ⅓ to ½ Off

Carpets
$100,000.00 Stock. Best Brussels and Wilton. From $1.10 to $2.75 per yard. — At ⅓ Off

Oriental Rugs
$50,000.00 Stock. $8.00 to $100.00 Rugs. $100,000.00 Stock. $800.00 to $8,000.00 Rugs. — ¼ to ⅓ Off

Domestic Rugs
Odd sizes made up in our workrooms from best Brussels and Wilton Carpets. Special lot valued at $10,000 At ⅓ Off

NOTE—These offerings will remain in force throughout August, September and October. Purchases made now will be charged on October bill. Estimates and specifications given for the furnishing of clubs, hotels, restaurants and apartments, affording a price-saving opportunity not to be overlooked.

Broadway & 19th Street

This establishment remains closed all day Saturday.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

Remarkable Values
For Prompt Purchasers

Groups are small; sizes and colors broken; early selection will avoid disappointment.

$15 to $25 Crepe & Linen Dresses—$5
Smart but simple styles for morning and outing wear.

$38 to $48 Summer Dresses—$10
Late Summer styles, of cotton-crepe and linen.

$25 to $55 Linen & Crepe Suits—$8.75
Tailored and novelty styles.

$45 to $95 Silk & Cloth Suits—$20
A final clearing of odds and ends from many groups.

$25 to $45 Coats & Capes—$10 & $15
Small groups comprising ones and twos from remaining lines.

$8 to $18 Summer Blouses—$3 & $5
Of organdie, crepe, linen, voile and crepe de chine.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Announce for today and tomorrow
A sale of Men's
Shirts, Ties & Pajamas
at the most substantial reductions

$1.50 & $2 Shirts .... reduced to 75c
$3.00 Shirts .... reduced to $1.30
$4.00 Shirts .... reduced to $1.95

This sale is especially interesting to men who wear sizes 15½, 16, 16½ and 17. On looking through our stock we found quite a number of these sizes, and in order to clean them out, we have made a deep cut in prices.

All of our Silk Shirts
sizes 14 to 17, at greatly reduced prices.

55c Scarfs at 25c—Wide open ends and four-in-hands, made of both silk and wash materials.

Black & White Silk Cravats, for which there is a great demand—we will offer a special lot of unusual values and original designs in $1 values at 65c & 55c values at 25c

Pajamas at 98c—values up to $2.00
Pajamas at $1.35—values up to $3.00
Night Shirts at 55c—splendid values
Terry Bath Robes at $2.85—values up to $6

Your attention is also called to the clearance sale of Olus Shirt Suits, at remarkable price concessions.

BOSTON HOT AFTER GIANTS--HAGEN'S FINE GOLF--TURF--TENNIS--POLO

ANGEL PINCH HITS, BUT YANKEES LOSE

Cuban Player's Timely Single Not Enough to Turn Tide Against Naps.

Dusk had fallen and a gray mist of Coogan's Flats had drifted over the Polo Grounds before the Naps won a final decision from the Yankees by the score of 11 to 8 yesterday. The game did not go further than the usual number of innings, but the nine rounds contained more wild, unorthodox playing than even these two teams can usually cram into a whole series.

Frank Chance gave five of his pitchers a chance to show their wares and, one by one, they fell before the terrific slugging of the Clevelanders until "Shoeless Joe" Jackson finally ended the scoring and the excitement for the day with a home run into deep centre field in the ninth inning.

The Yankees lost despite the aid of a Cuban angel whom Chance introduced as a pinch hitter with very satisfactory results in the second inning. The angel, whose full name is Angel Aragon, a Cuban player whom Chance secured from Long Branch of the Atlantic League, made a pretty single which scored two runs.

Fritz Maisel shared honors with Jackson and Angel Aragon, through his feat of stealing home in the fourth inning with a run which put the Yanks temporarily in the lead. Outside of these few exciting incidents and several more of minor importance, the game was quite ordinary.

The Naps surged into the lead in the first inning as a result of a single by Leibold, a base on balls to Jackson and a clean-up double of old reliable Larry Lajoie. A cluster of hits by Wambsgans, O'Neil, and Leibold gave them another brace of runs in the second. The Yanks, in the meantime, had collected an equal number of tallies and the count at the end of the first two innings stood 4 to 4. The Yanks got only one run in the first as a result of Daniel Boone's pass and "Birdie" Cree's single, but Angel Aragon's assistance gave them three in the next round. Aragon's hit came with Peckinpaugh and Maisel on the bases. Boone scored the third run for the Yankees in this inning, when he got all the way to second on Wambsgans's wild throw on his grounder and crossed the plate on Hartzell's single.

Little Fritz Maisel, not knowing of the coming deluge of hits, took it upon himself to score a run all by his lonesome in the fourth inning, and promptly did so. He started his operations by driving out a triple which ended up in the vicinity of the centrefield bleachers. After Pieh had whiffed for the second out of the inning, Maisel took the desperate chance of stealing home, and accomplished it, much to everybody's surprise. He accomplished it only because O'Neil, the Nap catcher, was so surprised when he saw him coming down the base line that he dropped the ball. Maisel slid into O'Neil in a cloud of dust, and the latter was thrown off his feet.

The Yanks seemed to have their mind set on winning the ball game, for they collected another pair of runs in the following inning, and made the score for the time being 7 to 4.

Ray Fisher, who had started for the Yanks, was taken out to let Angel Aragon bat in the second, and Cy Pieh succeeded him. Things went along serene and quiet-like after this, with Pieh working nicely in the box, until the seventh inning. In that inning, the things done to poor old Pieh were criminal. The Naps promptly started off by getting three men on bases and then, when Chapman scratched a hit over Pieh's head and scored one run, he was dragged out and Ray Keating sent to the rescue. Jackson was retired on an easy grounder to Maisel, but another run was scored.

Lajoie then drove a grounder at Peckinpaugh, which that versatile gentleman picked up and threw with all due accuracy to Nunamaker at the plate. O'Neil, by the way, was making all possible speed to the plate. And then Nunamaker dropped the ball. He recovered it quickly and tagged O'Neil, but Umpire Bill Dineen called the runner safe.

Nunamaker said he was out, and declared it long and loudly. He declared it so loudly, in fact, that Dineen ordered him out of the game. It was after 6 o'clock then and, as Walking Delegate Ed Sweeney of the Players' Fraternity objects to working other than union hours, Chance gave a young catcher named Pius Schwert a chance to catch and put Jack Warhop in to pitch.

Warhop's curves were familiar to the Naps, and they proceeded to bat around and round out a grand total of six runs for the inning. Carroll Brown pitched the next inning for the Yanks and got the full credit for Jackson's homer. The score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
L'bold, cf.	3	2	2	1	0
C'man, 2b.	4	1	2	2	3
Jack'n, rf.	4	2	1	3	0
Lajoie, 1b.	4	1	2	7	0
Kirke, lf.	5	1	2	2	0
T'ner, 3b.	5	0	1	1	2
W'g's, ss.	4	1	1	3	5
O'Neill, c.	4	2	2	7	0
M'chell, p.	2	0	0	1	0
*Johnston	0	1	0	0	0
Martin, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	11	13	27	10

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Boone, 2b.	4	2	0	3	2
Hart'l, lf.	5	0	1	1	0
Cook, rf.	5	1	0	1	0
Cree, cf.	4	1	2	4	0
Mullen, 1b.	4	1	1	14	0
Peck'h, ss.	4	1	3	2	4
Nuna'r, c.	3	0	0	1	1
Schw't, c.	1	0	0	1	1
Maisel, 3b.	3	2	1	0	2
Fisher, p.	0	0	0	0	3
†Arragon	1	0	1	0	0
Pieh, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Keat'g, p.	0	0	0	0	0
W'hop, p.	0	0	0	0	1
‡Kingman	1	0	0	0	0
Brown, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	35	8	9	27	15

*Batted for Mitchell in seventh inning.
†Batted for Fisher in second inning.
‡Batted for Warhop in eighth inning.

Errors—Wambsgans, Nunamaker.

Cleveland ....2 2 0 0 0 0 6 0 1—11
New York............1 3 0 1 2 0 1 0 0— 8

Two-base hits—Lajoie, O'Neill, Mullen. Three-base hit—Maisel. Home run—Jackson. Sacrifice hit—Chapman. Stolen bases—Maisel, Turner. Left on bases—New York, 5; Cleveland, 4. Double play—Wambsgans, Chapman, and Lajoie. Bases on balls—Off Fisher, 1; off Pieh, 3; off Warhop, 1; of Mitchell, 4; of Morton, 1. Struck out—By Pieh, 1; by Mitchell, 4; by Morton, 3. Wild pitch—Warhop. Passed ball—Nunamaker. Hits—Off Fisher, 5 in 2 innings; off Pieh, 4 in 4 innings, (none out in seventh;) off Keating, none in 1 1-3 innings; off Warhop, 2 in 2 2-3 innings; off Mitchell, 7 in 6 innings; of Morton, 2 in 3 innings; off Brown, 2 in 1 inning. Time of game—Two hours and forty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Sheridan.

Collins's Drive Beats Detroit.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—All of the runs in today's game were scored on homers, Philadelphia defeating Detroit by 3 to 1. Moriarty's hit to deep centre in the first inning bounced into the bleachers for a four-bagger. In the third inning Collins's drive over Veach's head hopped into the bleachers for a home run, Wyckoff and Murphy also scoring. Lapp had his right hand badly hurt by a foul tip off Moriarty's bat in the fifth inning and was forced to leave the game. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf.	4	1	2	1	0
Davies, lf.	3	0	0	2	0
C'lins, 2b.	4	1	2	3	3
Baker, 3b.	4	0	1	1	2
McI's, 1b.	3	0	1	9	2
Strunk, cf.	3	0	2	4	0
Barry, ss.	3	0	0	3	5
Lapp, c.	2	0	0	2	2
Schang, c.	1	0	0	2	1
W'koff, p.	3	1	0	0	0
Total	30	3	8	27	13

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss.	4	0	0	3	3
Mor'ty, 3b.	4	1	2	1	3
Cobb, cf.	4	0	1	3	0
C'ford, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Veach, lf.	4	0	2	2	0
Kav'h, 2b.	3	0	0	1	1
Burns, 1b.	4	0	0	8	0
Stanage, c.	3	0	1	5	2
Dauss, p.	2	0	0	0	3
McC'y, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*High	1	0	1	0	0
†McKee	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	1	8	24	12

*Batted for Dauss in eighth inning.
†Batted for Kavanaugh in ninth inning.

Errors—Bush, Crawford, Davies, Barry.

Philadelphia ....0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 x—3
Detroit ....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Home runs—Moriarty, Collins. Hits—Off Dauss, 8 in 7 innings; off McCreery, none in 1 inning. Sacrifice hit—Davies. Stolen bases—Strunk, (2.) Double plays—Bush and Burns; McInnis, Barry, and McInnis. Left on bases—Detroit, 8; Philadelphia, 4. First base on balls—Off Wyckoff, 1. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2. Struck out—By Dauss, 3; by McCreery, 1; by Wyckoff, 1. Wild pitch—Dauss. Time of game—[illegible]

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Chicago, 3; Brooklyn, 2.
Boston, 6; Pittsburgh, 3.
Philadelphia, 1; St. Louis, 0.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Cleveland, 11; New York, 8.
Washington, 5; St. Louis, 4.
Boston, 3; Chicago, 2.
Philadelphia, 3; Detroit, 1.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Kansas City, 8; Brooklyn, 4.
Kansas City, 1; Brooklyn, 1.
(Called in eighth to catch train.)
St. Louis, 1; Buffalo, 0.
Buffalo, 5; St. Louis, 3.
Chicago, 4; Baltimore, 0.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Newark, 4; Toronto, 3.
Montreal, 13; Jersey City, 9.
Providence, 8; Rochester, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.	W.	L.	P.C.
New York	59	45	.567
Boston	58	47	.552
St. Louis	59	53	.527
Chicago	57	52	.523
Brooklyn	49	57	.462
Pittsburgh	49	57	.462
Philadelphia	49	57	.462
Cincinnati	48	60	.444

AMERICAN LEAGUE.	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	73	36	.670
Boston	62	47	.569
Washington	59	51	.536
Detroit	56	56	.500
St. Louis	53	56	.486
Chicago	55	59	.482
New York	50	62	.446
Cleveland	38	79	.325

FEDERAL LEAGUE.	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	62	49	.559
Indianapolis	59	49	.546
Baltimore	57	50	.532
Brooklyn	54	49	.524
Buffalo	54	53	.505
Kansas City	52	60	.464
St. Louis	50	62	.446
Pittsburgh	45	61	.415

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.	W.	L.	P.C.
Providence	67	45	.598
Rochester	68	47	.591
Baltimore	65	47	.580
Buffalo	62	50	.554
Newark	57	54	.543
Toronto	54	58	.482
Montreal	42	73	.365
Jersey City	35	76	.315

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Boston at Pittsburgh.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Cleveland at New York.
Detroit at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Boston.
St. Louis at Washington.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at Indianapolis.
Pittsburgh at Kansas City.
Baltimore at St. Louis.
Buffalo at Chicago.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Rochester at Providence.
Buffalo at Baltimore.

and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Chill.

"Long" Shore Subdues White Sox.

BOSTON, Aug. 20.—Shore held Chicago to two hits today and, though Boston made six errors behind him, the locals won, 3 to 2. The Red Sox scored on timely hitting and by taking advantage of Chicago's misplays. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper, rf.	4	0	1	2	0
Scott, ss.	4	0	0	3	3
S'ker, cf.	4	2	3	1	0
Lewis, lf.	3	0	1	0	0
G'dner, 3b.	4	0	0	0	2
Janv'n, 2b.	2	0	0	4	4
Hob'l, 1b.	3	1	0	10	0
Cady, c.	3	0	1	7	0
Shore, p.	3	0	0	0	7
Total	30	3	6	27	16

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Porter, rf.	4	1	0	1	0
B'kb'n, 2b.	4	0	0	2	1
Collins, cf.	3	0	0	0	0
F'nier, 1b.	4	0	0	12	1
Chap'le, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
B'ger, ss.	3	0	1	4	6
Mayer, c.	4	0	1	2	1
Breton, 3b.	4	0	0	1	0
Wolf'g, p.	3	0	0	1	1
*Demmitt	0	1	0	0	0
†Schalk	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	2	2	24	12

*Batted for Berger in ninth inning.
†Batted for Wolfgang in ninth inning.

Errors—Scott, Gardner, (2,) Janvrin, Hoblitzell, Cady, Collins, Fournier, Berger, Mayer.

Boston ....0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 x—3
Chicago ....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—2

Two-base hits—Speaker. Sacrifice hits—Collins, Lewis. Stolen bases—Gardner, Janvrin. Double plays—Janvrin, Scott, and Hoblitzell; Wolfgang, Berger, and Fournier. Left on bases—Boston, 5; Chicago, 7. First base on balls—Off Shore, 1; off Wolfgang, 1. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Boston, 3. Struck out—By Shore, 7; by Wolfgang, 2. Time of game—Two hours and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand.

Shank Drives in Winning Run.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Shank's single in the ninth inning, which scored Gandil, gave Washington a 5 to 4 victory over St. Louis today in a long drawn out game. Washington scored four runs in the fourth on a double, a sacrifice, a hit batsman, a single, and a double steal. St. Louis, with two runs already recorded, tied the score in the eighth on Acosta's muff and singles by Shotten and Pratt. Mitchell beat an infield hit in the seventh and was hit in the face and knocked unconscious by Wallace's throw to first. The score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ler, rf., lf.	4	0	0	0	0
Foster, 3b.	5	0	0	0	3
M'ch'l, lf.	4	1	3	2	0
Acosta, lf., rf.	1	0	0	0	0
G'dil, 1b.	3	2	2	9	1
M'gan, 2b.	3	0	0	1	2
Sh'ks, cf.	5	0	1	2	0
McB'e, ss.	2	1	1	1	0
Smith, ss.	1	0	0	1	1
Henry, c.	3	1	3	10	0
A'sm'h, c.	0	0	0	2	0
Ayres, p.	3	0	0	0	2
J'nson, p.	0	0	0	0	0
†A. W'ms.	1	0	1	0	0
Total	35	5	11	27	9

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
How'd, 1b.	4	0	1	8	0
Sh'ten, cf.	4	2	2	2	0
Pratt, 2b.	4	0	1	2	1
B. W'r, lf.	4	0	1	2	0
G. W's, rf.	4	1	1	3	1
Lavan, ss.	4	0	0	2	0
Leary, c.	3	0	0	6	1
W'lace, 3b.	3	0	1	1	3
James, p.	2	0	0	0	4
B'm'g'r, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*C. W'ker	1	0	0	0	0
†Wares	0	1	0	0	0
Total	33	4	7	‡26	10

*Batted for James in eighth inning.
†Ran for C. Walker in eighth inning.
‡Batted for Ayres in eighth inning.
‡Two out when winning run was scored.

Errors—Shotten, James, Acosta, Ayres. (2.)

St. Louis...........1 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0—4
Washington ....0 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 1—5

Two-base hit—Mitchell. Home Run—G. Williams. Hits—Off James, 9 in 7 innings; off Baumgardner, 2 in 1 2-3 innings; off Ayres, 7 in 8 innings; off Johnson, none in 1 inning. Sacrifice hit—Gandil. Stolen bases—Henry, 2; McBride, Gandil, 2. Left on bases—St. Louis, 3; Washington, 11. First base on balls—Off James, 3; off Baumgardner, 2. First base on error—St. Louis, 1. Hit by pitcher—By James, (McBride,) by Baumgardner, 1, (Gandil.) Struck out—By James, 4; by Baumgardner, 1; Ayres, 3; Johnson, 2. Time of game—Two hours and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Egan.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.

R.H.E.
Toronto.......0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0—3 4 3
Newark........1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1—4 10 1

Batteries—Wagner, Johnson, and Kritchell; Smith and Wheat.

AT JERSEY CITY.

R.H.E.
Montreal .....2 0 0 4 4 3 0 0 0—13 12 2
Jersey City...1 1 1 0 0 2 3 0 1— 9 15 5

Batteries—Dale and Smith; Thompson, Brucke, Gilbert, and Reynolds.

AT PROVIDENCE.

R.H.E.
Rochester .....[illegible]—1 [illegible]
Providence.....[illegible]—8 [illegible]

Batteries—Hughes, Manning, and Williams; McAllister; Mays and [illegible].

BRAVES CLOSE ON HEELS OF GIANTS

Boston, Defeating Pirates, Only One and a Half Games Behind New York.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 20.—Dick Rudolph of the Bronx, New York, hung up his eleventh straight victory today when the galloping Boston Braves beat the Pirates by a score of 6 to 3. As the Giants did not play, the victory puts the Boston Club only one and a half games behind New York in the grueling dash for the National League pennant.

Hard hitting won for Stallings's men, Rudolph aiding in the bombardment with a double. Marty O'Toole and Conselman did the pitching for the Buccaneers, and the Braves banged out several blows which counted for extra bases. Mann and "Red" Smith had triples, while Schmidt and Rudolph contributed doubles.

Rudolph gave only one pass and fanned three of the Pirates. Conselman started the game, but the Braves' batting rally in the second inning drove him to the clubhouse, O'Toole finishing the strife. The Braves solved the mystery of his pitching in the last two innings. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
W'ted, rf.	3	0	0	2	0
Evers, 2b.	4	0	0	4	1
Con'ly, lf.	4	0	2	2	0
M'v'le, ss.	4	1	1	0	3
Schm't, 1b.	3	2	1	9	2
Smith, 3b.	3	1	1	2	4
Mann, cf.	3	1	1	2	0
Gowdy, c.	3	0	0	4	0
Rud'ph, p.	3	1	1	2	2
Total	30	6	7	27	12

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
E. V'x, 2b.	4	1	0	2	4
K'chy, 1b.	4	0	2	12	0
Kelly, cf.	4	0	0	2	0
W'g'r, ss.	4	0	0	3	2
McC'y, 3b.	4	0	0	0	3
Carey, lf.	3	1	1	2	0
C'lins, rf.	4	1	1	1	0
C'man, c.	3	0	1	5	1
C's'm'n, p.	0	0	0	0	0
O'Toole, p.	3	0	1	0	1
Total	33	3	6	27	11

Errors—Connolly, Wagner, Collins.

Boston ....0 3 0 0 0 0 0 1 2—6
Pittsburgh ....0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0—3

Two-base hits—Schmidt, Rudolph, Collins, Konetchy. Three-base hits—Mann, Smith, Konetchy. Hits—Off Conselman, 3 in two innings; off O'Toole, 4 in seven innings. Stolen base—Connolly. Double play—McCarthy, Viox, and Konetchy. First base on balls—Off Rudolph, 1; off O'Toole, 2. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Sacrifice hits—Smith, Whitted. Sacrifice fly—Gowdy. Left on bases—Boston, 2; Pittsburgh, 4. Struck out—By Rudolph, 3; by Conselman, 2; by O'Toole, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart.

CUBS ARE AMBITIOUS.

Defeat Brooklyn Again and Are Still in Race for Pennant.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—Unmindful of the fact that Stalling's Braves full expect to win a pennant, O'Day's Cubs went out today and again whipped the Dodgers, taking the final of the set by 3 to 2, and thereby climbing to a notch only four and one-half games behind the leaders.

Today's game was grabbed on the strength of effective pitching and timely hitting. Larry Cheney contributed the pitching end of the winning performance, holding the Dodgers to six hits. The Cubs encountered a couple of tartars in Frank Allen, the puzzling southpaw, and Ed Reulbach. Two runs in the first and another in the fifth, just previous to the appearance of Reulbach on the firing line, proved sufficient to trim Allen.

Credit for the two runs amassed by O'Day's newly awakened pennant-seekers in the opening stanza must be given to Frank Schulte, who sent both tallies across the plate. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf.	2	0	1	1	0
Good, rf.	2	0	0	2	0
Saier, 1b.	2	1	1	10	0
Z'm'n, 3b.	4	1	0	3	2
Sch'te, lf.	4	0	1	3	0
Sw'y, 2b.	4	0	1	2	4
Cor'den, ss.	3	0	0	3	4
B'han, c.	3	1	1	3	2
Cheney, p.	3	0	1	0	4
Total	27	3	6	27	14

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
St'gel, rf.	3	0	2	1	0
C'sh'w, 2b.	3	0	0	5	1
Myers, cf.	3	0	0	3	0
Wheat, lf.	4	0	0	3	0
Egan, ss.	4	0	1	1	1
H'mel, 1b.	4	0	0	5	1
Getz, 3b.	4	1	2	1	3
McC'y, c.	4	0	1	5	2
Allen, p.	1	1	1	0	2
R'bach, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Total	31	2	7	24	11

Errors—Stengel, Sweeney, Cheney.

Chicago ....2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 x—3
Brooklyn ....0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Two-base hits—Getz, Sweeney. Hits—Off Allen, 5 in 4 1-3 innings; off Reulbach, 1 in 3 2-3 innings. Sacrifice hits—Good, Allen, Leach, Cutshaw. Stolen bases—Schulte, Good, Corriden. Double play—Cheney, Corriden, and Saier. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Brooklyn, 6. First base on balls—Off Allen, 4; off Reulbach, 2; off Cheney, 2. Struck out—By Cheney, 3; by Allen, 1. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Lincoln and Byron.

Phillies Trim St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 20.—Paskert's single, a sacrifice and Burns's double in the ninth gave Philadelphia a 1 to 0 victory over St. Louis today.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Lob't, 3b.	4	0	2	3	3
B'ker, lf.	4	0	1	0	0
S. M'e, 1b.	3	0	0	9	3
C'v'th, rf.	3	0	0	0	1
Byrne, 2b.	4	0	2	6	3
P'kert, cf.	2	1	1	4	0
M'tin, ss.	3	0	0	1	5
Burns, c.	2	0	1	3	2
Tincup, p.	4	0	0	1	2
Total	29	1	7	27	19

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'g's, 2b.	3	0	1	3	1
L. M'e, 1b.	4	0	2	14	0
Dolan, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
J. M'r, ss.	4	0	0	0	5
Wilson, rf.	4	0	2	1	0
Cruise, cf.	3	0	2	0	0
Beck, 3b.	3	0	1	1	1
Snyder, c.	3	0	0	6	4
Doak, p.	3	0	0	1	2
Total	31	0	8	27	13

Philadelphia ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1
St. Louis ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Cruise, Burns. Sacrifice hits—Paskert (2,) S. Magee, Martin. Stolen base—Burns. Double play—Lobert, Byrne, and S. Magee. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 9; St. Louis, 5. Bases on balls—Off Doak, 5; off Tincup, 1. Struck out—By Doak, 6; by Tincup, 2. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Eason.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Kansas City Defeats Tip Tops—Second Game Tied at 1 to 1.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 20.—Johnson's pitching was too much for Brooklyn and Kansas City today won the first game, 8 to 4. The second game, a pitchers' battle between Stone and Marion, was called at the end of the eighth inning, that Brooklyn might catch a train, the game ending a tie. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

R.H.E.
Kansas City..3 3 0 0 1 2 0 0 .—8 14 1
Brooklyn .....2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1—4 12 3

Batteries—Johnson and Easterly; Bluejacket, Houck, and Land.

SECOND GAME.

R.H.E.
Brooklyn ....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1 4 1
Kansas City......0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1 5 1

Batteries—Marion and Land; Stone and Easterly.

AT CHICAGO.

R.H.E.
Baltimore .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 5 3
Chicago ....0 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 .—4 6 0

Batteries—Bailey and Jacklitsch; Johnson and Wilson.

AT ST. LOUIS—FIRST GAME.

R.H.E.
Buffalo .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 2 0
St. Louis ...1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 .—1 3 2

Batteries—Moore and Blair; Davenport and Simon.

SECOND GAME.

R.H.E.
Buffalo ......3 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0—5 12 2
St. Louis ....0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 1—3 8 3

Batteries—Anderson and Allen; Keupper and Chapman.

Record Attendance—Four Fans.

NEW BRITAIN, Aug. 20.—Just four persons paid admittance to the baseball grounds today to see a game scheduled between the New Britain and Waterbury teams of the Eastern Association. The management paid back the money to the faithful four and called the game off.

The local team is financially embarrassed besides being hopelessly in last place, and some doubt is expressed as to whether or not it will finish out the season.

Shortstop Stevenson for Browns.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Aug. 20.—Shortstop Tom Stevenson of South Bend was today sold to the St. Louis Americans. He came here from Terre Haute on purchase last Spring. The price St. Louis paid is said to be [illegible]

NO CAUSE FOR WORRY.

European War Will Have No Effect on American Sporting Implements.

Some tennis players have been working themselves into a whole lot of unnecessary excitement over a story which has gained currency through a so-called expert, but a badly misinformed one, to the effect that there is to be a famine in tennis balls. It is "a war scare," and based on the assumption that "the United States depends almost if not entirely upon England for its supply," and that there would be a corner in tennis balls if the wholesale houses were not bare of any supply to corner.

As a matter of fact the United States sporting goods manufacturers have been making the tennis balls our players use for years, and the supply that is imported is inconsequential, when compared with the total number used. The players who use imported balls in the game nowadays are few indeed, and the American tennis ball of today is as good, even for champion tennis, as any ball made, and, as a matter of fact, is used in championship contests.

The writer who started the story told how the balls were made here in rubber form, inflated with gas and then shipped abroad for covering. That is where he got the cart before the horse, so to say. If the story had truth it would be the other way around, for it is in the manufacturing of the rubber ball itself that the English makers have the advantage, as the climate, water, method, or something else enables the rubber workers there to make a quality of rubber ball that is a trifle better than those the rubber men here have been able to produce. But it is a trifle in resiliency or "true bounce" that only the most expert player can detect. There is no humbug about the American tennis ball. It is made in America, and the scarcity that does exist in some places is due to the fact that the manufacturers of both balls and racquets are caught short of a supply this year simply because the demand for them has been greater than ever known before and greater than even the most optimistic of the manufacturers supposed was possible.

Golf clubs and balls are also made so well in this country at the present time that there is no probability of a shortage of supply of the implements for this "ancient and royal game." So, too, manufacturers of polo sticks and balls have practically forced the imported makes out of the market. Makers have a supply on hand for all the polo that will be played the rest of the year.

Cricket bats and balls are essentially English productions, for no manufacturer here has found the demand sufficient to warrant taking up their manufacture. At the present moment there is a two years' supply of cricket materials in this country, and one of the largest dealers in sporting goods said he should personally be glad to see the importation shut off for a while so that he could get rid of the supply he had on hand. Of materials for racquets, court tennis, and squash there is a plentiful supply on hand of the English made goods to last for a year at the very least, and there will be no famine in these lines unless the games should take on a far greater popularity than they have at present. But with the construction of courts for the playing of these games such a costly enterprise, the games will still be confined to the very few who have sufficient money to enable them to play games that never can become popularized as are baseball, tennis, and golf.

Fishermen who insist on the imported hooks and lines for their sport may have to pay a trifle more for Limerick hooks and Irish linen lines. American makers are now turning out very fine machine-made hooks, however, and the quality improves with each year of manufacture, while there are no better silk lines than those made in this country, just as our rods are the best made in the world, whether of lancewood, greenheart, or split bamboo. The importation of woods is not likely to trouble makers, as the materials are not contraband of war anywhere.

As for saddles and bridles and riding and driving equipments generally the domestic product may have to satisfy for a while if the war is so long drawn out as to interfere with the sporting production in England, in order that the military supply may first be attended to. In fact a long drawn out war in Europe would be much more apt to help our export than hurt our import business, as America leads the world in the manufacture of military saddles and artillery harness.

Alpha Physical Culture Meet.

On the very poor track at the Ulmer Park Athletic field, the Alpha Physical Culture Club had their annual field day yesterday. The tennis match was between the Flushing Club players, who defeated the Ideal Tennis Club pair easily in two straight games. The athletic games were run off with these results:

One-Mile Walk, Novice.—Won by J. B. Pearman, unattached; William McFadden, Glencoe A. C., second; S. B. Hindleman, Pastime A. C., third. Time—8:01 4-5.

100-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by P. Vermayer, Salem Crescent A. C., (6 yards;) J. J. Eller, Irish-American A. C., (scratch) second; F. L. Stephenson, Trinity Club, (scratch,) third. Time—0:10 2-5.

One-Mile, Novice, Scratch.—Won by E. L. Rogers, St. Augustine C. C. Time—5:09 2-5.

440-Yard, Handicap, (closed to members of Alpha P. C. C.)—Won by Henry Wilson, (20 yards;) A. Dash, (scratch,) second. Time—1:02.

300-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by E. Totten, Jr., Bronx C. H., (14 yards;) W. McCracken, unattached, (3 yards,) second; R. Finney, unattached, (13 yards,) third. Time—0:35.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Leo Granger, Salem Crescent A. C., (30 yards;) W. Goode, Alpha P. C. C., (32 yards,) second; J. L. Higgins, unattached, (25 yards,) third. Time—2:03 3-5.

One-Mile Medley Relay Race, Handicap.—Won by Irish-American A. C.; Smart Set A. C., second; Sheridan A. C., third. Time—3:39 3-5.

Soccer Football Schedule.

The United States Football Association has sanctioned the following dates for the national challenge cup competition for the soccer championship: First round—On or before Nov. 15, 1914. Second round—On or before Dec. 13, 1914. Third round—On or before Feb. 21, 1915. Fourth round—On or before March 21. Semi-final—On or before April 18. Final—On or before May 9.

Entries will close Sept. 15, and drawings made for the qualifying and first round in this city on Sept. 17.

Aid Coming to Dodgers.

GALESBURG, Ill., Aug. 20.—Jack Hruska, a catcher, was sold to the Brooklyn Nationals by the Galesburg Central Association Club today.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

New York State League.

At Albany—Binghamton, 1; Albany, 0.
At Troy—Troy, 8; Elmira, 4.
At Wilkes-Barre—Wilkes-Barre, 1; Syracuse, 0.
At Scranton—Utica, 5; Scranton, 2.

Eastern Association.

At New Haven—New Haven, 1; Bridgeport, 0.
At New London—New London, 4; Springfield, 3.
At Pittsfield—Pittsfield, 3; Hartford, 0.
Waterbury at New Britain postponed owing to the absence of spectators.

New England League.

At Lowell—Lowell, 2; Haverhill, 1.
At Lewiston—Lewiston, 2; Lawrence, 1.
Lawrence, 3; Lewiston, 0.
At Portland—Portland, 7; Worcester, 2.
At Lynn—Lynn, 5; Manchester, 3.

American Association.

At Louisville—Louisville, 5; St. Paul, 3.
At Cleveland—Cleveland, 4; Kansas City, 0.
At Indianapolis—Minneapolis, 11; Indianapolis, 8.
Milwaukee at Columbus postponed; rain.

Tri-State League.

At Allentown—Allentown, 5; Reading, 3.
Allentown, 4; Reading, 2.
At Trenton—Wilmington, 7; Trenton, 6.
Trenton, 11; Wilmington, 4.
At Harrisburg—Harrisburg, 3; Lancaster, 1.

Southern Association.

At Chattanooga—Nashville, 4; Chattanooga, 2.
At Mobile—New Orleans, 1; Mobile, 0.
At Birmingham—Birmingham, 5; Montgomery, 2.
At Atlanta—Atlanta, 3; Memphis, 2.

Virginia League.

At Richmond—Petersburg, [illegible]; Richmond, [illegible]
At Norfolk—Norfolk, [illegible]; Roanoke, [illegible]
At Newport News—Newport News, [illegible]; Portsmouth, [illegible]

CALIFORNIAN LOSES HARD TENNIS MATCH

Washburn Defeats Johnston in Southampton Tourney—Philadelphia Schoolboy Surprises.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 20.—Western tennis players fared poorly in the men's invitation tournament today on the Meadow Club courts, when the semi-final round in singles was reached. It was a day of surprises and the feature upset was the defeat of William M. Johnston by W. M. Washburn, the Harvard star, 7—9, 6—1, 7—5. Twice Johnston appeared to be winning easily when Washburn rallied and by superb exhibitions succeeded in sweeping the Westerner off his feet. Johnston secured a good lead in the first set before Washburn found his stroke, but it was too late for the latter to overcome the lead. With irresistible force the Harvard player captured the second set, allowing his opponent but a single game. He skinned the top of the net by close margins and was strong on his ground strokes. The California youngster secured a 5—3 lead with 40—15 in the deciding game, when Washburn rallied again, and after carrying it to deuce won the set and match, 7—5. He won four games in succession. His backhand and forehand strokes rarely bounded more than a foot and the contest was fought out on the baselines.

Another unexpected result came from the match between Wallace F. Johnson of Philadelphia, last year's internationalist, and G. Peabody Gardner, Jr., in which the latter carried off the honors after three hard sets. Johnson used his chop stroke to advantage in the first set and held a safe lead throughout, winning 6—2. Gardner changed his tactics in the second set, alternating between lobs and long drives. This departure resulted in the winding of Johnson, who fell an easy victim in the second set. The third and deciding set was well contested, but the Boston player broke through the Philadelphian's service near the end and won, 6—4.

It was announced early in the day that R. Lindley Murray, the Californian, who was defeated by Maurice E. McLoughlin for the New York State championship, had defaulted to Richard Harte, the Philadelphia schoolboy, but later in the day the committee changed its ruling and the pair will play tomorrow for a place in the semi-finals.

Sidney Thayer, Jr., a 17-year-old schoolboy, added to the sensations of the tournament when, with J. Weber as a partner, he defeated in succession Wallace F. Johnson and Hugh Tallant and Henry W. Slocum and Clarence Hobart. The youngsters in the first match lost the first set, 4—6, and were behind in the second, when they rallied and made the sets even with a 10—8 score. The result of this long-drawn-out set made itself felt by Johnson and Tallant, who went to pieces under the aggressive assault of the youngsters in the third set, which was 6—1.

The second victory of Thayer and Weber was another three-set affair, with the veterans on the losing side. Thayer and his partner ran away with the first set, 6—1, but lost the second largely through reckless playing, 4—6. They showed plenty of reserve and wore their opponents down in the third and deciding set.

The only victory of the Californians was in the men's doubles when Clarence J. Griffin, the clay court champion, and William M. Johnston, caused the downfall of the veteran, William J. Clothier, former national champion, and G. P. Gardner, 6—4, 2—6, 6—4. It was youth against experience, and the former won after a clever display in which the opposing teams alternated in the lead.

Dr. A. Stillman and L. Du Pont Irving, the New York-Harvard Club squash champions, were eliminated by Dr. William Rosenbaum and Leonard Beekman in straight sets. The latter held the upper hand throughout, and showed improved team work.

In spite of heavy showers this afternoon the courts were kept busy, and great progress was made in the different events. The third round of the mixed doubles was reached before play closed for the day. The summary:

Meadow Club Men's Invitation Singles.—Fifth Round—R. Hart won from R. Lindley Murray by default; G. C. Gardner, Jr., defeated Wallace F. Johnson, 2—6, 6—3, 6—4; Watson M. Washburn defeated William M. Johnston, 7—9, 6—1, 7—5.

Men's Doubles.—Second Round—Wainwright and Carter defeated Coward and Geary, 7—5, 6—3; S. Wainwright Jr., and F. M. Watrous defeated F. W. Paul, Jr., and Dr. Downey, 6—2, 3—6, 6—2; Mahan and Washburn defeated Monroe and Coulter, 6—1, 6—2; Thayer and Weber defeated Johnson and Tallant, 4—6, 10—8, 6—1.

Third Round—McLoughlin and Bundy won from Ernst and Mohr by default; Niles and Dabney defeated Watson and Wrenn, 6—0, 6—6; Rosenbaum and Beekman defeated Stillman and Irving, 6—2, 6—3; Johnston and Griffin defeated Clothier and Gardner, 6—4, 2—6, 6—4; Mahan and Washburn won from Wainwright and Carter by default; Brookes and Larned defeated Buffum and North, 6—1, 6—0; Taylor and Weber defeated Slocum and Hobart, 6—1, 4—6, 6—4.

Mixed Doubles.—First Round—Miss Eleanor Coward and Sidney Thayer, Jr., defeated Miss Ruth Stillman and Dr. Alfred Stillman, 3—6, 6—3, 6—3; Mr. and Mrs. William G. Clothier defeated Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Spaulding, 6—4, 6—3; Mrs. Marshall McLean and Howard Homans won from Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Gardner, Jr., by default; Miss Brown and William Rand, 3d, won from Miss Lee and H. Coward by default.

Second Round—Miss Fenno and C. F. Watson, Jr., defeated Miss Mortimer and Georges Aranyi, 6—3, 6—1; Miss Lee and M. Geary won from Mrs. T. M. Carnegie and G. L. Wrenn, Jr., by default; Miss Elizabeth C. Bunce and W. M. Washburn won from Miss Blanke and F. R. Magoun by default.

Tennis Tourney at Merriewold.

Despite the wet weather, the singles event for the Sullivan County championships at the Merriewold Club has advanced to the third round. A feature of the tournament was the return to the competition of Edwin P. Fischer, the old metropolitan champion, who, despite a long absence from the courts, showed bursts of his old-time form. If he can stop W. Halsey Wood, it is generally believed he will meet W. C. de Mille, the 1913 champion, in the finals. The men's doubles and mixed doubles and singles consolation will, it is expected, all be completed this week. The results to date follow:

First Round—W. J. Clarke, W. S. T. C., beat J. R. Pitman, Merriewold, T. C., 6—1, 6—2; R. Rockwood, Mamakating, beat R. H. Thompson, Glen Ridge T. C.; A. Graves, Mer. T. C., beat F. F. Berghorn, Mer. T. C., 4—6, 6—3, 6—4; C. R. Norris, Elizabeth, beat Dr. Rome, Liberty, by default; Earl Hance, Mer. T. C., beat Ross Craig, Glenn Spa, by default; A. T. Tamblyn, Liberty, beat Harry Molina, Porto Rico, by default; E. P. Fischer, Skivi T. C., beat J. T. Von Eltz, N. Y. L. T. C., 3—6, 6—2, 6—3; C. R. Neidlinger, Alpine T. C., beat A. Gleason, Mer. T. C., 6—1, 6—2; W. Halsey Wood, N. Y. L. T. C., beat W. J. Manion, Liberty T. C., 6—0, 6—1; A. Shriver, Mer. T. C., beat J. Gleason, Mer. T. C., 6—0, 6—1.

Second Round—W. C. de Mille, W. S. T. C., beat John Dessau by default; W. J. Clarke beat Fordyce by default; Rockwood beat Graves, 6—1, 6—2; Norris beat Hance, 6—0, 6—1; Wood beat Neidlinger, 6—0, 6—2; Shriver beat G. Tamblyn, Liberty, 0—6, 6—2, 6—3; Van Steenbergh, Williams College, beat E. J. Shriver, Mer. T. C., 6—2, 6—0.

Third Round—De Mille beat Clarke, 6—1; 6—1; A. Shriver beat Van Steenbergh, 6—2, 6—0.

Berkshire County Tennis.

The seventh annual open tennis tournament for the championship of Berkshire County will be held at the Country Club of Pittsfield, Mass., beginning Friday, Sept. 4. The events include men's singles, men's doubles, women's singles, women's doubles, and mixed doubles. Marshall R. Kernochan will be the official referee. The committee includes Irvin P. Thompson, Marshall R. Kernochan, Henry D. Brigham, Elizabeth C. Dutton, and Mrs. Thomas Flournoy.

Athletic Meet at Poughkeepsie.

The annual field day under the auspices of the Dutchess County Agricultural Society will be held at the Hudson River Driving Park at Poughkeepsie on Labor Day, Sept. 7. John M. Ham is President of the association, Horatio N. Bain and Vincent Astor are Vice Presidents, and William T. Ward Secretary. The handicap events include 100-yard and 220-yard dashes, 440-yard, 880-yard, one-mile, and three-mile runs, and several field events. There will also be two novice events, a 300-yard and a 600-yard run. Other events are a mile relay race and a tug-of-war contest.

New Record for Drew.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 20.—Howard P. Drew of Springfield at the Eagle's games at Crescent Park today rivaled the world's record of 0:11 2-5 for the 120-yard dash. Tom Halpin of Boston broke the New England record in the 600-yard run, [illegible]

NEWPORT'S POLO TROPHY.

Defeat Aiken Tigers in Fast Game for Thorn Memorial Cup.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 20.—The Thorn Memorial Cup was won today at the Westchester Polo Club Field by Newport, defeating the Aiken Tigers by a score of 8½ to 5. The individual players on the victorious team received medals from the hands of Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman.

The match was well played from the beginning to the end of the eighth period. It was filled with fast polo and some excellent riding. The Tigers, as on Tuesday, demonstrated their ability to mix it up and be in the playing all the time. For the first four periods the play was very even, but finally the long drives of William Goadby Loew, in feeding the other players on his team, began to tell and the tide was turned.

While all of the players did well, Hopping showed to advantage for the Tigers and Randolph was in the midst of the play at all times for the Newports. Three fouls were called during the game, the first by Mills just before the end of the fourth period, and the other two, one by Phipps and another by Mills, came late in the sixth period. Thus Aiken lost a full point and the Newports a half. The line-up and summary:

NEWPORT.	H'p.	AIKEN TIGERS.	H'p.
1—J. R. Fell	2	1—S. McKean	2
2—P. S. P. Randolph	1	2—L. R. Whitney	0
3—W. G. Loew	4	3—E. W. Hopping	3
Back—H. Phipps	2	Back—P. D. Mills	3
Total	9	Total	8

Goals—Newport: Randolph, (5,) Fell, (3,) Loew. Aiken: Hopping, (3,) Whitney, Mills. Newport scored 9 goals by play, lost ½ by foul; net score, 8½.

Aiken scored 5 goals by play, received 1 by handicap, lost 1 by fouls; net score, 5. Referee—Spencer Fiske.

Atlantic Yacht Club's Boxing.

According to James E. Sullivan, President of the Metropolitan District of the Amateur Athletic Union, who is the honorary referee of the amateur boxing bouts at the Atlantic Yacht Club tonight, the Sea Gate contests will have an important bearing upon the choice of the boxers who are to represent New York at the Panama Exposition next year.

"It is our intention," said President Sullivan yesterday, "to invite the boys who make the best showing at the more important clubs during the coming season to box in a tournament to decide the representatives of the Metropolitan Association at San Francisco next year.

More than sixty prominent amateurs have entered the tournament. The preliminaries will be held tonight, and the finals will be decided on Monday evening.

N. Y. Rowing Association Regatta.

The New York Rowing Association has decided to hold a regatta on the Harlem River on Monday afternoon, Oct. 12, (Columbus Day.) The association has in view the encouragement of juniors and intermediates of local clubs in this set of races, and for that reason no senior events are on the programme. The list of events is as follows: Junior single gig, junior single shell, intermediate single shell, junior double shell, intermediate double shell, junior four-oared gig, and a special junior four-oared shell, the event open only to clubs formerly belonging to the Long Island Rowing Association. The other six events are open only to clubs that are enrolled in the New York Rowing Association. Entries close Oct. 5 with Charles D. Bergen, Secretary.

Chapple to Race at Brighton.

The professional cycle stars of the world will have an inning at the Brighton Beach Motordrome tomorrow night, when American and European champions will compete in races at various distances. Alfred Goullet will have a chance to climb up the points table in the one-third mile race to be run in four heats and a final. Kramer is still out in front in the season's race, with Goullet pressing him hard. These two cracks will also start from scratch, with Walter Rutt, in the three-mile handicap. This event will bring out a field of forty of the best "pros" in the game, the handicap men being strung out for the full distance of the track, and promises to be a keen battle from the start.

Grenda and Walker will be the scratch men in the tandem handicap at two miles.

Arthur Chapple, the motor cycle champion, will make his first appearance at the Brighton track tomorrow night to prepare himself for the championship races to be decided next month. Chapple will go from scratch in a five-mile race, allowing Sayer and Ungerland a lap each.

Monmouth County Dog Show.

Eight hundred and twenty-one regular classes in addition to some 300 unclassified specials have been catalogued for the third annual dog show of the Rumson Kennel Club, to be held at the Monmouth County fair grounds, Red Bank, N. J., Sept. 5. In the regular classes the customary set of ribbons will be provided for the successful nominations, while in the specials many of the prizes are for cash.

Almost every known breed of show dog has been provided for in the premium list and competition from the small lap dog up to the large sporting breeds promises keen competition. The greatest provisions have been made for bulldogs and Pomeranians.

Entries close Aug. 21 with Wilbur H. Purcell, 29 Broadway, New York City.

Long Tennis Match at Woodmere.

Winning two hard-fought sets from Lincoln Reimer by 9—7, 7—5, C. C. Chambers yesterday won his way into the final round of the annual tennis tournament singles on the courts of the Woodmere Club at Woodmere, L. I. Benjamin N. Phillips and F. G. Anderson of the Kings County Tennis Club, champion of Long Island, will meet today to decide who shall oppose Chambers for the Woodmere Cup. The opening matches in doubles were contested, but only two matches were played, both of which were decided in straight sets. The feature of the day's play was the match between Benjamin M. Phillips and Cedric Major, which required three hours to decide. The summary:

Men's Singles.—Fourth Round—F. G. Anderson defeated M. Goldman, 6—1, 6—8, 8—6; Benjamin Phillips defeated Cedric Major, 8—6, 3—6, 8—6. Semi-final Round—C. C. Chambers defeated Lincoln Reimer, 9—7, 7—5.

Men's Doubles.—First Round—Reimer and Steinacher defeated Fishel and Lederman, 6—1, 6—4; Goldman and Levinson defeated White and Threat, 6—3, 6—3.

New Rochelle Tennis Tourney.

The annual open tournament of the New Rochelle Tennis Club for the Quaker Ridge Championship Cup will start Saturday, Sept. 5 and continue through the following week. The tournament, which will be under the auspices of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, will be played on the club courts at New Rochelle, and will consist of men's singles and doubles, women's singles and mixed doubles, for which first and runner-up prizes will be awarded. In addition to the prizes the winner of the men's singles will become the holder of the Quaker Ridge Cup, on which M. I. L. Galvao has two legs and Benjamin M. Phillips and Vanderbilt B. Ward, one each. All matches will be best two out of three vantage sets, except in the final in men's singles and doubles, which will be best three in five. Entries close Sept. 3 at 5 P. M. with Gordon B. Reynolds, 157 Woodland Avenue, New Rochelle, and the drawings will be made at the clubhouse on the same day at 6 P. M.

Entries to Saratoga Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; seven furlongs. *Humiliation, 94 pounds; Dr. Duenner, 110; *Mater, 92; Executor, 105; *Miss Velma, 101; Lily Orme, 97; Yankee Tree, 97; *Ella Bryson, 107; Captain Swanson, 111; Yodeling, 99; Font, 108; Honey Bee, 110; Yadopeep, 112; *King Box, 108; Dorion, 108; Louise Travers, 103; Altamaha, 112; Sepulveda, 111.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; maidens; conditions; one mile. Always First, 107 pounds; Warlock, 109; Otto Floto, 109; Syosset II., 109; Cliff Field, 112; Beethoven, 112; Connemara, 107; Golden Prime, 107; Easter Star, 109; Pebeto, 109; Cognac Robin, 103; Lazuli, 101; Petelus, 109; Stars and Stripes, 109; Dancing Master, 103; Dakota, 103.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; five and a half furlongs. Unity, 109 pounds; Dismiss, 109; Type, 104; Andrew M., 111; *Mallard, 104; *Outlook, 102; Sam McMeekin, 117; Chanteuse, 101; Fair Helen, 112; Altena, 109; Encore, 104; All Smiles, 112; Langhorne, 104; Tory Maid, 109; Harold, 109.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; mares; handicap; one mile. Celesta, 107 pounds; Tranid, 107; Floral Park, 108; Airey, 98; Cross Bun, 105; Ringling, 98; Belle of Bryn Mawr, 103; Robinetta, 92; Winning Witch, 117.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; selling; one mile and three-sixteenths. Goldy, 103 pounds; Tay Pay, 98; Golden Prime, 102; Paton, 104; Any Port, 99; Guy Fisher, 115; Camellia, 108; Brave, 114.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; maidens; five and a half furlongs. Quartz, 112 pounds; Slilda, 109; Elespian, 112; Sharp Shooter, 109; Ahara, 112; Bosey, 112; Chivalry, 112; Hanson, 112; Harry Junior, 112; Beverly, 112; Uncle Bill, 112; Harold, 112; Ivy Marquette, 109.

*Apprentice allowance of five pounds claimed.

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The mineral salts in Clysmic were placed there by nature, not artificially added.

JOCKEY SUSPENDED FOR ROUGH RIDING

Burlingame, on Ten Point, Rode Bad Race—Yankee Notions's Driving Finish.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 20.—For a feature this afternoon the Saratoga Association offered the Seneca Selling Stake, and it went to Pomette Bleu from the Montpelier Stable of Richard T. Wilson, President of the association. It was a day of sport that was first class from the opening number to the race for maiden two-year-olds at the end of the card, though there were numerous scratches as a result of a rainfall that altered the condition of the going. The skies were overcast all afternoon, and just after the running of the last race there came a heavy downpour that sent the crowd home in the rain, a condition that netted the hackmen a harvest.

What was of equal importance with the Seneca was a seven-furlong handicap that brought together half a dozen very smart sprinters. It resulted in one of the best finishes of the afternoon, when Yankee Notions, from the Oneck stable, under a most vigorous ride by Butwell, lasted long enough to score over R. J. Mackenzie's Helen Barbee, after a battle that was fought the full length of the stretch.

A. L. Aste started his big four-year-old Ten Point in this handicap, but he cut no figure in the running, although Jockey Burlingame, who had the mount, showed little regard for the other horses in steering his course. In addition to being defeated, Burlingame was suspended for six days by the Stewards for his rough riding.

The steeplechase of the afternoon was a truly good one, and it went to Hands-All-Around from the stable of Joseph E. Widener, the Philadelphia sportsman. It was a selling affair, and the filly was entered to be sold for $800. After the race Joseph R. Marquette, Jr., who started Muskmelon in the same race, boosted Hands-All-Around to $1,300, at which price she was surrendered by J. H. Lewis, who trains for Mr. Widener. The race was without accident, and Hands-All-Around led practically from end to end, while Ral Parr's Shannon River was the only one that was capable of giving any argument. He finished a very good second.

John E. Madden's Charter Maid scored over a good lot of two-year-olds, and the other race for juveniles went to Huguenot from the stable of Senator Johnson N. Camden. Capt. Edward B. Cassatt's Spearhead was the other winner of the day, when he only romped in front of Naiad, Ambrose, and Perthrock in a mile affair that called for selling platers.

August Belmont, Chairman of The Jockey Club, made his first appearance at the meeting and witnessed the racing from his clubhouse box. His visit was to talk over plans for the Fall race meeting of the Westchester Racing Association at Belmont Park, and he will return to New York tomorrow. The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For 2-year-olds; $400 added; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:09.
Charter Maid, J. E. Madden's, 105 pounds, (McTaggart,) 3 to 5, out.......1^{1}
Rupica, 108, (Byrne,) 15 to 1, 5 to 1.......2^{3}
Tinkle Bell, 108, (Kederis,) 13 to 5, 7 to 10.3^{nk}
Stubborn, Mamie K., B First, and Frosty Face also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase; for 3-year-olds and upward; selling handicap; $600 added; about two miles. Time 4:22.
Hands-All-Around, J. E. Widener's, 140 pounds, (Turkey,) 8 to 5, 3 to 5.......$1^{1\frac{1}{2}}$
Shannon River, 152, (Allen,) 8 to 5, 3 to 5.2^{10}
Nosegay, 135, (Chandler,) 12 to 1, 4 to 1..3^{8}
Abdon, Roland Pardee, and Muskmelon also ran.
Winner, entered to be sold for $800, bought by J. R. Marquette for $1,300.

THIRD RACE.—For all ages; handicap; $500 added; seven furlongs. Time—1:27 2-5.
Yankee Notions, Oneck Stable's, 110 pounds, (Butwell,) 7 to 2, even.........1^{1}
Helen Barbee, 100, (Buxton,) 7 to 1, 5 to 2.2^{2}
Tartar, 108, (McCahey,) 11 to 10, 1 to 2..3^{3}
Ten Point, Reybourn, and Election Bet also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Seneca Selling Stakes, for three-year-olds; value of stakes to winner guaranteed to be $1,000; six furlongs. Time—1:14 3-5.
Pomette Bleu, Montpelier Stable's, 101 pounds, (McCahey,) 3 to 2, 2 to 5.....1^{1}
Leo Skolny, 114, (Buxton,) 7 to 5, 7 to 20...........2^{hd}
Fascination, 108, (Schuttinger,) 10 to 1, 3 to 1..........$3^{1\frac{1}{2}}$
Gari and Mr. Sniggs also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; $500 added; one mile. Time—1:42.
Spearhead, Capt. E. B. Cassett's, 98 pounds, (Ryan,) 3 to 1, even..........1^{1}
Naiad, 106, (McCahey,) 3 to 1, even......2^{nk}
Ambrose, 110, (Kederis,) 6 to 5, 1 to 2...3^{4}
Perth Rock also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; selling; $400 added; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:09 2-5.
Huguenot, W. Hallenbeck's, 112 pounds, (Taylor,) 9 to 5, 4 to 5...............1^{1}
Merry Twinkle, 98, (Sumter,) 10 to 1, 4 to 1..........................2^{4}
Planetary, 108, (McTaggart,) 5 to 2, even..3^{1}
Slumber, Goodwood, Hafiz, Rhodes, Sellel, Jack of Clubs, Cartone, and Change also ran.

Mineola Horse Show.

The thirteenth annual Horse Show of the Agricultural Society of Queens-Nassau Counties will be held Sept. 24, 25, and 26 at the Fair Grounds, Mineola, L. I., during fair week, and promises to be one of the best shows of the series.

The entry list will include all of the exhibitors of last year, as well as many new ones.

There are to be fifty classes in all, covering events for breeding classes of trotters and horses for all purposes, roadsters and pacers, ponies in harness, combination horses, saddle horses, ponies under saddle, polo ponies, hunters and jumpers, and military classes.

Entries close Thursday, Sept. 10, with Charles W. Smith, Assistant Secretary, 16 East Twenty-third Street, New York City.

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Featherweight Soft Hats, [illegible]
White Felt Outing Hats, [illegible]

OLD GUARD VICTORIOUS.

Veterans Beat Regimental Five-Men Teams at Sea Girt.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, Aug. 20.—The five-man team of the Old Guard was victorious in the first match of the Veteran Military Rifle Association of New York here today. Shooting against teams from the Seventh, the Seventy-first, the Twenty-third, and the Forty-seventh Regiments, they tied the "crack" team of the Seventh, and when the scores were counted it was found they had won the match on the best average scores at the 500-yard stage of the shooting. The prize was a special trophy presented by Gen. Bird W. Spencer. The total scores at the 200 and 500 yard ranges were: Old Guard, 412; Seventh Regiment, 412. High scores have been the rule all the week in the winning of prizes by the members of the Old Guard, but they eclipsed themselves in the scores they put up today in the veteran match. Summary:

Old Guard.—T. H. Keller, 40, 48—88; J. W. Masterson, 41, 44—85; J. W. McNevin, 36, 45—81; F. D. Presenton, 36, 44—80; F. J. Rocchietti, 38, 40—78. Team total—412.

Seventh Regiment Team—Paul Doll, Alexander Stevens, W. O. Raymond, J. R. McGuffie, and Walter Hinman. Total at 200 yards, 194; at 500 yards, 218. Team total—412.

Seventh Regiment—Col. E. B. Bruen, E. S. Beardslee, F. C. Moore, W. Francis, and William Hoyer. Total 200 yards, 202; at 500 yards, 205. Team total—407.

23d Regiment—R. Findlay, C. E. Hamlin, F. C. Dennington, W. A. Stopford, and George T. Munson. Total at 200 yards, 187; at 500 yards, 191. Team total—378.

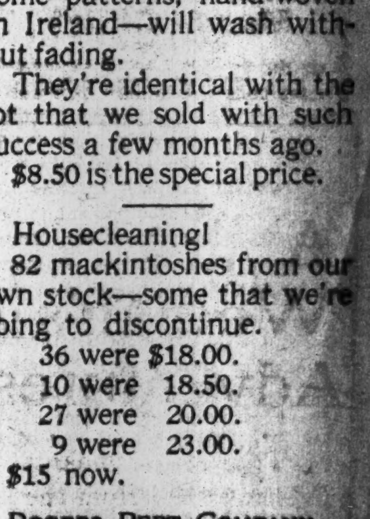
47th Regiment—Total at 200 yards, 171; at 500 yards, 172. Team total—343.

Dr. Elmer Leads Archers.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19.—Dr. P. Elmer of Wayne, Penn., who won the double American round yesterday, took the lead in the York or English event today in the tournament of the National Archery Association. He scored eighty-six hits for a total of 398 points. Herman Walker, Chicago, was second, with a score of 345, and Dr. O. L. Hertz, Pittsburgh, third, with 321. Mrs. Burton Gray, Boston, won the opening national round for women, with a score of 318. Miss Cynthia Wesson, Boston, was second, with 275. The handicap Columbia round was won by Mrs. F. I. Peckham, Boston, with a score of 218, and Miss Dorothy Smith won the junior handicap with 242.

Piper Catches 5½-Foot Shark.

Roy Piper, son of Elwin S. Piper, a Brooklyn banker, residing at 1,690 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, and whose Summer home is at Bayville, L. I., broke all fishing records yesterday by landing a five-and-a-half-foot shark on light tackle. Piper was fishing in Long Island Sound, off Bayville, for snappers. He used a six-ounce rod.



Who's going to buy steamer rugs now when every one's anxious to stay on dry land?

Most steamer rugs nowadays never see a steamer—they're ideal for motoring and couch covers, so here goes—

95 all-wool rugs of handsome patterns, hand-woven in Ireland—will wash without fading.

They're identical with the lot that we sold with such success a few months ago.

$8.50 is the special price.

Housecleaning!

82 mackintoshes from our own stock—some that we're going to discontinue.

36 were $18.00.
10 were 18.50.
27 were 20.00.
9 were 23.00.
$15 now.

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Luckily We Laid In a Big Stock.
Will Take Care of Our Trade,
But Our Tires Are Going Fast.
Some Tire Specials
400 34x4 & 34x4½, straight side.
GOODYEARS AND OTHERS.
At $5, $6, $7 Each.
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All high-class, but few each size.
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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 21, 1914.

GOVERNMENT SHIPS OR AMERICANS' SHIPS?

The proposal to put $25,000,000 into Government merchantmen bristles with puzzles for those who like to back their Government through thick and thin. Would Americans in general prefer to have the project fail or succeed? If it succeeded, of course there would be an end of any other sort of American merchant marine, and the various other proposals with that end in view should be abandoned. No one is going to compete with Government in anything, and no more in steamships than in railways in Alaska. An attempt is made to justify this venture by analogy with the Panama Railway. The suggestion is unfortunate from the viewpoint alike of the Government steamships and of those who would have to use them in default of any others. The operating cost ratio of the Panama Railway began to rise from the day the Government took control. It costs nearly twice as much to operate the easily managed Panama Railway as to operate the Pennsylvania, which has more difficulties than any other. The operating cost being high, necessarily the rates are high. They are five times higher than the rate on the average private railway. It would cost $33 to send a ton of freight from New York to Chicago on the scale of the Panama line. A shipper who would like to see the arguments for Government ownership realized must shudder when he thinks of what would happen to him if he were committed to the tender mercies of Government steamships, or railways, or perhaps of both. He could hope for no relief from any regulating commission. Uncle Sam allows no such interference with his affairs.

The public aspect of the enterprise is no more alluring. It is a proposal in the interest of peace, but it is peculiarly adapted to embroil the United States with every belligerent. It would be obnoxious to have a Government vessel compelled to submit to an examination regarding its cargo, and it would be embarrassing to the last degree if a piano should turn out to be machinery for war against the nation making the discovery. A cargo of food might become cause for hostilities, and goods which were innocent when laden might become contraband on the voyage. The taking of a Government merchantman into a prize court would be a novelty without attractions for those who like a quiet life. As this is a "hurry up" measure, it follows that this $25,000,000 cannot be used for the encouragement of American shipbuilding. The money must be spent for foreign-built vessels, of which the best offering are German. For the Government to buy such boats might offend our friends among the allies opposing Germany. The $25,000,000 which seems so considerable is a mere drop in the flood of expenditure that would gush through the opening thus made. Terminals would be necessary, costing as much more at least, and the building up of a freight business is a matter of years. Only the inexperienced could dream of starting a steamship business on a commercial basis with $25,000,000, a small fraction of the capital of each of many private companies.

A worse time for such an adventure could not be chosen. The ocean passenger trade for either tourists or immigrants is prostrated, and the freight business is worse. There will be no incoming freight on any attractive scale, and the glut of outgoing freight will not be enduring. When the emergency is over, what will have become of the $25,000,000, and what will be done with the remnant, if any? If Americans cannot compete with foreign vessels, how much less can the Government do so? And what a horde of embarrassing questions are suggested by competition between vessels of the United States and private ships of other countries, whose Governments may be [illegible] to defend them against the [illegible] of our Government freighters and passenger boats! The idea was opposed in the House before it was launched by the President, but none of the speakers showed the least appreciation of the practical aspects of the question, so enamored were they with their patriotic dreams.

GERMANY'S AFFAIR.

The inquiry made by the Government of China of the American Chargé d'Affaires at Peking whether the cession by Germany to the United States of the territory of Kiau-chau, for immediate cession back to China, would be regarded favorably at Washington should be met by the reply that the American Government is not in the brokerage business.

Germany needs no transfer agent in this affair. Her reply to Japan's ultimatum, if she wishes not to risk war, might well be the removal of Japan's pretext for war by a direct cession of Kiau-chau to China. The territory was wrested unjustly from China, as all the world knows. A simple act of redress by Germany would put her right before the world, and Japan could say nothing against it.

THE POPE'S MOTTO.

In the first encyclical uttered by the late Pope, Aug. 10, 1903, his Holiness said that he would take for his motto a phrase from Ephesians, i., 10, reading "instaurare omnia in Christo." It has been an eminently fitting motto for one whose administration never swerved from dogma and who sought for interpretation of dogmatic doctrine within and never without the Church. Its intent is also perfectly clear—so clear that nearly every writer who used it in his notice of the Pope yesterday depended upon his own inspiration to give precise meaning to the words.

We thus have almost an anthology on the subject, ranging from "to restore all things in Christ" to "to renew all things in Christ," "together in one, all things in Christ," and finally, "together in one; all in Christ."

It should be remembered that the Vulgate from which the Pope took his words is, like the New Testament we have in English, a translation of the not very classic Greek original. In the Vulgate version the entire passage reads:

> 10. In dispensatione plenitudinis temporum, instaurare omnia in Christo, quae in coelis, et quae in terra sunt, in ipso.

A familiar Protestant version reads as follows:

> 10. That in the dispensation of the fullness of times He might gather together in one all things in Christ, both which are in heaven, and which are on earth; even in Himself.

The accepted Roman Catholic translation from the Vulgate reads:

> 10. In the dispensation of the fullness of times, to re-establish all things in Christ, that are in heaven and on earth, in Him.

We can leave the Greek original to take care of itself and need go no further, for "to re-establish all things in Christ" has a definite meaning.

CARRANZA'S OPPORTUNITY.

The opportunity which the fortunes of war, and, especially, the sound judgment and foresight of President Wilson, have given to Venustiano Carranza, if seized with the vigor and intelligence of a strong and capable man, should make him a memorable figure in his country's history. It will be the privilege of the leader of the successful revolution to pacify his troubled country, establish a beneficent Government, and restore its blighted industries. Everything is in his favor, if he sticks closely to the work before him and turns a deaf ear to false counselors. These will crowd around him, as they did about unfortunate, well-meaning Madero, and if he does not heed them, they may try to foment revolution against him and the Government he establishes. The Cientifico snake has been scotched, not killed. Carranza can kill it.

He has the unhappy example of his murdered predecessor to show him what not to do, what manner of men, among Mexicans and resident foreigners alike, not to trust, and to keep ever before his mind the need of holding together those forces which have helped him to his present success. There is no doubt that the Mexican populace is at this moment strongly in favor of Carranza and willing to accept him as a guide. But he has no easy task. He must secure funds, and when he gets them he must be careful to guard against their misappropriation. His cordial welcome in the capital will soon be forgotten if he is not enabled presently to set the wheels of Government moving smoothly, to provide for as free an election of a permanent Government as the clumsy Mexican electoral machinery will permit, and to banish from his following the crafty self-seekers who care nothing whatever about the welfare of the Mexican people, but are always eager for spoils.

The régime of Porfirio Diaz belongs to the past; it can never be revived. The Mexico of the future must be a land of free opportunity and untrammeled industries. Its courts must be incorruptible and its school system must be extended. Diaz, in his long hour, did much for Mexico, according to his lights, but Carranza takes up the task in an hour of more general enlightenment. It is within his power either to regenerate Mexico or to plunge it into another term of civil warfare and further postpone its era of peace and prosperity. He deserves at the outset the encouragement of all Americans, and it will be well if the people of this country, who are all grateful that President Wilson's tact and patience have kept them, at this perilous time, from a war of their own, would try to discriminate in reading the conflicting reports from various parts of Mexico. There is no present likelihood of the disaffection of Villa. That bold soldier has proved his comprehension of the value to any Mexican Government of the support of the Government at Washington. He may be at odds with his leader, but he is not going to fight him just now, and probably he will soon be mollified. There is still some loose talk of American intervention if all goes wrong. It is spread entirely by mischief makers. While the present Administration lasts there will be no danger of any hasty action on our part. The policy adhered to from the beginning by President Wilson has triumphed. The people of Mexico have at last a bright prospect of peace. If Carranza is as wise as he is believed to be, he will not fail. He needs competent agents and honest Ministers. He needs more than all the favor of the United States and his South American neighbors. With their support he can overcome his enemies and restore Mexico to its place among the nations.

RUSSIA.

The announcement that the Russian troops are in force on the German frontier near Koenigsberg comes nineteen days after the invasion of Luxemburg and Belgium by the Kaiser's army. This violation of neutral territories, the German Chancellor explained, was a move of national self-preservation to give Germany easier access into France. It was to "dispose of France finally," as Gen. von Bernhardi put it, before Russia should have time to make her slow and difficult mobilization effective. But Russian mobilization is complete, the blow at the heart of France is not yet struck. The Emperor did not count on the stubborn resistance of Belgium. He says he did not count on a war with England. He certainly expected to deal with France before her allies could make head against him. Now he has them all to contend with at once, and the forces of Russia are greater than those of France.

The peace strength of the armies of Russia was in 1913 upward of 1,200,000 of all ranks. The field armies of European Russia and the Caucasus, with the first category reserve divisions and the second category regiments of the Don and Caucasian Cossacks, were estimated last year at 1,500,000 or 1,600,000 men, besides the 300,000 men comprising the Asiatic army. But it was reported in March, 1914, that a great loan had been negotiated in Paris enabling Russia to add 500,000 to the peace footing of the imperial army. At that time The Cologne Gazette reported alarming movements of Russian troops along the western borders of Russia, but no demand was then made by Germany upon the Government at St. Petersburg for explanations. Either the alarmist reports were unfounded or it was deemed unwise at Berlin to precipitate matters. The strengthening of the Russian military was attributed to the approaching expiration of Russia's treaties of commerce with Germany, in which the German Government, taking advantage of the Russo-Japanese war, had written clauses extremely favorable to herself. More than 50 per cent. of Russia's foreign imports have until now come in through Germany. It was felt that, before the renewal of the Russo-German treaties of commerce, Russia should have means of showing that she had recovered the power which she had lost in her war with Japan.

That power is now to be asserted with the aid of powerful allies. In the three years preceding 1914 Russia has paid over a billion dollars interest on State and railway debts, besides $47,000,000 on capital account. The Russian national debt is $4,423,000,000, about $100,000,000 more than in 1907. The Russian military establishment is largely responsible for this increase in debt, as in the cases of Germany and France. The Czar is about to put his fearful investment to the test of use.

FIGHTING FOR TRADE.

Without ignoring the political causes of the present war or the influence of race rivalry and jealousy, it may be said that one of the chief original factors in bringing it about has been the need of trade on the part of some of the nations engaged in it and the means adopted to get trade.

Turn, to begin with, to the quarter in which the first blow was struck by Austria-Hungary upon Servia. Apart from the fear that Austria has long felt that the growth of Servia in strength and prosperity would incite her own Slav subjects to revolt, there was the need she felt for an outlet for her trade to the Adriatic and the Aegean. This was real, legitimate, and dominant. Its satisfaction was imperative for the progress not only of her southwestern provinces but of a large part of her empire. At the same time Russia felt a need of the same sort, even more imperative, for an outlet to the south, and she saw in the action of Austria an obstacle to her requirements and hopes. Her mission as the next friend and protector of the Slav races was dictated largely by the fact that these races in the Balkans might be made her aids and allies in her secular plan to secure access to the unfrozen sea. When Austria threatened Servia that plan was put in direct and not very remote peril, and the threat, backed by Germany, was in such form and spirit that Russia took up arms in its defense.

Meanwhile Germany felt a like need on a far larger scale. She had built, with infinite energy, patience, skill, and care, an enormous industrial system at home and a corresponding trade in all parts of the world. It is reasonable to infer that she would have preferred to extend and strengthen it in peace. But her rulers had deemed it best to accompany her industrial and commercial development by an even more remarkable military and naval development; they saw in the menace of war upon Austria by Russia, with the inevitable help of France, a grave danger to her power in Europe, possibly to her independence, and they reasoned that this was a danger to her vast commerce also, which might pass to her chief trade rival, Great Britain. Perhaps they thought they could secure the neutrality of that Power, but in any case they felt that they must face the conflict, relying on their allies and on the tremendous machinery of offense that they had constructed on land and sea.

Underlying all other causes and motives, therefore, in this vast war, there were the need of trade and the purpose to retain or to expand it. There were also the means, the fatally erroneous means, adopted to secure this end. Had the nations been able and willing to agree in common efforts to promote trade for all, the share of each would have been incalculably greater, and the infinite waste of war and preparation for war would have been saved to all. Two striking chapters in the history of the world show what can be done by peaceful combination to develop trade—the establishment of freedom of commerce between the States of our Union at the close of the eighteenth century and the German Zollverein in the middle of the nineteenth. From these and by virtue of the strength obtained by them sprang the evolution of two of the greatest nations of modern times. Other causes, of course, contributed, but without this source of growth and power, common to both, neither of these wonderful national organisms could possibly have become what it is.

Is it purely visionary to hope that when the war comes to its conclusion, when the responsible statesmen of the warring and wasting nations sum up the gains and losses, they may reach a settlement based not on the terribly mistaken notion that trade must be fought for, but on the proved beneficent principle of common effort for the advantage of each? When the first Balkan war was planning, the Greek Premier suggested not merely a military alliance of the four Balkan States, but a Zollverein to which Austria and Rumania might accede. Could this plan have obtained, not merely might the second Balkan war have been avoided, but the world might have been saved the present disastrous conflict.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Censorial Rigors Conquered. So eager is the present thirst for war news that perhaps a few readers of The Times seek in the columns of its morning contemporaries for additions to what it gives them. That such additions can sometimes be found is not to be denied, and we are modest enough to admit that now and then bits of information more or less valuable can thus be gained. Not infrequently, however, the makers of these excursions must have been struck with wonder at the inefficiency of the military censorships, for, printed under London or Paris date lines, there appear elaborate revelations of the purposes and plans of the various Governments and explicit accounts of what the various forces in the field intend to do in the coming days, weeks, and months.

As the end and aim of the censorship are to prevent the promulgation of just this sort of matter, ability and enterprise of a truly remarkable kind are required for getting it by their supposedly and presumably watchful eyes, and how it can be done is indeed a mystery. We are as eager as any of our neighbors to get such news, but—humiliating confession!—we have found the obstacles in the way insuperable. If our representatives abroad have such information, the censors won't let them send it, but other correspondents are seemingly the beneficiaries of a strange discrimination.

And right at this point, the present commentator, instead of continuing, as he had purposed, with a vehement protest against unfair discriminations, is moved to consider what impelled him to insert that word "seemingly" in the sentence last set down. It is full of implications unkind, uncharitable—quite out of character. Instantaneously it transfers accusation from the censors, where all the evidence he has commands that it should remain, and puts it much nearer home—so much nearer that, the first thing he knows, some reader of newspapers will suspect him of suspecting that not all dispatches marked "By Cable" really originated abroad.

And he doesn't! He wants to believe that every dispatch is just what it pretends to be, and therefore he will believe it. "Credo, quia impossibile" wasn't said yesterday.

A Child of the Aztecs Philosophizes. Napoleon's cynical declaration that "God is always on the side of the strongest battalions" has been amplified, explained, and after a fashion vindicated by another soldier—one whose end has also been exile, though of a less rigorous sort than that which terminated the Corsican's career.

Gen. Huerta, now in London, is quoted as declaring, when asked to prophesy the outcome of the European war: "God is always with the strongest—that is to say, the strongest is always in the grace of God. It is for this that one is the strongest."

There is about this statement an intellectual subtlety hardly to be expected in a man of Huerta's origin, but its stoic fatalism is sufficiently Indian almost to make one forget how strange it is that the confession implied in the words should have [illegible]. For they admit, frankly, that the [illegible] were right and the [illegible] wrong, since that is the argument from result and assumption. That might makes right has never been a commended belief or policy, yet its opposite, that right makes might, is terribly hard to hold in the face of experience and observation, both apparently teaching another lesson.

Necessarily Huerta treats "in the grace of God" and "right" as equivalent expressions, and for a defeated and banished man to identify victory with divine favor is more than unusual. The almost inevitable conclusion from his logic is that both success and failure are always deserved, always just, and that sympathy for "the under dog" is wasted, as he is precisely where he ought to be. It is a harsh philosophy—a fine defense for the world's victors, but poor consolation for its vanquished.

Women Use a Veto. Canada's official class, regardless of party lines and affiliations, are all enthusiastic—and no doubt sincere—in support of England's determination to take effective part in the Continental war. They offer the Dominion's aid in men as well as money, and appeal effectively for the raising of recruits to brave the risks of battle.

It would be unfair to ascribe any of their patriotic eloquence to the fact that few if any of them will themselves take part in the hardships and dangers of active service. That is a cheap accusation, and one made too often against politicians and statesmen everywhere, but of course it is true that they are sending others where, for various reasons, more or less good, they will not have to go themselves, and they must expect to be attacked on that score by those whose hatred of war is not modified by recognition of its occasional inevitability.

The men of Canada, evidently, are not of that mind, for they are hurrying to enlist in great numbers, but among the Canadian women, who are presumably much like women in general, there has been manifested a strong disposition to utilize, with respect to their own husbands, the veto power that for once has been placed in their hands. The husbands cannot join the colors without the wives' consent, and about half of the wives have refused it!

This is something new, and perhaps significant. Opponents of woman suffrage will see in it a hint that the extension of franchise rights would imperil national safety, while the advocates of peace unbroken for any cause will treat it as another argument for abolishing the sex lines at the polls.

RABIES AND DOG MUZZLING.

A Protest Against the Health Board's Last Stringent Order.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Would some well informed reader of your paper enlighten the writer as to the real reason for the muzzling of dogs in and around New York? Dr. Goldwater, whose edict we believe this to be, would have the public think that the enforcement of this cruel law will eradicate rabies.

No one who has had any experience with dogs would entertain this idea. A dog with rabies usually wanders from his home quite early in the progress of the disease, and if he is not caught or shot will continue to travel until the complaint becomes violent and death overtakes him. If he has been attacked with the violent form of the disease he will snap at whatever or whoever he comes in contact with, but by far the most prevalent form of hydrophobia is that known as "dumb rabies," in which the principal symptom is paralysis of the throat and jaws, effectually preventing the animal from biting, even if he wished to do so, as the teeth cannot meet.

To enforce a muzzling order over a circumscribed area is as useless as cruel; the only possible way to exterminate a communicable disease of this sort is by a strict quarantine over the entire continent. Of what use is a muzzling order in New York when rabid dogs from any other locality or State can wander or be inadvertently imported at any time? Rabies has been exterminated in England, but only by the enforcement of a muzzling order over the entire British Isles for a certain period, and after that the strictest quarantining of all dogs from other countries. Such a proceeding would be impossible in such an immense territory as the United States. With the Pasteur Institute to give treatment to all who apply, we stand far more chance of sudden death every time we cross crowded Broadway than we do from the bite of a rabid dog.

E. R. B. CHAMPION,
Secretary Bide-a-Wee Home Association.
New York, Aug. 19, 1914.

Texas and Prohibtion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the effort which has been made to use the recent primary in Texas as evidence that the temperance movement is waning, the statement of some pertinent facts is essential to a clear understanding of the real situation. The candidate for Governor, who was put down as a Prohibitionist and who is really regarded as a temperance man, refused to say or do anything that would indicate any sympathy with the movement for national prohibition. When the temperance leaders of Texas, against the advice and judgment of the National Anti-Saloon League, endeavored to eliminate national prohibition as an issue in the supposed interests of State prohibition as is usually the case under such conditions, they fell between the bumpers. On the other hand, in Kentucky, one of the greatest whisky-producing States of the Union, where the temperance candidate for the United States Senate came squarely out for national prohibition, and the temperance leaders of the State fitted their campaign into the national campaign, the result was a gratifying victory.

WILLIAM H. ANDERSON,
State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York.
New York, Aug. 19, 1914.

Woman and War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following words from Olive Schreiner's chapter on "Woman and War" seem to be a help to clear thinking just now. She says: "It is not because of woman's cowardice, incapacity, nor, above all, because of her general superior virtue, that she will end war when her voice is fully and clearly heard in the governance of States—it is because, on this one point, and on this point almost alone, the knowledge of woman, simply as woman, is superior to that of man; she knows the history of human flesh; she knows its cost; he does not." And again: "Men's bodies are woman's works of art. Given to us the power to control, we will never carelessly throw them in to fill up the gaps in human relationships made by international ambitions and greeds. The thought would never come to a woman, 'Cast in men's bodies, settle the thing so.'" And again: "The 20,000 men prematurely slain on the field of battle mean, to the women of their race, 20,000 human creatures to be borne within their bodies for months, given birth to in anguish, fed from their breasts and reared with toil, if the strength of the nation is to be maintained."

J. D. I.
Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 19, 1914.

Appeal to President Vain.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I commute on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway. Twice I have written to the President complaining about the impossibility of opening a large percentage of the car windows, which, during this suffocating weather, is intolerable. Will you please print this complaint, which may have the desired effect?

DAILY READER.
New York, Aug. 20, 1914.

OVERDOING EUGENICS HERE.

Bateson Warns America Against Breeding a "Puritan Gray" Race.

SYDNEY, Australia, Aug. 20.—Continuing an address on "Heredity," which he began at Melbourne last week, Prof. William Bateson, President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, interested the members of that famous organization here today with many observations upon heredity in the case of man, particularly touching the problem of eugenics.

"The remedies proposed in America, so far as they aim at the eugenic regulation of marriage on a comprehensive scale," he said, struck him as "devised without regard to the needs either of individuals or a modern state."

On this point he made these further remarks:

"Undoubtedly, if they decide to breed their population of one uniform Puritan gray, they can do it in a few generations; but I doubt if timid respectability will make a nation happy, and I am sure that qualities of a different sort are needed if it is to compete with more vigorous and more varied communities. Every one must have a preliminary sympathy with the aims of eugenists both abroad and at home. Their efforts, at the least, are doing something to discover and spread truth as to the physiological structure of society. The spirit of such organizations, however, almost of necessity suffers from a bias toward the accepted and the ordinary, and if they had the power it would go hard with many ingredients of society that could be ill spared. It is not the eugenists who will give us what Plato has called divine releases from the common ways. If some fancier with the catholicity of Shakespeare would take us in hand, well and good; but I would not trust even Shakespeares meeting as a committee. Let us remember that Beethoven's father was an habitual drunkard, and that his mother died of consumption."

But he sees the possibility that through genetic research a nation may elect by what sort of beings it will be represented not very many generations hence. "It will be very surprising indeed if some nation does not make trial of this new power," he said. "They may make awful mistakes, but I think they will try.

"The definitely feeble-minded we may with propriety restrain," he continued, "as we are beginning to do even in England, and we may safely prevent unions in which both parties are defective, for the evidence shows that as a rule such marriages, though often prolific, commonly produce no normal children at all. Further than that in restraint of marriage we ought not to go, at least not yet.

"Something, too, may be done by a reform of medical ethics. Medical students are taught that it is their duty to prolong life at whatever cost in suffering. They may have been right when diagnosis was uncertain and interference usually of small effect; but deliberately to interfere now for the preservation of an infant so gravely diseased that it can never be happy or come to any good is very like wanton cruelty."

CIVIL SERVICE TIE-UP.

No Examinations Until October, Due to Diversion of Funds.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 20.—Gov. Glynn having vetoed an item for $1,500 for traveling expenses for the Civil Service Commission, the commission will be unable to hold any examinations until after Oct. 1, when the appropriation for the next fiscal year will become available. The item for $1,500 for traveling expenses was inserted in the Supply bill to cover the cost of the trip of the three Commissioners, the Secretary, and the Chief Examiner to the convention of Civil Service Commissioners last June.

Anticipating that the item would be allowed to stand by the Governor, the State Controller's office advanced the necessary funds to the commission for the Denver trip. The expenditures for the Commissioners and their subordinates totaled $1,070. When the traveling expense item was vetoed by the Governor the Controller's office could do nothing else than take the advanced sum from the maintenance fund; consequently there was nothing left for the holding of examinations.

Certain of the State officers have asked for examinations for certain places, and being informed that an examination was not possible, have received waivers so that they can make temporary appointments for sixty days.

At the request of Secretary of State May, the Civil Service Commission has placed in the competitive class thirteen persons in the Automobile Bureau, as follows: James A. Mackey, Chief of the New York bureau, New York; John E. Nugent, Deputy Chief, Brooklyn; Henry F. Jerge, Deputy Chief, Buffalo; Thomas Meagher, Inspector, Brooklyn; Lawrence Lyons, Inspector, Long Island City; Christopher Plunkett, Inspector, New York; Gustav Semmig, Inspector, New York; John Coffey, Inspector, New York; William T. Smith, Inspector, Brooklyn; Herman M. Hessberg, Cashier, Rockaway Park; William McLaughlin, Cashier, Brooklyn; William Boyle, Cashier, Buffalo; R. D. Arbuckle, Cashier, Albany.

TURN ABOUT FAIR PLAY.

It Is Now the Part of Japan to "Advise" Germany.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If I mistake not, Germany, in company with two other European powers, "advised" Japan, at the conclusion of her war with China, not to occupy Port Arthur, though it was a prize of war obtained at great cost. If my memory still serves me well, within a year after the "advice" was accepted by Japan, Russia occupied Port Arthur and Germany Kiau-chau.

If, then, as we are told, the Japanese be imitative, is it strange that Japan, finding Germany hard pressed, should "advise" the Kaiser not to occupy Kiau-chau?

Was it altogether wise to have instructed an apt pupil in the use of such a dangerous weapon as "advice"?

One may feel sure, however, unless the Juggernaut of Progress has destroyed in the Japanese Emperor all those noble qualities of integrity and honor with which his people have enriched the world, that the dangerous weapon will be returned to its sheath when its place there be most fitting.

W. B. VAN INGEN.
Richfield Springs, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1914.

Mr. Ridder Neutral?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every sane, sensible citizen must applaud our President's request for discretion in expressing partisanship. Won't somebody please muzzle Herman Ridder?

Chicago, Aug. 18, 1914. E. EMERY.

ONLY A MYTH?

For melting pot! Just "man-bought" fetters these
That I have prized? This wedding ring I wear
Was bought by one who saved by slow degrees
The pence it cost, and proudly placed it where
'Twould show the world a trust, not mine alone,
But his as well. No hint of galling chains
It held; and now, though trying years have flown,
Our symbol no less close and dear remains.
My baby's "man-bought" toys! Have these been brought
To mean submission to a tyrant's will?
Was there with golden cup no loving thought
Of child? or happy, eager hope to fill
The mother's heart with joy for baby's sake?
Has fatherhood no rights? Have babes no claim
On gifts that fond and toiling fathers make?
Is love a myth, existing but in name?

L. L. REAMY.

HEARST FOR U. S. SENATOR.

Delmonico Conference Picked Him, Tammany Leader Says.

As a result of a conference which Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy had with several of his lieutenants at a luncheon at Delmonico's a week ago William R. Hearst may be Tammany's choice for United States Senator. A Tammany leader, who obtained his information from one of those present at the conference, said that Murphy sought to feel out the Hearst sentiment by saying he had received many letters from Democrats urging that Tammany favor Samuel Untermyer for the Senatorship. The question as to the relative strength of Hearst and Untermyer was then discussed, and it was the unanimous opinion of those present, according to the story, that Hearst would be the stronger.

The discussion then switched to Ambassador James W. Gerard, and it was the opinion of the conferees that while Mr. Gerard would be a stronger candidate than Mr. Untermyer, Mr. Hearst was stronger than both. Murphy, so the story goes, said he had no animosity against Hearst, and was only anxious to feel out sentiment as to who would be the most popular candidate. The conference broke up, it was said, with all present agreeing that Hearst would be the best candidate, and that, if he should refuse to run, the next choice should be Ambassador Gerard. Among those at the conference, it was said, was Lieut. Gov. Robert F. Wagner.

Mr. Murphy came in from Good Ground yesterday to attend a meeting of the Executive Commitee and the County Committee at Tammany Hall last night. Only routine matters were taken up, and Mr. Murphy refused to discuss politics.

OSBORN AS A HARMONIZER.

Some Democrats at Saratoga Talk of Chairman for Senator.

SARATOGA, Aug. 20.—Centralization of power and woman suffrage it is known will be leading issues in the Democratic conference, which will hold the stage at Saratoga next week. A small advance guard of Democratic leaders is already here. They are a unit in expressing the belief that candidacies will come in for discussion at the conference. While it is taken for granted that Gov. Glynn will be Mr. Hennessy's only rival for the Gubernatorial nomination in the Democratic primaries, there are many aspirants for the nomination for United States Senator. The consensus among the early comers seems to be that State Chairman William Church Osborn would be more generally acceptable to Democrats of both schools than any other candidate whose name has been mentioned.

Among Democrats already on hand are State Engineer John A. Bensel; Thomas F. McAvoy, Chairman of the Tammany Executive Committee; Commissioner John H. Delaney of the Department of Efficiency and Economy; James Kane, Democratic leader from the Kings Third District, and Senator Christopher D. Sullivan. William F. Sheehan has been here since last night, but he said today that he had come up only for a rest and would leave before the conference began.

BARNES TO FIGHT HINMAN.

State Chairman Says Roosevelt Is the Issue This Year.

SARATOGA, Aug. 20.—If William Barnes, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, has his way, the Republican primary contest about to begin will be fought with Roosevelt frankly as the issue. Mr. Barnes made it known that from now on he would use all his influence to bring about the defeat of Harvey D. Hinman in the primaries. Mr. Hinman's recent assurance that he would raise no hand to defeat a Republican candidate in the election campaign if he should fail to win the Republican nomination and should win in the Progressive primaries, has failed to satisfy the Republican leaders.

The fight of the Republican leaders in the primaries will be focused against Hinman, and the primary voters will be told on the stump that the defeat of Hinman will mean the killing off of Roosevelt as a power in politics and the final smashing of the Bull Moose organization in this State.

Mr. Hinman, who was confined to his bed by illness during the convention, was well enough last night to be taken to his Binghamton home. He will make Barnes the issue in his primary fight. He will tell the voters that the opposition to his nomination emanates solely from Mr. Barnes and the leaders who are allied with him, and who know that his nomination and election would sound the death knell of their political influence.

There have been reports here that Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the New York County Republican Committee, and some of the leaders who have stood with him in the fight on the leadership of Chairman Barnes, while professedly for Whitman really favor Hinman because Hinman is openly against Barnes. Chairman Koenig said tonight that he was for Whitman for the nomination, and that he would stand by him to the end. All the leaders have left Saratoga except Koenig, who expects to go to Lake George tomorrow.

HOLY GHOST ORCHID.

It Is Now in Bloom at the New York Botanical Garden.

Plant lovers in and about New York City will be interested in the flowering of the Holy Ghost or Dove orchid at the Public Conservatories of the New York Botanical Garden. Five plants of this beautiful Panama orchid are just beginning to bloom in the orchid house of Range No. 1, near the terminal station of the Third Avenue Elevated Railway. There are also nine plants in Range No. 2, east of the Bronx River, but these will hardly flower before next year.

The large, green, egg-shaped swellings at the base of the leaves are not true bulbs, but pseudo bulbs, which act as a reservoir for water, from which the plant may obtain a supply during a drought. The scape, or flower stalk, which arises from the side of the pseudo bulb near its base, sometimes attains a height of three or four feet or more, and bears as many as twenty flowers, which are two inches in diameter, creamy white, cup-shaped, thick and waxy in texture, and very fragrant.

SENATE TO STAY IN SESSION.

Democrats Refuse to Adjourn Until European Crisis Is Over.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Efforts of Republican leaders in the Senate to bring the session to an end by Saturday, Aug 29, have failed. Mr. Smoot of Utah, who is one of the Senators with a fight for re-election on his hands, crossed into Democratic territory yesterday and suggested that a programme be adopted for night sessions, so that Congress might complete its work and adjourn by the end of the month. After a day's consideration, the Democratic leaders this afternoon rejected the offer.

The Democrats think that they would be imperiling their party and subjecting the country to danger of serious inconvenience if they adjourned before the European crisis reached a point where its effect on the United States can be foretold with some certainty. They are afraid that if Congress adjourned the Treasury would find itself in need of help, an extraordinary session would be necessary and the whole incident would be used in the campaign to reflect on the Democratic leadership.

A Suggestion from Chautauqua.

By Telegraph to the Editor of The Times.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 20.—How can America be neutral when she officially sells food to the warriors of Europe? On the other hand, will not America stop this war in a month when she announces that she will send no food whatever that can possibly fall into the hands of the nation's friends now at war? CLEVELAND ABBE.

BULL MOOSE REVOLT AGAINST HINMAN

District Leaders Believe Roosevelt Can Yet Be Induced to Run.

A FEW FAVOR HENNESSY

Candidate's Statement at Saratoga Taken to Mean He Won't Campaign on Third Party Ticket.

The revolt of the Progressive leaders in the city against Col. Roosevelt's candidate for Governor, Harvey D. Hinman, set in with a rush yesterday and it is very probable that within the next few days a delegation of determined Bull Moose will call upon the Colonel and urge him to consent to be the Party's candidate. A few leaders think that John A. Hennessy would be an ideal candidate and they are urging his selection.

The Committee of Twenty-One which has been holding sessions lately will meet again today and hear more reports from dissatisfied leaders. Then it will report its findings to the State Committee, which is to meet at Utica on Aug. 27. The tide against Mr. Hinman started in in earnest when, in a statement on the eve of the Republican convention at Saratoga, he announced that, even if he were not nominated in the Republican primaries, he would not "even by word or act leave my party either before or after the September primaries nor ask support for any nominee of any other party."

The Progressive leaders take this to mean that Mr. Hinman will not make a campaign for Governor on the Progressive ticket unless he also gets the nomination of the Republicans.

Many of the Progressive district leaders held a meeting on Wednesday night and decided not to stand for Mr. Hinman.

"The consensus of opinion among the Progressives who took part in that conference," said William Grant Brown, leader of the Fifteenth District and an original Whitman man, "is that the Progressives cannot support Mr. Hinman. My own opinon is that we should again urge Col. Roosevelt to run. The leaders talk of nobody but the Colonel."

"I don't see how we can nominate a man who won't make a campaign," said Michael Schaap, Progressive leader in the Assembly. "We've got to nominate somebody. I'm for Col. Roosevelt for Governor, and I believe that, under the circumstances, he can be induced to run."

George W. Perkins said he didn't think it proper for him to make any comment, because he was a member of the national and not the State political body.

August F. Schwarzler, Progressive County Chairman of the Bronx, said: "After Hinman's statement, I don't see how the Progressives can nominate him. We are all for the Colonel up here."

Jacob J. Lesser, Progressive leader of the Thirty-first Assembly District and Acting Chairman of the County Committee in the absence of Francis W. Bird, made this comment on the Hinman statement:

"I think it is disingenuous. I don't know what it means. It needs to be cleared up, and I hope that Mr. Hinman will make a second statement throwing light on the subject."

Theodore Douglas Robinson, Progressive State Chairman, will return to the city today from his home in Herkimer.

ROOSEVELT WILL NOT RUN.

Admits Bull Moose Face Serious Situation in the State.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 20.—When Col. Roosevelt got back to Sagamore Hill this evening, after six days of campaigning in New England, he found hundreds of letters and telegrams protesting against the Saratoga statement of Harvey D. Hinman and pleading with the Colonel to enter the race for Governor himself. To the correspondents the Colonel said:

"I am not fully informed about the situation yet and haven't a word to say tonight. I will have to talk with some of my people first."

The Colonel will not enter the race. That much can be stated definitely, and all of the renewed efforts to get him into the fight as a candidate are being wasted. Just what course he will advise if Hinman practically eliminates himself from the race so far as the Progressives are concerned, is a problem.

The shadow of William Sulzer, deposed Governor, is again darkening the situation and there are many Progressive leaders who feel that Sulzer may get the nomination in the Progressive primaries unless Roosevelt runs or a strong candidate is found. It is pointed out that if the plan to back Hinman fails, it probably will be impossible to hold the Progressives in line, if another fusion is proposed. The ranks have been split and torn by dissension and the statement which Hinman made has served to add fuel to the fire.

It is understood here that the revolt over Hinman and other matters will be discussed in detail at a conference of the leaders at Sagamore Hill tomorrow. Col. Roosevelt admits that there is a situation which needs to be cleared up and that some action must be taken soon in order to get things in shape to make any kind of a fight.

Col. Roosevelt made the trip from New London, Conn., to Oyster Bay today by automobile with his son, Archie. They reached here at 5 o'clock. The Colonel looked very fit and said he never felt better in his life.

FIND 1,000 APRIL 7 VOTES.

Attorney General Opposes Citizens' Union Action.

Attorney General Carmody filed yesterday in the Supreme Court a brief opposing the application of William Jay Schieffelin of the Citizens' Union for an injunction pendente lite restraining the members of the State and Municipal Boards of Elections from proceeding with preparations for an election of delegates to a constitutional convention, on the ground that gross frauds were committed in several districts at the election.

Accompanying Mr. Carmody's brief was an affidavit by Elwood M. Rabenold in which it is set forth that as a result of a mistake in counting the returns in Brooklyn of the special election on April 7, 1,000 fewer votes were returned in favor of the proposition than should have been, and that consequently the majority in favor of holding the convention should be 2,253 instead of 1,253. A number of affidavits of voters contradicting statements made by makers of affidavits submitted in favor of the proposed injunction were also filed with Mr. Carmody's brief.

SOHMER TO RUN AGAIN.

State Controller Announces His Candidacy for Renomination.

ALBANY, Aug. 20.—William Sohmer of New York, State Controller, announced today his intention of seeking renomination in the Democratic primaries. He is now serving his second term.

In a statement announcing his candidacy Mr. Sohmer said he had been urged "by many persons from all sections of the State, without regard to party, to seek re-election because of their belief that the management of the fiscal welfare of the State was now conducted with a degree of success which could not be readily attained by a new man."

VAINLY SEEK WORD FROM NEWPORTERS

Col. J. H. Willard Unable to Hear from Wife and Three Daughters in Europe.

HENRY R. SEDGWICK SOUGHT

Countess Guy de Lasteyrie, Formerly Miss Constance Warren, Enrolls in Red Cross of France.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 20.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sedgwick have been unable to receive replies from many cables sent their son, Henry R. Sedgwick, who went from Paris to Munich last month. Col. Joseph H. Willard has as yet been unable to get in communication with Mrs. Willard and his three daughters who were at last accounts in Switzerland.

The Countess Guy de Lasteyrie, formerly Miss Constance Warren, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren of Newport, has been enrolled in the Red Cross of France, where her husband, Count de Lasteyrie, some time ago joined his cavalry regiment and is at the front, as is his brother. The château of Count and Countess de Lasteyrie has been given over to the French troops for use as a Red Cross hospital.

About $20,000 has been obtained by contributions for the International Red Cross through the Newport committee, and with the bazaar and tableaux on Aug. 28 at the Breakers it is hoped $20,000 will be raised. Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., in addition to having charge of the tableaux, will have a booth at the bazaar. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs continues selling tickets for the automobile. She will select several girls to assist in selling Parisian hats.

Henry F. Eldridge and Prescott Lawrence of the Newport Horse Show presented Box 69 for the show at the Casino next month, which will be disposed of at the bazaar by raffle.

In the Casino entrance was placed a water-color Red Cross poster, painted by Mrs. Newell W. Tilton, sister of Mrs. J. Francis A. Clark, which attracted general attention. It shows a wounded soldier returning from battle, assisted to his home by a Red Cross nurse and his wife, while the little daughter is playing with toys, unmindful of the sadness.

Mrs. J. Francis A. Clark will be assisted at the toy booth by Lady Herbert of England. Beneath a canvas canopy held by four pillars will stand an immense Christmas tree, laden with toys.

Mrs. Fish is having a farmyard effect for her booth, with a rustic fence, thatched roof, and farmhouse in rear of inclosure. Stacks of hay, corn, and other farm products will be stacked about the inclosure, in which will wander sheep, calves, ponies, donkies, and goats.

In the semi-final round of mixed handicap tennis doubles at the Casino this morning Mrs. Howard G. Cushing and Boris Yonine defeated Mrs. William Goadby Loew and Lawrence L. Waterbury, 6—1, 7—5. Mrs. William Earl Dodge and F. E. Dickson defeated Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Jr., and J. S. Brown, Jr., 6—4, 7—5.

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. W. Fitzhugh Whitehouse, and Senator and Mrs. R. Livingston Beekman gave dinners tonight.

The steam yacht Josephine has sailed with P. A. B. Widener for New York to meet his son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener, returning from Europe on Saturday.

Sir Arthur and Lady Herbert of England, who are visiting Mr. and Mrs. T. Shaw Safe, will remain until October. They will visit Bar Harbor before closing their visit.

Henry H. Ward, Washington; C. H. Hanford, New York, and L. M. Stockton, Boston, visiting Mr. and Mrs. George R. Fearing; Howard Phipps, Westbury, visiting Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Phipps; Miss Vivian Egleston, New York, visiting Commodore and Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, and Miss Pyne, New York, visiting Mr. and Mrs. Dulany Howland, are registered at the Casino.

GUARD LENOX FROM THIEVES

Mrs. O. Iasigi Offers $1,000 Reward for Recovery of Her Jewels.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 20.—Mrs. Oscar Iasigi has offered a reward of $1,000 for the recovery of the jewels taken from a safe in Clovercroft Villa Monday night. All of the large cottages in Lenox and Stockbridge are now guarded by special watchmen.

Mrs. George F. Logan and E. F. Jefferson of New York won the Consolation Cup offered by Mrs. Henry Wells of Chicago for the defeated players in the Heaton Hall tennis tournament. They beat Miss Edith Van Voorhis and Heaton Treadway, 6—4, 7—5, 6—3. The championship cups were presented to Miss Edna Clay and William Kalt at a dinner given tonight by Mrs. George Allay and Mrs. Henry W. Kalt.

Mrs. John Caldwell of Pittsburgh has cabled to her son, Brown Caldwell, from The Hague notifying him of her arrival there with her physician, Dr. William N. Vandenberg of New York, and Mrs. George Wurnzell of Pittsburgh.

Miss Margaret French has gone to East Hampton, L. I., for the week-end.

Mrs. Francis Crowninshield was hostess at luncheon at Konkapot today in honor of Mrs. Francis E. Bacon of Boston.

William Strong Cushing of Simsbury, Conn., who won the 1913 Berkshire championship, has entered the Stockbridge tennis tournament, which opens Aug. 28.

Mrs. Edmund Drummond, touring with Mrs. E. S. Garrison of New York and Mrs. E. W. Mudge of Pittsburgh; Mrs. Vernon C. Brown, touring with Miss Bates and Miss Brenndige of New York; Mrs. William T. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Seaman, with Mrs. Clifford M. Maurer and Mrs. J. V. Stevens of New York, are at the Maplewood, in Pittsfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Russell, who have been at Curtis Hotel for a visit, have gone to Middletown, Conn.

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Read, touring with Miss Boyd, left today from Curtis Hotel for their country place on Long Island.

Mrs. J. C. McClautha of St. Louis arrived today to visit with Mr. and Mrs. William H. Patterson of Philadelphia at Curtis Hotel.

Mrs. John J. Staples of New York has arrived at Curtis Hotel for the Autumn.

A golf handicap has been arranged for the cup presented by the Hotel Aspinwall to the Lenox Golf Club for Saturday morning.

Mrs. Byam K. Stevens has ordered her villa put in readiness for occupancy. Mrs. Stevens has just arrived in New York from Europe.

John Rochester and Sheldon R. Smith will play the finals for the junior tennis cup tomorrow. In the semi-finals today Rochester beat W. Ellery Sedgwick, 8—6, 6—2, 8—6, and Smith beat Norman Davis, 6—0, 6—0.

Arriving at the Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge, were Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith, U. S. A.; Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Miller, Dr. and Mrs. Morris J. Lewis, Mrs. William Drayton of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Bryan of New York, and Bishop Albion W. Knight of Sewanee, Tenn.

At a family gathering at Sunnyridge today George Winthrop Folsom observed his sixty-eighth birthday.

Mrs. William B. Osgood Field, who has been at Upper St. Regis, in the Adirondacks, returned today to Highlawn House.

Robert Rudd, who is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. George Wise, gave a dance at the Fernside tearoom in Tyringham this afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Dwight Brewster, touring with Sidney E. and Warren D. Brewster; Mr. and Mrs. William N. Dixeman, touring with Mrs. A. J. Corder and J. H. Walbridge of New York; Mr. and Mrs. George Horton Singer, Jr., of Pittsburgh, Mrs. Samuel Spencer and Mrs. Vivian Spencer of Tuxedo, and Mr. and Mrs. David B. Robinson of Baltimore have arrived at Hotel Aspinwall.

WED IN SECRET ON OUTING.

Marcus Clark, 40, Married Miss Hunter, 19—Both Church Workers.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, Aug. 20.—The belated announcement of the marriage of Miss Mabel Hunter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Hunter of West Fourth Street, to Marcus Clark, a local business man, was made today. The couple were married on the Hope Chapel excursion at Asbury Park Aug. 8, and their secret wedding is the second of the kind credited to that outing, the announcement of the marriage of Miss Florence Neal and Arthur Williams having been made two days after the trip.

Mr. Clark is forty years of age, while his bride is a schoolgirl of nineteen. Their marriage came as a complete surprise to members of the congregation because of the great difference in their ages. Both are active in the work of the Church, Mr. Clark being the assistant Secretary and Treasurer of the institution, and Miss Hunter a teacher in the primary department of the Sunday school. She was until June one of the prominent members of her class in the Plainfield High School.

The couple were married by the Rev. Henry Wheeler, one of the religious workers in charge of the camp meetings in the Ocean Grove auditorium.

WAR UPSETS WEDDING PLAN.

P. E. Mock Unable to Leave Germany to Marry Miss Alvis Ehrman.

The plans for the wedding of Miss Alvis Constance Ehrman and Philipp Edmund Mock have been upset by the European war. The wedding was to have taken place on Aug. 22 at Pocantico Hills, N. Y., at the home of Miss Ehrman's sister, Mrs. William Harrison MacAfee, but the date has been changed to an indefinite time owing to Mr. Mock being in Germany.

Mr. Mock, whose home is in New Haven, Conn., has been unable to get out of Germany. His fiancée, while not alarmed, is anxious for some word of his departure from the scene of the war. Mr. Mock was one of the survivors of the ill-fated Titanic, and is a brother of the Baroness von Ploetz of Germany.

Miss Ehrman is the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Ehrman and is a kinswoman of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston.

MISS TURNURE'S WEDDING.

Attendants for Her Marriage to R. W. Griswold at Lenox Sept. 12.

The wedding of Miss Mildren Turnure, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George E. Turnure of New York and Lenox, and Roger Wolcott Griswold, a son of Mrs. Matthew Griswold of Erie, Penn., will take place on Sept. 12 in Trinity Church at Lenox.

Miss Irene Turnure is to be her sister's maid of honor, and among the bridesmaids are to be the Misses Anita Delafield, Anna R. Alexandre, Helen Turnbull, and the bride's cousin, Miss Katharine Lanice Lawrance. The little Misses Ursula and Adele Griswold, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. William E. S. Griswold, and nieces of the bridegroom, are to be flower girls.

Mr. Griswold will have Eli Griswold, a brother, as his best man, and the ushers are to be George E. Turnure, Jr., a brother of the bride; John Sloane, George Taylor, and William E. S. Griswold.

High School Principal Weds Teacher

A romance which began when they met at a teachers' meeting a few years ago culminated in the marriage yesterday in South Orange, N. J., of Miss Rayna Clarkson Whitfield, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Ross Whitfield of 10 Montrose Avenue, South Orange, and Jesse E. Crane of Branchville. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Jacob A. Cole, pastor of the First Methodist Church of Passaic. Mr. Crane is Principal of the Butler High School and his bride was formerly a teacher in the Thirteenth Avenue School, Newark. After a honeymoon in New England the couple will make their home in Butler.

MOUNTAIN GOLFERS DRENCHED

Rain Spoils Sports at Bethlehem and Bretton Woods.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., Aug. 20.—Rain today drove people indoors at Bethlehem and Bretton Woods, where baseball games were in progress and Maplewood golfers got drenched in their play for the annual trophies.

There was a large attendance at the tea dance at the Mount Washington.

Miss Elsie Patterson and Mrs. William G. Mendenhall of Wilmington, Del., entertained in honor of Gov. and Mrs. Charles R. Miller of Delaware at an obstacle putting match. Miss Patterson also entertained at the Foret de la Danse this evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. William Alden Pratt of New York, and among her guests were Mr. and Mrs. John Conyngham, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Tatwalim, Rosewell W. Mundy, L. Tilghman Boyd, Miss Alice Maxwell, and Mrs. Preston Lea.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Holmes gave a birthday dinner at the Mount Pleasant for Mrs. George Bahl of Detroit.

The Misses Oakman entertained at their cottage at the Profile.

Nearly $2,000 was raised at the ball and gala day for the building fund for the Bethlehem Country Club.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Tyson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. King, Mrs. Lewis H. Lapham, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Bigelow, A. A. Davis Weld, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Wilson and Miss Elsie Wilson of New York, Emery Johnson of Spuyten Duyvil, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Parks, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Gilford, and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hoyt were among motor arrivals at the Mount Washington today.

Gymkhana sports are being arranged at Bretton Woods for tomorrow afternoon on the athletic field, and the midsummer ball will be given at the Mount Washington Hotel Saturday evening, to which the entire White Mountain colony will be invited. Preparations for a great field day on Aug. 29, with contestants in the sports from all parts of the hills, are being made.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Barrett of 490 West End Avenue are being congratulated on the birth of a son on Aug. 17 at Bay Shore, L. I., where they are spending the Summer.

The date of the garden fête and gymkhana at Litchfield, Conn., for the benefit of the Red Cross work in the European war has been changed from Sept. 1 to Sept. 5. Mrs. William Woodville Rockhill is in charge, and those helping her, most of whom are New York women, include Mrs. Louis A. Ripley, Mrs. F. W. Busk, Mrs. Edward Seymour, Mrs. Lewis B. Woodruff, Mrs. Henry H. Strong, Mrs. Alexander McNeill, Mrs. Henry R. Towne, Mrs. John Lindley, and the Misses Van Winkle. Miss Dorothy Bull will manage the folk dances.

Mrs. William B. Hornblower, widow of the late lawyer, will return to New York early in September from Litchfield, Conn. Mr. and Mrs. George S. Hornblower have already returned from Litchfield and are at their house on the Tiffany estate at Syosset, L. I.

Miss Juliana Cutting will have three more subscription dances at the Suffolk Hunt Club, Southampton, L. I., on Friday evenings, Sept. 4, 11, and 18. Half of the proceeds are to be given to the Red Cross Society.

A lucky number dance is to be held on Friday evening, Sept. 4, at the Deal Casino, Deal, N. J., for the benefit of the National Red Cross Society.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Todd, the Misses Clover and Martha Todd, and their two brothers, of 334 West End Avenue, are spending the Summer at Brocklebank, Norfolk, Conn.

Mrs. John C. C. Thornton and Miss Lucile Thornton of 150 West Fifty-ninth Street, are at Villa Memo, their country place at St. James, L. I.

Miss Ella McCall and Miss Constance McCall of New York and East Hampton, L. I., have gone to Jamestown, R. I., to be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Huntington Smith of St. Louis.

Señor Conde de San Esteban, Second Secretary of the Spanish Embassy, and Señora de San Esteban, who are motoring from their cottage at Newport to Washington, D. C., are at the Plaza for a few days.

NEW MUSICAL PLAY IS FAMILIAR STUFF

Only Long-Tested Ingredients Allowed in the Make-Up of "The Dancing Duchess."

ITS BOOK IS VERY DULL

But the Dances Are Gay and Many and Miss Hamilton Is Pleasingly Sprightly.

The Dancing Duchess, a musical comedy in two acts. Book and lyrics by C. V. Kerr and R. H. Burnside. Music by Milton Lusk. At the Casino Theatre.

Countess Pauline von Bereny	Dorothy Jardon
Rosalie	Leila McIntyre
Tilly	Ada Lewis
Count Gabor von Bereny	John Hyams
Max Tokay	Harry Davenport
Capt. Carl Czardis	John H. Goldsworthy
Richter	Otis Harlan
Baron Felix Puppchen	Mark Smith
Herr Picklesnits	Jack Story
Celestine	Laura Hamilton
Lieut. Bonn	Carl Porter
Adolphus Spiggott	William Burress
Fritz	R. M. Dolliver
Emil	Fred Russell

When "On Trial" was presented at the Candler Theatre on Wednesday evening it was discovered that a new playwright had written a melodrama and brought to it the gift of originality. In the theatre this is a royal gift, and one so rare that very likely it would have been expecting too much to have looked for two such discoveries two nights in succession. Certainly originality was allowed to play no part in the elaborate preparations for "The Dancing Duchess," a new musical comedy in two acts, which made its first New York appearance last evening at the Casino Theatre.

It seems as if C. V. Kerr, R. H. Burnside, and Milton Lusk, those avowedly responsible for the book, lyrics, and music of this new diversion, must have met in the beginning and taken a solemn vow that "The Dancing Duchess" should in no respect depart from the flat average of such entertainments as they have followed one another on to Broadway during the last three years. That is to say that the result of their efforts is without wit and without distinction.

If there is to be any distribution of reproaches, a far lighter share may go to Mr. Lusk, for his music is jingly and agreeable, even if little of it is striking enough to linger in the memory. But the book of "The Dancing Duchess" is quite unbelievably dull, its dreary stretches relieved only by a scattering of old jokes, and not very good old jokes at that. The dialogue is apt to run something like this:

The Countess—Where has the Baron gone?

The Butler—I think he has gone crazy.

That is just a sample. It will be noted that the Countess is here concerned not as to the whereabouts of the Count but of the Baron. It is in such mixed doubles that the various persons of the play all assemble clandestinely at the Café Budapesth overlooking the Danube, for there the great tango contest is being held, and that is how it happens that there is a vast amount of dancing before the evening is over. There are all the new steps done in sprightly fashion, and New York is far from tired of watching the new steps done in sprightly fashion. It was in this part of the entertainment that Wallace McCutcheon and Vera Maxwell shone, and it was in the dancing, too, that Laura Hamilton, as the masquerading dancing Duchess, found high favor as one agreeable to look upon who tripped about in a most gay and attractive manner.

The burden of much of the rest of the entertainment falls upon the broad and competent shoulders of John Hyams and Leila McIntyre, but these established favorites of the vaudeville stage seem just a little out of their element in this home-made Viennese musical comedy. It must be said, however, that even without her Quakeress gray and even while dancing strange dances on the terrace of a Viennese café, Miss McIntyre manages to look quite astonishingly demure and devout. And there should be a note for Dorothy Jardon, very handsomely gowned, who sings with fine effect "The Song of Songs," the one rather pretentious number of Mr. Lusk's score.

Of course there is a large and reasonably able chorus, and "The Dancing Duchess" has been staged without stint in the matter of scenery and costumes. But it is not amusing.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN PAGEANT

Hampton Singers Appear on Lawn of Point Judith Country Club.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 20.—With a natural setting of trees for a background, an open-air pageant was given by Indian students and singers of Hampton Institute, Virginia, this afternoon, on the lawn of the Point Judith Country Club, before an assembly of cottagers from the Pier. The scenes depicted included the war dances of the Apaches, the smoking of the peace pipe, and the Cherokee ball dance and a representation of cotton picking in the South.

The students arrived on the schooner yacht Hampton after a cruise from Bar Harbor, Me., and Martha's Vineyard.

Among the patronesses of the festival were Mrs. Charles Hitchcock, Mrs. Samuel H. Valentine, Mrs. Kenneth M. Murchisen, Mrs. Edward W. Robinson, Mrs. Henry Brevoort Kane, Mrs. David S. Baker, and Mrs. Franklin W. Moulton of New York; Mrs. R. Grenville Brown, Miss Rosita M. Rhodes, and Mrs. Francis H. Dewey of Worcester, Mass.; Mrs. John W. Converse, Mrs. J. P. Almy, and Mrs. John C. Norris of Philadelphia; Mrs. Jerome N. Bonaparte and Mrs. Philip M. Prescott of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. P. S. P. Conner, Mrs. Fisher Corlies, and Mrs. Rowland Hazard of Peacedale; Mrs. O. L. Mersman of St. Louis, and Mrs. Irving H. Chase.

Dr. James B. Angell, President Emeritus of Ann Arbor University, Michigan, and his brother, William F. Angell, of Chicago, left the Arlington today for Seal Harbor, Me., to visit Dr. Angell's niece, Mrs. Gilbert Montague of New York, who has opened a new villa there.

Miss Lyria Brown Nickerson, who has just returned from Europe, and Mrs. Henry Sanford of Ridgefield, Conn., are at the Imperial.

Mrs. Frederick Taylor of Worcester, Mass., entertained at bridge this afternoon at her villa, Roselea.

Mr. and Mrs. Talbot Smith-Hanan of New York gave a dance tonight at Shore Acres.

Icy Wareham Convicted.

Icy Wareham, who was arrested two weeks ago for keeping a disorderly apartment in West Sixty-eighth Street, under the name of Mabel Smith, and who was well-known as a breeder of toy dogs at Elmhurst, L. I., was convicted and sentenced to three months in the Workhouse by Magistrate Krotel in the Women's Night Court last night.

FIVE DEAD IN CYCLONE.

Storm Razes Wilkes-Barre Silk Mill and Twenty Residences.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKES-BARRE, Penn., Aug. 20.—Claiming a toll of five dead, twoscore or more injured, and twenty wrecked homes, a cyclone swept through the Heights, the southern part of this city, late this afternoon, one day after the twenty-fourth anniversary of a storm that wrecked the business portion of the city. The dead included:

GRIFFITH, JOSEPH, aged fifty-five, night engineer at Laurel Silk Mill.

BERKTOSKI, ANNA, aged seventeen, operative at Laurel Mill.

McKENNA, NELLIE, aged eighteen, operative at Laurel Mill.

BRAZITSKI, HELEN, five years old.

LACIKAZEG, JOSEPH, nine years old.

Fourteen of the injured were girls in the factory. The one-story brick structure was torn to pieces to the very foundations.

Griffith was about to start his work for the night, while the girls were prepared to start for home, but were held back by the rain storm that preceded the wind. The engineer was standing in the door and was instantly killed. The entire force of girls, reduced, fortunately, by the bad conditions in the silk trade, was caught in the fall of bricks and timbers.

With all electric light service to the section cut off, night found the residents in a panic. To add to this, thousands of curious poured into the section, badly hampering the police in their work. Finally a squad of State Troopers was called and with its aid the police soon had the storm zone cleared, and late at night order had been restored.

On Hillside Avenue, about a mile away from the mill, the storm worked the last of its havoc. The top of the Welsh Congregational Church was lifted. Between these two structures numerous houses were unroofed and others overturned.

Many of those made homeless by the storm are in dire need. The city officials talk of starting a relief fund. Mayor Kosek is expected to issue a proclamation calling for aid tomorrow.

PHILIPPINES BILL IN.

House Committee Reports Favorably on the Jones Measure.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Another step toward giving the Philippines independence was taken in Congress today when the House Committee on Insular Affairs favorably reported the Jones bill, which would declare definitely for the first time the purposes of the American people as to the future political status of the islands.

Representative Jones of Virginia, Chairman of the committee, announced his purpose to press the measure for consideration at this session.

A new feature of the bill is designed to meet the commercial paralysis of the archipelago resulting from the European war situation. At present all tariff and internal revenue tax laws for the Philippines are enacted by Congress. The proposed law would confer on the Philippines Legislature the right to enact all tariff laws except those which affect the trade relations between the United States and the Philippines.

ENGLISH IN INDIA READY.

Military Establishment There Is Always on a War Basis.

The reason that the British military establishment in India is always of interest to military men is because it is always on a war basis, says Capt. R. C. Langdon, U. S. A., in the Journal of the Infantry Association of the United States. Now that the British Army is so vital a part of the great armies now struggling to hold Germany in check, this article of Capt. Langdon's is timely.

"The British military establishment in India," says Capt. Langdon, "is on the qui vive to protect India against enemies within and without. There is scarcely a time when some portion of its forces is not actively engaged in field operations of a more or less serious nature. Its organization presents a convenient and workable combination of the most modern schemes, with the older forms of territorial command and responsibility.

"It can be regarded today as a most efficient military machine. But it has reached this stage only in the last few years and only after centuries of most vexing controversy between the civil and military branches of the British Government.

"Its present status cannot be regarded as the work of any one man. Gradual improvement in the details of the establishment has been worked out by a succession of commanders in chief and commanders of armies, which has included most of England's greatest soldiers.

"But to Lord Kitchener more than to any other man must be given the credit for the present splendid state of efficiency. When he took over the duties of commander in chief in India in 1902 he found the army throttled by a dual system of administration that practically deprived his office of the function of command, and made even the rendition of advice a complicated matter.

"But the strength of Kitchener's personality, combined with his undeniable prestige as a soldier, finally won in the famous controversy with Lord Curzon in 1905. After the difficulties of his position had been finally removed by the action of the home Government, he commenced a series of important reforms, the need of which was apparent to every professional soldier of broad experience.

"When he first took command, the question of establishing and maintaining four divisions for field service was being seriously discussed, and many were the difficulties that confronted the plan. Today the existence of ten mobilizable divisions is an accomplished fact.

"Before Kitchener was given larger powers, the forces of India were scattered over her whole domain. Today we find the bulk of forces located within reach of the northwest frontier, where the greatest danger of invasion lies.

"We must not forget, however, that these things could not have been brought about except with the aid of civil administrators capable of carrying out the financial schemes that such changes made necessary. These points have been set forth with a view of showing why a study of the forces in India is well worth the while of a professional soldier.

"One great fact stands out in the minds of those who have studied even in a cursory way the armies in India. It is that the Englishman, clinging as much to habit and to past traditions as the Chinaman, has brought his armies 'up to date' by battling with his own conservatism."

Of army life in India, Capt. Langdon says that the British officers and men are apparently contented with their lot, but he adds, "national characteristics have more to do with this than the circumstances of their services and environments. As is well known the world over, Britishers can stand long periods of exile and still retain their love of home and the habits of their nationality."

1% Per MONTH UPON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Ave., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Ave., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
East 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Ave., cor. 148th St.
BROOKLYN
Graham Ave., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Ave., cor. Rockaway Ave.

1/2 PER CENT. CHARGED UPON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE

BABIES ARE CHECKED AT 'MOVIE' SHOW

Nursery Annex Wins Quick Favor with Mothers in the Bronx.

SAND PILE AND SWINGS

Trained Nurse in Charge—Cared for 57 Youngsters One Day While Parents Saw the Pictures.

The newest wrinkle in the moving picture business is a nursery annex, which is now having a tryout at Westchester Avenue and 161st Street, in the Bronx. The Bronx matrons are fully alive to its opportunities, for 258 children, between the ages of six weeks and ten years have been entertained in the nursery. Furthermore, according to the trained nurse in charge, "there hasn't been a single accident or a fight."

The nursery is a large store, which has been fitted up with a sand pile, three swings, four rocking horses, low chairs, and a crib. Also there are toys of all sorts and pails and the other tools of the trade for digging in the sand. Only once so far has a fond parent had to be called to duty by the misconduct of her offspring. This was when a six months' old baby awoke to find that he had been cruelly deserted by his mother.

He opened his mouth and yelled and refused to be comforted by the trained nurse. The mother was notified by having her name flashed on the screen with a notice that she was wanted forthwith in the nursery.

There is no chance that these babies will be mixed up by some little Buttercup, for each child is tagged, a claim check being given to the mother or father. To aid the nurse are four of the neighborhood's older children upon whose shoulders rest rather heavily the dignities of their new office.

That this institution is a boon to mothers of large families is shown by the fact that a Mrs. Goldstein comes each afternoon and deposits her flock of six, ranging from Lula, aged 2, to Eleanor, aged 10. While Mother Goldstein takes a look at the pictures the young Goldsteins have an equally enjoyable afternoon in the swings. Not only do mothers avail themselves of this opportunity to shift their burdens, but fathers also and big sisters are just as keen for release.

It is no uncommon sight to see, for instance, Father Bloom enter the nursery and deposit his two sons, Sidney, aged 5, and Harry, aged 3. As soon as the formalities are over these very young gentlemen, with the air of regular habitués, betake themselves to the sand pile, where they are soon busy constructing forts more or less according to Belgian pattern.

Mondays and Tuesdays have so far proved to be the poorest days, since even in New York these are sacred to washing and ironing. The number of children deposited on the other days depends on the reels displayed. The banner day so far was last Tuesday, when the nursery cared for fifty-seven youngsters. Little ones who are still quite content to stay put in their gocarts have fly-netting covers, provided for them on the principle of an ounce of prevention.

SOCIALISM IN RUSSIA.

Interesting Transactions of Lettish Party in Politics.

After a lapse of five years the fourth Congress of the Lettish Socialists has been held. For obvious reasons neither the place nor the time of holding the congress can be given. The Lettish Party is the organization of the Socialists in the Baltic provinces, chiefly Livonia, who speak the Lettish language, a branch of the Lithuanian. There were eighteen delegates representing 3,500 active members, also friendly delegates from the German and Russian parties.

From the report of the Central Committee, as well as from the statements of the delegates, it appears that the party activity was at its lowest ebb in the year 1909 and 1910. With 1911 the movement gained in extent and strength. There have been a great number of political strikes and demonstrations during the last three years, chiefly in Riga, where on the last May Day over 60,000 men stopped work, and over 10,000 took part in the street demonstration. Numerous pamphlets and leaflets in Lettish, Lithuanian and Russian were distributed on these occasions.

At the election for the fourth Duma the party ran as a candidate at Riga Dr. Preedkaln, who had been a member of the third Duma, but was defeated on this occasion. He polled over 5,000 votes, but as some 2,000 proletarian and semi-proletarian voters had been struck off the register, the Liberal-Conservative coalition carried the seat. The party has also run candidates at communal elections with some success, especially in the country districts, and its members have been active helpers in the starting of trade union, co-operative and educational organizations.

The "legal" labor paper, which has existed with some interruptions from 1906, was placed on a safe basis in 1911, and from a weekly was transformed into a daily paper early this year. It has at present a circulation of 12,000. There is also a trade union and a co-operative paper, both edited on Marxian lines. A monthly review will shortly be commenced, which will also be carried on on the same lines.

The congress discussed the methods of party activity for the future, party tactics and organization, the resolutions regulating these party matters were carried either unanimously or by large majorities. Real differences of opinion came to light only on the question of tactics, and of the relations to the other Socialist parties of Russia. With regard to the split in the Russian Party, the majority of the congress took up a neutral attitude, though from the discussions and the tenor of the resolutions passed it is clear that the Lettish Party sympathizes with the Bolschevik section of the Russian Party. Considering the difficulties under which the movement has to be carried on, the results obtained are distinctly satisfactory for a small national group such as the Letts, who all told comprise probably no more than 1,250,000 in the Baltic provinces.—Justice, London.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"What Happened at 22," a new play by Paul Wilstach, will be seen for the first time in New York at the Harris Theatre tonight. In the cast will be Reginald Barlow, Carroll McComas, Frank Kemble Cooper, Robert Fischer, Charles Abbe, Malcolm Duncan, Estar Banks, and Elizabeth Arlaans.

The tour of William H. Crane and Thomas Ross in "The New Henrietta," scheduled to begin in Chicago in October, has been postponed until after Christmas.

Joseph Brooks will present Edith Taliaferro, Molly Pearson, and Margaret Greene in George Rollit's farcical comedy, "Tipping the Winner," for the first time in this country at Toledo on Sept. 4. A Chicago engagement will follow on Sept. 6.

Mrs. Fiske began rehearsals yesterday of her new comedy, which will open early in September. The scenes of the play are laid in London in 1780.

PROGRESSIVE LEADER DIES.

Ziba T. Moore of Philadelphia a Victim of Heart Disease.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—Ziba T. Moore, a leader of the Progressive Party in this city, was found dead in bed at his home today. Death was due to heart disease. Mr. Moore, who was a former Assistant District Attorney of Philadelphia, took an active part in the Progressive convention which nominated Col. Roosevelt for the Presidency.

Prior to joining the Progressives, Mr. Moore was a Republican leader in Philadelphia and was a member of the Legislature. He was 49 years old.

John Bianchi.

John Bianchi, a retired broker and for almost forty years a member of the New York Stock Exchange, died on Wednesday at his home on Boothbay Harbor, Maine, aged 67 years. Mr. Bianchi was born in Stapleton, Staten Island, and entered the artificial flower business with his father under the name of F. Bianchi & Sons. In 1874 he became connected with the brokerage firm of Simon J. Drake, now known as Drake Brothers, 66 Broadway, where he remained until his retirement in 1907. Mr. Bianchi left a widow and three children, Francisco and B. F. Bianchi of this city, and Mrs. John S. Bronson of St. Louis.

Mrs. Dunham Jones Crain.

Mrs. Dunham Jones Crain, the widow of Dunham Jones Crain, formerly United States Consul at Malta, died yesterday at Cullenwood, the home of the Crain family for nearly a century, in Herkimer County, N. Y. She was the daughter of David Crocker and the granddaughter of Thomas C. Taylor. Mrs. Crain was noted for her charities and was one of the managers of St. Luke's Home and attended St. Paul's Chapel in Trinity Parish. Years ago she and her husband built a memorial chapel at Cullen. She is survived by her son, Judge Thomas C. T. Crain of the Court of General Sessions, and two daughters, Christobelle and Davida Crocker Crain.

Mrs. Carpenter's Will Probated.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Aug. 20.—The will of Mrs. Elizabeth Carpenter of Montclair, who died on March 21, was admitted to probate today. It leaves to Miss Laura B. Carpenter seven shares of the capital stock of the Crucible Steel Company of America. With her sister, Miss Elizabeth F. Carpenter, Miss Laura Carpenter divides the residue of the estate and also the income of their mother's share of the estate of her father-in-law, Judge James S. Carpenter. The value of the estate was not given.

Toledo Woman Dies in Germany.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Consul Fee at Bremen, Germany, today reported the death of Helen Boycheff of Toledo, Ohio, to the State Department. No details were given.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ANNA E. HEFFERNAN, widow of Patrick J. and mother of State Senator William J. Heffernan, died yesterday at her home, 116 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn. Mrs. Heffernan had been suffering from paralysis for the last ten years. She was born in Akron, Ohio, sixty years ago, and had been a resident of Brooklyn for more than thirty years. Besides Senator Heffernan, she is survived by three other sons, John, James, and Frank, and a daughter, Mrs. Joseph M. Becker.

Mrs. SARAH A. McCUTCHEON, seventy-seven years old, widow of Henry McCutcheon, is dead at her home, 74 Woodruff Avenue, Brooklyn. Mrs. McCutcheon was born in Canada and was a member of the Theosophical Society of Manhattan. She left two sons, George Woodward, an actor, and Dr. William Hawthorne McCutcheon, a Brooklyn dentist. Her husband was for many years the head professor at the Chapin School.

PATRICK MEEHAN, a hardware merchant of Brooklyn, died at his home, 4,910 Fifth Avenue, that borough, on Tuesday. He was thirty-nine years of age.

Mrs. MINNIE SEAMAN ELLIOTT, who was active in the work of the Eastern District Industrial Home, died on Wednesday at her home, 994 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, aged forty-nine years. Her husband, William Elliott, survives her.

Mrs. CATHERINE RANAGHAN, widow of John Ranaghan, who was killed in the civil war, and a resident of Brooklyn for seventy years, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Mary Hamilton, 96 South Tenth Street, on Wednesday. She was born in Dublin, Ireland, eighty-six years ago.

Mrs. HESTER MORROW WHITEFORD, age ninety-one years, a member of the Stephenson family of locomotive fame, died at her residence, 3,111 Ocean Avenue, Sheepshead Bay, on Wednesday. She was born in lower Manhattan and in early years was active in the work of the old John Street Methodist Church.

Mrs. LIZZIE R. MORROW, wife of Albert Morrow, a retired mechanical engineer, died on Wednesday at her home, 602 Henry Street, Brooklyn. She was a resident of Brooklyn for forty years and an active member of the Strong Place Baptist Church.

JOHN H. HIBBS, aged sixty-nine years, died at his residence, 526 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, from Bright's disease. He was a Steward of the Nostrand Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, a Past Master of Lexington Lodge, F. and A. M.; a member of the Brooklyn Masonic Veterans, Artistic Lodge, I. O. O. F., and Long Island Council, R. A. His widow, a daughter, and son survive him.

HENRY LUTHIER, head of the firm of Luthier & Son, dealers in gems and precious stones in Rhode Island, and for several terms State Senator from Johnson, R. I., died in Plainfield, Conn., on Wednesday night after a short illness. Mr. Luthier was eighty-two years old.

CHRISTIAN ZABRISKIE of 223 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, a lawyer of 393 Canal Street, died on Wednesday at his Summer home, Douglass Hill, Me. He was a son of Albert C. Zabriskie, for many years a merchant in Greenwich Street, and a grandson of Christian Zabriskie, a well-known dry goods merchant in Broadway fifty years ago. Mr. Zabriskie was born in Hackensack in 1852, was graduated from the Columbia University Law School, and had practiced since 1875. He left a wife and two daughters.

Mrs. JOSEPHINE W. HUNTINGTON of Sandusky, Ohio, died of paralysis on Wednesday at the Edgehill Inn at Spuyten Duyvil while visiting her daughter, Miss Mary Huntington, who keeps Edgehill Inn.

Mrs. SARAH HEED died Wednesday night at her home, 114 South Eleventh Avenue, Whitestone, L. I., aged eighty years. Her death was attributed to grief over the death of her husband, Samuel Heed, who died on Saturday at the age of eighty-two. On Monday night Mrs. Heed collapsed at the funeral of her husband and sank rapidly.

RUSKIN R. C. SCHUYLER, at one time one of the wealthiest citizens of Bayonne, N. J., died at his home last night in his sixty-second year. Mr. Schuyler was for years a partner in a large ammunition firm in Maiden Lane.

CHARLES F. BELDON, assistant manager of Olympic Park, Newark, N. J., and well known at Palm Beach, Lakewood, Hot Springs, and other places where he managed hotels, died Wednesday night in his home at 557 Clinton Avenue, Newark. He was 47 years old, and was well known in Newark as a billiard player. He is survived by a widow and son. James H. Beldon, the well-known trotting horse man, is a brother.

Mrs. MARGARET L. GILLIGAN, wife of Charles C. Gilligan of 426 Central Park West, died on Wednesday at her Summer home at Good Ground, L. I. She was born in the old Greenwich Village section of New York, and was a sister of John Lynn, a merchant; H. Gordon Lynn, Deputy State Commissioner of the Department of Efficiency, and Judge Wauhope Lynn.

Mrs. FLORENCE LOHMEYER of 55 West 116th Street died yesterday at the Misericordia Hospital, following an operation. She was born in Sussex County, New Jersey, in 1877, and was married to L. J. E. Lohmeyer in 1912. She is survived by her husband, brother, and sister.

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NEW YORK'S PAY DAY RUNS THROUGH WEEK

Rural Merchant Finds Saturdays in Gotham Not Like Same Day at Home.

SURPRISED AT HALF-HOLIDAY

Tries Scheme in His Home Town, but the Women Balk His Board of Trade.

Features of retail merchandising in New York that strike the out-of-town merchant upon his arrival here are that New York has no pay day, and that, except among neighborhood shops which supply provender, Saturday night is the least busy of the seven.

If he comes from an industrial town he is accustomed to a pay-day rush. In some cities pay day for everybody is Saturday, in others Monday, and in others Wednesday, but in nearly every city or town under 200,000 people all the industries pay their employes on the same day of the week. That means that on pay day all the shops are open until midnight or later; that extra help is taken on for that day; that accounts are settled and nearly all the worth-while business of the week is jammed into about nine hours. The banks are open in the evening and everybody is on the jump.

If the merchant visitor is from a town or city that depends for its prosperity upon a surrounding agricultural country, Saturday is his big day. All the farmers quit work at noon, and with their wives and families come to town. The women bring along their butter and eggs and trade at the stores, while the older men gather about the long lines of teams and automobiles that line the curbs of the business streets. The younger men visit the barber shops, then the movie theatre, taking the girls along. By 11 o'clock the women have finished their trading, the men have heard all the crop, political and other gossip from far and near, and it's time to round up the youngsters and start home. This Saturday night agricultural business is quieter than the industrial town pay day business, but it beats anything seen in New York on Saturday, where the only increase in end-of-the-week trade is the buying for Sunday needs.

It is hard to imagine what would happen if all of New York's wage-earners and weekly salaried people were paid on Saturday. It is doubtful if the city is big enough to do all the business that would be offered, and even if it were the change would work a most harmful revolution. Now, every day but Sunday is pay day for thousands. The money gets into the hands of the spenders in such an even stream through the week that none but small zones about big industries feel any quickening of trade.

Till he hears the truth, the provincial merchant, here over Sunday, supposes that the early closing of big shops on Saturday, or all day in many instances, is purely a matter of philanthropic consideration for employes, and that the lack of a pay day rush results from all New Yorkers being so rich that they can buy as well one day as another, regardless of the weekly envelope. Then some one tells him that every day is pay day in Gotham.

He decides immediately that he'll go back home and get the Board of Trade together and induce the industries in his town to adopt the varying pay day plan, and he does try it, but it won't work. The employes won't have it; they'll strike unless they get their money the same day others get it. And the women are to blame. In a city where everybody knows everybody and everybody's business the jealousies are powerful. Does any one suppose Mrs. Smith is going to sit home without money on the day Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Jones are out spending? Not much. Every woman in town wants to be rich the day her neighbors are rich, though they all be poor together the other six days.

The explanation of the Saturday inactivity and closed stores is the more surprising to the man from the hinterland. There everybody out of town comes to town on Saturday, and those in town who live in the more remote streets come to the business centre to promenade and gossip, and shop, and see the shows. It is hard for him to understand that anybody could want to get away from Broadway and Times Square and that so many people go to the country for the week-end that the big shops find that Saturday's business profits do not pay for light, wear and tear of plant, and the overhead expenses that stop when the front doors close.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BARRETT.—At Bay Shore, L. I., on Aug. 17, son was born to Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Barrett of 490 West End Av., New York.

Married.

BLAIR—YANCY.—On Thursday, Aug. 20, at Wistowe Lodge, Waterford, Conn., by the Rev. Lyman Whitney Allen, Mrs. Edna Le Messena Yancy, daughter of Mrs. Lyman Whitney Allen, to Frank Ross Blair of Glen Ridge, N. J.

POWELL—FINK.—Aug. 19, Katherine Fink to William F. Powell.

RAYMOND—MANNIGAN.—Aug. 17, Florence E. Mannigan to John M. Raymond.

ROBBINS—DEANE-TANNER.—Aug. 19, Ethel M. Deane-Tanner to Edward L. C. Robbins.

Brooklyn.

SNYDER—LENZ.—Aug. 19, Lulu Lenz to George L. Snyder.

Died.

BOGERT.—On Wednesday, Aug. 19, 1914, Mary L., wife of John P. Bogert. Funeral services at the residence of her mother, Mrs. O. H. P. Archer, Allendale, N. J., on Saturday at 4 P. M. Train leaves Jersey City, Erie Railroad main line, at 1:45 P. M. Interment at Sleepy Hollow Cemetery.

BUTLER.—On Thursday, Aug. 20, at the New York Hospital, after a long illness, Franklin Crosby Butler, fifth son of the late Benjamin F. Butler and Ellen Grenville Butler, in the fiftieth year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CRAIN.—On Aug. 20, 1914, at her home, Cullenwood, Cullen, Herkimer County, N. Y., Hannah Ann Crain, widow of Dunham Jones Crain and daughter of the late David and Eliza C. Crocker and granddaughter of the late Thomas C. Taylor. Funeral from the Church of the Good Shepherd, Cullen, Herkimer County, N. Y., Sunday, Aug. 23, at 4 P. M. Utica and Herkimer papers please copy.

FROST.—Suddenly, at his home, near Middletown, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 20, Joseph D. Frost. Funeral services private on Monday, Aug. 24, 10:30 A. M.

GEERY.—On Thursday, Aug. 20, at 344 West 72d St., Elizabeth Flower Geery, wife of the late Isaac Geery. Funeral services at her late residence, Saturday evening, 8 P. M. Interment New York City Marble Cemetery at the convenience of the family.

HUNTINGTON.—Mrs. Josephine W., at Edgehill Inn, Spuyten Duyvil, Wednesday afternoon. Funeral at Sandusky, Ohio, Friday, Aug. 21.

LOHMEYER.—Florence, (nee Salomon,) beloved wife of L. J. E. Lohmeyer and sister of Bertha and Arthur L. Salomon. Funeral Sunday at 10 A. M., 55 West 116th St. Interment at Washington Cemetery, Brooklyn, Triangle No. 1.

MASSA.—At East Orange, N. J., Aug. 18, 1914, Edith Octavia, daughter of Emily Baldwin and the late David Martin and wife of Charles G. Massa. Services at Mount Pleasant Cemetery Chapel, Belleville Av., Newark, Friday, 21st, at 4:30.

MENSCH.—On Wednesday, Aug. 19, 1914, Martha Maria Mensch, beloved wife of William Mensch, in her 44th year. Friends, relatives, and members of Martha Washington Lodge 51, D. O. H. Lincoln Lodge 748, F. & A. M., Bayrischer National Verband, Melrose Section No. 4, are kindly invited to attend funeral services at her late residence, 332 East 153th St., on Saturday, Aug. 22, 1914, at 1 P. M.

69c. For A Dollar-Fifty Scarf

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All $1.50 and $1.00 Scarfs now 69c each, 3 for $2.00. Exceptional choice and remarkable values.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

Died.

MURPHY.—At Rensselaer, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1914, Maggie D. Murphy.

O'BRIEN.—On Aug. 19, Margaret O'Brien, widow of the late George W. O'Brien. Funeral from her late residence, 240 East 23d St., on Saturday at 10 A. M.; thence to the Church of the Epiphany, 2d Av. and 21st St.

POWELL.—On Aug. 19, 1914, at his residence, 37 Garden Place, Brooklyn, Tunis Joralemon, son of the late Platt and Eleanor Joralemon Powell, aged 82 years. Services at the First Reformed Church, 7th Av. and Carroll St., Brooklyn, Friday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

RUSSELL.—William. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d, (Campbell Building,) Friday evening at 8:30.

SATENSTEIN.—On Aug. 20, Reuben Satenstein. Funeral services at his late residence, 108 West 118th St., at 11 A. M. Friday, Aug. 21. Interment Bayside Cemetery. No flowers.

SHIRLAW.—Florence Manchester Shirlaw, at Reading, Penn., on Sunday, Aug. 16, 1914, widow of Walter Shirlaw, N. A.

TERHUNE.—In Paterson, on Thursday, Aug. 20, 1914, Jennie Prince Terhune, beloved wife of Henry V. E. Terhune and sister of Arthur H. and W. I. Day, in her 47th year. Funeral services from her late residence, 536 East 27th St., Paterson, N. J., Saturday, at 3:30 P. M. Interment private.

ZABRISKIE.—At Douglass Hill, Me., on Aug. 20, suddenly, Christian Zabriskie, beloved husband of Kate C. Zabriskie and son of the late Albert C. and Maria Zabriskie. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BELL.—Mary E., 160 East 79th St., Aug. 19. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
BOETMER.—Frederick S., 871 Brook Av., Bronx, Aug. 19, aged 22. Funeral today, 1 P. M.
BREEN.—Patrick, 237 West 13th St., Aug. 19. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
CAMPBELL.—Mary, 201 East 31st St., Aug. 18, aged 13. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
DINAN.—Helen V., 2,194 Valentine Av., Bronx, Aug. 18. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
DUFF.—Margaret, 1,035 1st Av., Aug. 19. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
DUFFY.—Ellen, 2,867 Bainbridge Av., Bronx, Aug. 19. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
FASS.—Louis A., 900 3d Av., Aug. 19, aged 43.
FEELY.—Thomas C., 513 3d Av., Aug. 19. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
FEUERSTEIN.—Amelia, 1,165 Union Av., Bronx, Aug. 19. Funeral today.
HOGAN.—Matthew, 218 West 140th St., Aug. 18. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
HUBBARD.—Edward J., 220 West 16th St., Aug. 16.
LANE.—Margaret, 315 East 70th St., Aug. 19. Funeral notice later.
LUDWIG.—May, 825 Eagle Av., Bronx, Aug. 18, aged 27.
ORGAN.—Hannah, 455 West 43d St., Aug. 19. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
PATERSON.—Margaret, 308 East 75th St., Aug. 18, aged 68. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
SCHILDRUMPF.—Caroline, 467 2d Av., Aug. 19. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.
SPAIN.—John J., 200 East 109th St., Aug. 19. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
SPIEHLER.—Rosa, 800 Elsmere Place, Aug. 19. Funeral 9:30 A. M.
STURGES.—Benjamin S., 469 West 22d St., Aug. 18.

Brooklyn.

ANDERSON.—Maria, 1,615 East 14th St., Aug. 19. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
CLAMPETT.—Nicholas, 1,202 St. Mark's Av., Aug. 19. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
COX.—Charles, 769 Putnam Av., Aug. 19, aged 28. Funeral to-morrow, 10 A. M.
CULSHAW.—Thomas J., 796 Macon St., Aug. 18.
DOWNES.—Annie, 47 Ainslie St., Aug. 18, aged 82. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
ELLIOTT.—Minnie, 994 Sterling Place, Aug. 19. Funeral tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.
ERNST.—Anton, 133 Himrod St., Aug. 18, aged 41. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
GEORGE.—Elizabeth, 1,157 East 19th St., Aug. 19. Funeral private.
HEFFERNAN.—Anna E., 116 Prospect Park West, Aug. 20. Funeral notice later.
HIBBS.—John H., 526 Greene Av., Aug. 19. Funeral service tomorrow.
JEFFERS.—Jennie J., 411 Union St., Aug. 19. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.
KELLY.—Annie, 798 Herkimer St., Aug. 19. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
McCORMICK.—Margaret A., 535 47th St., Aug. 19. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
MAGUIRE.—Sarah, 307 60th St., Aug. 19. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
MORROW.—Elizabeth R., 602 Henry St., Aug. 19. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
MURPHY.—Ellen C., 102 Adelphi St., Aug. 19, aged 44. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
PHILLIPS.—Laura R., 955 Greene Av., Aug. 19, aged 45. Funeral service today.
PISER.—Jennie G., Seagate Av., Coney Island, Aug. 19.
RUSH.—Michael, 354 Greene Av., Aug. 20. Funeral, 9 A. M.
SCHANDEL.—Mary, 667 Woodward Av., Aug. 19, aged 85. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
SENN.—Jacob, 38 Troutman St., Aug. 18, aged 57. Funeral private.
SHANAHAN.—Philip, 206 12th St., Aug. 19. Funeral tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.
WHELAN.—Janet, 633 Grand Av., Aug. 19, aged 70. Funeral today.
WHITEFORD.—Hester, 3,111 Ocean Av., Aug. 19, aged 92. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BELDON.—Charles S., 557 Clinton Av., Newark, Aug. 19.
BOEHNE.—Jacob, 69½ Anne St., Newark, Aug. 19, aged 60.
DORRIS.—William A., Newark, Aug. 20. Funeral tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.
FLANAGAN.—Charles, 176 Hopkins Av., Jersey City, Aug. 20.
FOGARTY.—Richard J., 116 Walnut St., Newark, Aug. 18, aged 29.
GAHR.—Anna M., 11 Barbara St., Newark, Aug. 19. Funeral tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.
GILBEIT.—Charles, 363 Central Av., Jersey City, Aug. 17, aged 38. Funeral today.
HERDE.—Hazel E., 175 Bartholdi Av., Jersey City, Aug. 18. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.
LUNSMANN.—Charles, 143 St. Paul's Av., Jersey City, Aug. 17, aged 88.
MORCH.—Rosa, 135 Washington St., Newark, Aug. 19, aged 73. Funeral tomorrow.
REED.—Joseph, 168 Harrison Av., Jersey City, Aug. 20.
RUSSELL.—Thomas, Jersey City, Aug. 19, aged 35. Funeral tomorrow.
SKOPAC.—Lucy, 501 Grand St., Hoboken, Aug. 18.
TAYLOR.—Annie, 53 Greene St., Jersey City, Aug. 19, aged 54. Funeral tomorrow.
TENNY.—Mary J., 217 Pavonia Av., Jersey City, Aug. 20.

Long Island.

GILLIGAN.—Margaret L., Good Ground, Aug. 19. Funeral today, 11 A. M.
SPRINGER.—Elizabeth, Astoria, Aug. 18, aged 36. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
STUTZ.—E. Waldo, Huntington, Aug. 19.
VAN SANT.—William H., Babylon, Aug. 19, aged 78. Funeral private.
VAN WINKLE.—Elizabeth P., Corona, Aug. 19, aged 77. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
WATERS.—George L., Richmond Hill, Aug. 19. Funeral service today.

Westchester County.

DYKEMAN.—Myron H., Aug. 19, aged 49. Funeral Oscawana-on-Hudson, today, private.
KLEMT.—Mrs. Arthur, White Plains, Aug. 18, aged 27.
VAN SCOY.—Charles, 32 Palisade Av., Yonkers, Aug. 18, aged 57.

In Memoriam.

FAGAN.—Mary, mass, St. James's Church, Newark, N. J., today, 8 A. M.

McCARTHY.—Catherine, mass, St. Joseph's Church, Newark, N. J., today, 8 A. M.

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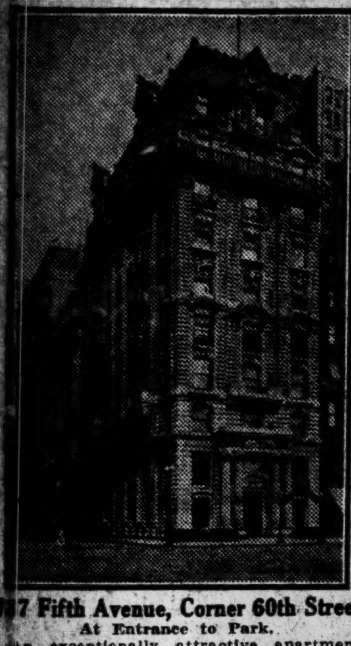

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Terriberry Estate Goes to Daughters

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 20.—Final accounting of the estate of the late Dr. George W. Terriberry, who died here recently, showed it to be worth $87,592 according to a report of Surrogate Beggs today. The money is in stocks, bonds and mortgages and is left to several daughters.

Senate Ratifies Treaty with Peru.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The Senate today ratified the treaty with Peru providing for an investigating commission in international disputes before resorting to arms. This is the nineteenth in this new series of peace treaties to be ratified.

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CARRANZA ENTERS CHEERING CAPITAL

Populace Wild with Enthusiasm as Chief, Bearing Madero's Portrait, Rides to Palace.

SPEAKS FROM A BALCONY

Revolutionists, Not Bandits, and Not Financed from Outside, He Asserts —Promises Era of Justice.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 20.—The entry of Gen. Venustiano Carranza into the capital today was a veritable triumphal progress. Immense crowds lined the route of march, and the First Chief was greeted with roars of applause from the time he came into view until he was out of sight. He wore a simple fatigue uniform of khaki and a Texan hat, such as he has worn throughout the campaign. He rode a superb horse, surrounded by his staff and the prominent chieftains of the revolution. His commanding figure was easily distinguishable among the large group of horsemen.

Gen. Carranza carried in his right hand the Mexican tri-color bearing a portrait of Madero. This he occasionally shifted to his left hand in order to take off his hat in acknowledgment of the cheering. Flowers and confetti fell all around him in showers.

Throughout almost the entire progress over the route the First Chief was guarded by double lines of Constitutionalist troops, banked with spectators, but when he reached the front of the National Palace—which was at 12:40—the enthusiasm of the multitude bore down all barriers, and thousands of people surged around him, seeking to grasp his hand. At that moment the Cathedral bells were set ringing, cannon fired a salute, massed bands played the Mexican national hymn, the buglers of all the Constitutionalist regiments kept up an incessant fanfare, and the acclamations of the assembled thusands reached their height.

A few moments later Gen. Carranza appeared in the Presidential Salon, where a large number of persons, who had been provided with tickets of admission, awaited him. He came out on the central balcony, whereupon cheering by the multitude below was renewed with greater vigor.

Denies Foreign Financing.

When something like silence had been restored, the First Chief addressed the people. He said he had decided to raise the standard of revolt as soon as, in his capacity as Governor of Coahuila, he received a telegram from the usurper of power stating he held the legitimate President and Vice President as prisoners. He said the Constitutionalist movement had been constantly misrepresented in the press, those who had participated in it being described as bandits, and their victories turned into defeats, but in the end truth had prevailed, and this day saw the crowning of their efforts.

Though the revolution, he said, did not proclaim a policy of pardon, it harbored no rancor, and everything that it did would be based on justice. It was false, he said, that the revolution had been carried out with foreign resources, and still more false that it had ever had a secessionist or separatist tendency. It had always maintained the national honor and dignity intact.

Gen. Carranza appealed to the people who had supported the revolution to support the Government emanating from the revolution, so that if any persons sought to start trouble they might at once be reduced to order.

At the conclusion of the address the new President was once more applauded by the people, who vociferously pledged him their support. A speech also was made by Licenciado Miguel Alessio Robles.

Sits in Chair of Juarez.

Gen. Carranza then sat in the gilded chair of state which was used by President Juarez and afterward held an informal reception. With unfailing good nature he shook hands or exchanged "Abrazos" with all who passed before him and listened to impromptu speeches made by many men and women.

One thing that struck THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent in the National Palace was the profound respect and deference shown to Gen. Carranza by all the Constitutionalist officers. He is First Chief in fact as well as in name. Gen. Carranza left the National Palace shortly after 2 o'clock.

The members of the foreign Diplomatic Corps were not bidden to the ceremony, for, as Foreign Minister Fabela told THE TIMES correspondent, the Government was not constituted prior to Gen. Carranza's entry, but Victor Ayguesparsse, Chargé d'Affaires of France, attended informally and offered his congratulations to Gen. Carranza, to whom he was introduced by Gov. Robles Dominguez. Consul Silliman and a fair sprinkling of other Americans were present.

Cavalry and Infantry Escort.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 20.—To welcome Gen. Carranza today 150,000 persons were gathered along the line of march, which extended from the village of Atzcapotzalco to the National Palace, a distance of six miles. Gen. Carranza, accompanied by the Generals of the Northwest, Central, and Northeast Divisions of the Constitutionalist Army, was escorted by a squadron of cavalry and the Fourth Sonora battalion of infantry, which acted as the guard of honor. On reaching the city limits the column was met by the Mayor and the City Council, who delivered to Gen. Carranza the keys of the city.

After this ceremony the cavalcade continued to the historic Chapultepec Castle, where two batteries of artillery fired a salute in honor of the new Chief Executive. Here the parade turned down the beautiful Paseo de la Reforma Avenue, which was designed by the unfortunate Empress Carlotta, and which leads from the castle to the National Palace. Along this section of the line of march were grouped hundreds of school children dressed in white, each carrying a bouquet and the Mexican flag. As Gen. Carranza passed they sang a hymn written for the occasion, entitled "Union and Liberty."

When the procession reached the National Theatre it halted in order that the First Chief might receive at the hands of a delegation of workmen the flag which President Madero dropped at that very spot on the fateful 9th of February, 1913, the date of the Huerta-Diaz uprising.

President Carranza, in addressing the crowds, promised them a new era of real constitutional government. The troops then passed in review before the new Executive, a band of 200 pieces massed in the square meanwhile playing martial airs.

The day was a holiday. All places of business were closed.

Gen. Jesus Gonzales Garza, ex-Governor of Michoacan, was arrested here today charged with the murder of forty miners in the town of Velardena while he was Jefe Politico of that place. The alleged crime was committed in the last month of Porfirio Diaz's regimé, when the miners revolted.

Gen. Leopoldo Diaz Cebellos has been arrested at Toluca.

DENIED BY CASTELLOT.

No Inducements by Carbajal for U. S. to Intervene in Mexico.

The attention of the personal representative of ex-Provisional President Carbajal of Mexico in this city, Senator José Castellot, has been called to newspaper statements that the Carbajal Government had made overtures to the American Government, with the authority of President Carbajal himself, offering that "a coaling station in Magdalena Bay, the Chamizal claims, and many other things of particular interest to the American Government" would be granted in exchange for the sending of American troops to Mexico City to preserve order.

Senator Castellot, knowing that no such overtures ever had been made through him to the American Government, called yesterday on the Secretary of State in Washington, and inquired whether it was true that, directly or indirectly, or through any other channel, such overtures had been made to the American Government. Secretary Bryan says Senator Castellot, replied that he had never even heard of any such thing. Senator Castellot declares that the report is wholly without foundation.

CARBAJAL GALVESTON-BOUND.

Will Study English and Seek Admission to American Bar.

VERA CRUZ, Aug. 20.—Francisco Carbajal, ex-Provisional President of Mexico, left here today for Galveston aboard the steamer Mexico.

Señor Carbajal expects to remain in the United States for a considerable time. He says he intends to study the English language, and to seek admission to the American bar.

Had No Accomplices, Villain Says.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—Raoul Villain, the assassin of the French Socialist leader, Jean Leon Jaurès, denied at a preliminary hearing today that he had accomplices in the crime. He reiterated the assertion that Juarès had betrayed and wronged the country. Villain will probably be submitted to a mental examination later.

Bomb Thrown at Train in Italy.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Naples says that a bomb thrown today at the first-class compartment of a train bound for Rome exploded and injured a number of travelers.

SIX DEAD IN ARIZONA FIGHT.

Miners Battle with Mexican Horse Thieves—Four Americans Killed.

MIAMI, Ariz., Aug. 20.—The fight between Mexican horse thieves and a posse of Americans, which began near Ray yesterday, became a battle at Devil's Canyon today, when the fighting was reopened and another American was added to the three slain yesterday. Two Mexicans were killed.

The citizens of Ray, a mining town, were preparing late today to assault a house in the canyon where the cornered bandits had taken refuge.

The American dead are Deputy Sheriff Finn Brown, Peter Smith, Early Miller, timekeeper for the Ray Consolidated Mining Company; Frank Miller and his brother.

After the first brush between the horse thieves and posse Ray citizens drove all the Mexicans out of the town.

APPLIED PROBLEMS IN ARITHMETIC WORK

Prof. David E. Smith Discusses Their Use in the Public Schools.

ANALYZES FOUR TYPES

Commends Self-Situation Problem, if Made to Seem Real—Why Textbooks Exist.

Dr. David Eugene Smith, Professor of Mathematics at Teachers College, has made a report to the Board of Education on the subject of "Applied Problems in Arithmetic." There are, he says, several general types used or usable in the teaching of arithmetic. These have not been studied sufficiently to have acquired special names, and for want of any other means of designating them he uses the terms isolated problem, group problem, the narrative problem, and the real situation problem.

The isolated problem is designed chiefly to illustrate the arithmetical process which is being studied. It is the conventional problem of all textbooks, has the merit of being easily graded to the pupil's ability, and illustrates to good advantage the technique of the various operations. It is open, Dr. Smith thinks, to the objection that it is in no true sense of the word concrete; on the contrary, it is usually quite as abstract as what the Germans call the naked problem, the operations with pure number. It has, however, two elements which the latter does not have: First, it requires some exercise of judgment as to which of two or more operations is to be performed, and, second, it may be a medium for the conveyance of information. In general, the exercise of judgment in this type of problem is so minimized by the presence of certain cue words, which the pupil soon learns to refer to some particular operation, and the information contained is usually of so little value, that neither of these elements has much real value. Indeed, it is an open question whether much more of the pupil's time might not better be devoted to obtaining efficiency in the common and necessary operations with pure number, trusting to the gradual maturing of his judgment to solve the problems that naturally come to him in life.

The Group Problems.

The plan of problems grouped with respect to local industries, home economics, and such social interests as amusements or civic life has, in Dr. Smith's opinion, its merits and demerits. It tends to make the problems seem more real, and by enumerating information on one subject it helps to rivet this information home. When such problems are made up by the pupils and relate to local matters in which the entire class has some interest, they have some value not found in the isolated problem. In a community where the ready-made clothing industry predominates, there may be sets of problems on this topic, and, in general, community problems of various kinds can be made up without much difficulty. Various schools, towns, and cities have made up such groups of problems, usually in a rather crude fashion, but apparently with a healthy interest on the part of pupils and teachers.

Various objections, Dr. Smith says, will naturally occur to any one who considers problems of this kind. First, if they are arranged in order of the artithmetical processes, as based upon the pupil's ability to master these processes, they are usually more artificial than the isolated problem. For a child who knows only the addition of two-figure numbers, it is not easy to get a group of problems relating to such an industry as market gardening, because this topic requires other operations; the child has no natural interest in the subject, and he therefore wearies in studying several examples all bearing upon it. If the problems are to seem particularly real the pupil must have a hand in making them, and the time for doing this takes just so much from the period allotted for the acquisition of facility in the processes of arithmetic. The children cannot add, subtract, multiply, and divide with certainty and fair rapidity, and to put their time into making up any considerable number of problems may add somewhat to their understanding of social life, but it is rather sure to detract from their ability to operate with numbers.

Cost in Narrative Form.

With regard to the narrative problem Dr. Smith's opinion is as follows:

"From time to time there has come up in the teaching of arithmetic a problem which for want of a better name may be called a narrative problem. For example, a school will get a supply of information with respect to the city water works, and this will be imparted in narrative form to the pupils. From this they will compute the cost of the plant, the bonded indebtedness, the interest charges, the cost of water per capita, and the like. This is in the nature of a set of grouped problems, but in the form here suggested it is made a single problem. It has, therefore, the advantages and disadvantages of the group plan, with the additional difficulty that the results are all combined. Hence, if a pupil makes an error in one multiplication this error persists in the next thing he does, and so vitiates all the rest of his work. This is discouraging to the pupil and teacher alike, and hence this problem has never been a success. In a doctrinaire manner it may be said that the pupil should not make mistakes, but no one who has much to do with accurate and practical computation or in examining teachers is likely to join in such a suggestion."

"There is also conceivable," Dr. Smith adds, "a type of problem which puts a child in a real situation where he must use his judgment in some matter of interest, as he would in practical life. For lack of a better term we may speak of such examples as real-situation problems. That is, we may frame a half dozen or more problems which relate to some situation in which the pupil may find himself, making the problems independent one of the other, and finally say, 'Is it better in view of all that we have found to act in this way or in that?' It may be some question of vocational guidance, the pupil may have to decide whether the family income is used to best advantage, it may be a question of this crop or that one on a farm, it may relate to the rent of a house in the suburbs or an apartment in the city, or it may have to do with the cost of farm buildings which the father of some pupil contemplates erecting. Such problems, if they can be made to seem real, have much to commend them; they have the advantage of the isolated as opposed to the narrative problem, since only one example need involve the results of the rest; they have the only particularly good feature of the narrative problem and they may require genuine exercise of judgment as in a real situation.

"The disadvantage of such types is that it is exceedingly difficult to make up sets of this kind so that they may seem to the pupil any more real than the ordinary isolated problem. As nearly as I can find the average time spent by college graduates, experienced as teachers, in making up a single group of ten problems of this type, so that it will stand fair criticism, even assisted by hundreds of problems furnished by city teachers, is from five to ten hours. To expect, therefore, our overburdened teachers to make up any considerable number of problems of this kind, even with the help of pupils and parents, is out of the question.

"Textbooks exist to save the teacher from just this sort of thing. She should no more be expected to make a textbook than to write an English classic."

Alleged Embezzler Gives Bail.

Harry H. Snyder, Assistant Postmaster at West Camp, Ulster County, waived examination and gave $1,000 bail before Commissioner Houghton yesterday, under a charge of embezzling $800 of postal funds.

BRIDGE AND BALCONY TO REDUCE FIRE RISK

Fireman Would Span Spaces Between Buildings with Latticed Steel Connections.

POINTS TO POSSIBILITIES

No More Ladder Rescues When Apartment Houses Have Continuous Porches.

"One of the most effective means of fire escape for New York has never been used here," said one of the big men in the uniformed division of the Fire Department yesterday. "That is the bridge to connect the upper floors of neighboring buildings, and the continuing balcony connecting the window levels of adjoining buildings. The steel bridge and continuing steel balcony have been tried in the closely built parts of some cities, and in the few instances where fires have brought them into use they have proved very valuable. Drills, carried out when there was no fire, have shown that none but the very large inclosed fire stairways are so sure to give exit to large bodies of people.

"The plan has been broached here, but the objection has been made that both the balcony and the bridge make burglary easy, that they are unsightly, and that they tend to reduce light and air, but burglars usually go where they please, and the burglar to use either the bridge or the balcony must first enter one of the buildings it connects. As for light and air, engineers have built balconies so light and of such open lattice work that their obscuration is as nothing compared to their value in case of fire.

"In downtown New York, and uptown, too, for that matter, there are thousands of buildings whose stories above the third floor might be connected with bridges that would give to each building all the exit facilities of both, for it would be rare, indeed, for two adjoining buildings to take fire at once.

"In the loft building neighborhood many buildings rise side by side or back to back for ten or twenty stories, each dependent upon its own fire escapes for protection. A very small outlay would connect these buildings by latticed bridges at every floor, so that in case of fire those endangered could walk across the bridges and down and out of the other building.

"I am surprised that the continuing balcony plan has not been used in apartment house construction. Ornamental balconies might be built to continue at the level of each story all the way around some blocks, thus giving ample fire-escape facilities to all. If that system were in vogue you'd read no more stories of brave firemen going up on scaling ladders to save shrieking tenants from windows out of which smoke was billowing. The tenant would merely step out upon the balcony and walk in the opposite direction from the fire till he came to an unimpeded stairway to the street or an open window into another house.

"I understand that the bridge and balcony plan has been presented to the department, and that legislation will be sought whereby its adoption may be enforced by the Building or Fire Department on new structures where it seems feasible."

Albany Democrats for Hennessy.

ALBANY, Aug. 20.—The Dugan faction of the Albany County Democrats at meeting here tonight voted to support John A. Hennessy for Governor and Franklin D. Roosevelt for United States Senator in the primary election next month. Daniel J. Dugan, leader of the faction, in explaining why it was believed best to oppose Gov. Glynn in his own county, said that Hennessy and Roosevelt were "bringing a message from President Wilson" to the people of New York State.

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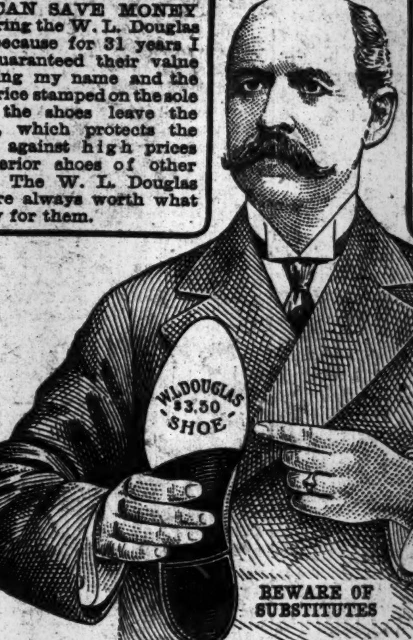

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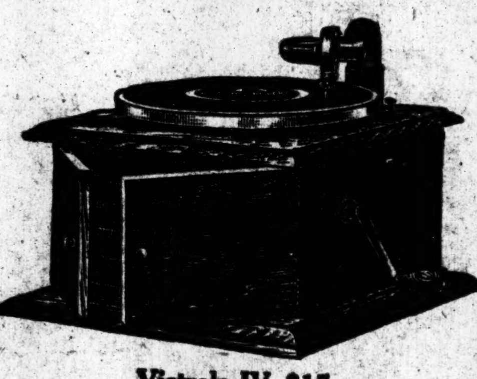

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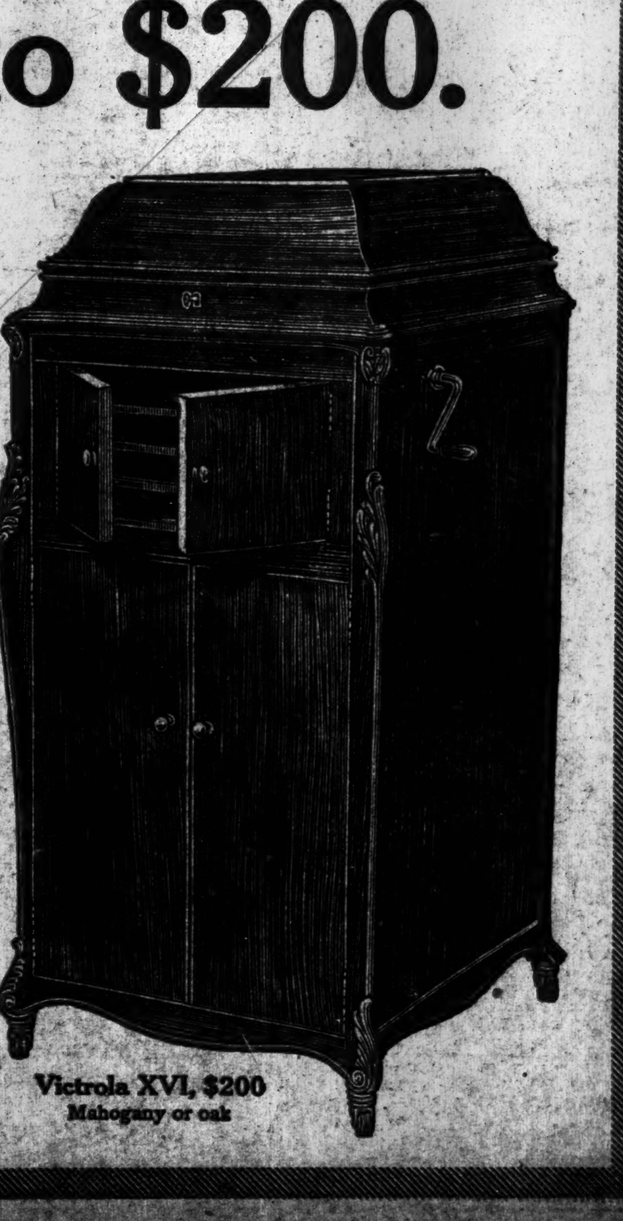

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Enlarged, modernized. Private baths, bells, gas, orchestra, dancing. FREE GARAGE. Booklet. Open All Year. For road map and rates address W. T. & H. M. LEECH.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Northern District of New York.—In the matter of PIERCE, BUTLER & PIERCE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 5,460.

NOTICE OF ADJOURNMENT OF SALE.

Pursuant to an order duly entered in the above entitled proceeding on the 8th day of August, 1914, notice is hereby given that the sale of the right, title and interest of James P. Hill, Trustee in Bankruptcy of Pierce, Butler & Pierce Manufacturing Company, Bankrupt, in, of and to the property and assets of said bankrupt, as specified in an order duly entered in the above entitled proceeding on the 29th day of June, 1914, has been adjourned from Tuesday, August 11, 1914, beginning at ten o'clock A. M. at the office of Pierce, Butler & Pierce Manufacturing Company, No. 282 James Street, Syracuse, N. Y., to Tuesday the 25th day of August, 1914, at the same hour and place, and that such approval and confirmation as shall be necessary for the validity of any sale or sales made upon said adjourned date shall be granted or withheld after a hearing to be held at ten o'clock A. M. on August 26th, 1914, at Watertown, N. Y.

JAMES P. HILL,
Trustee in Bankruptcy of Pierce, Butler & Pierce Manufacturing Company, Bankrupt.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of New York.—In the matter of the Assignment of BARNET JAFFE to HENRY E. SINGER. To whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned assignee will sell at public auction by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, the property and assets of the above named Barnet Jaffe on the 1st day of September, 1914, at 10:30 A. M. as follows: at No. 38 West 18th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, a stock of ladies' waists and dresses, piece goods consisting of poplin, chiffon, silks, cotton, laces, machinery, and fixtures, and immediately thereafter at No. 108 West Houston Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, one Metropolitan button-hole machine, and Wilcox & Gibbs and Singer Sewing machines.

The assignee reserves the right to withdraw any property from sale or reject any and all bids. HENRY E. SINGER, Assignee.

Dated, New York, Aug. 20, 1914.

55 Liberty Street, New York City.

MYERS & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Assignee, 160 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for New Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISIDOR PILZER, doing business as the IDEAL WAISTBAND COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, sells this day, Friday, August 21st, 1914, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at store No. 15 Cowperthwaite & Van Horn Co., 75 Market Street, Newark, N. J., assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of woolens, piece goods, satinette linings, buttons, &c. NATHANIEL WALDEY, Ancillary Receiver.

[illegible], Attorney for Ancillary Receiver, 55 Broadway, New York.

WITNESS INSANE; SUIT ENDS.

Divorce Case Dropped for Lack of Legal Evidence.

Stanley Stonehouse yesterday withdrew his suit in the Supreme Court for divorce from Clara D. Stonehouse. The suit, begun on July 14, 1911, was not defended, but it lagged because the only evidence was supplied by private detectives, which is not sufficient for a divorce. The papers in the case say that Mrs. Stonehouse left her husband eight years ago and that diligent search failed to locate her until shortly before the filing of the suit.

Mr. Stonehouse is an importer. His wife had been reared in plenty and had always had pleasant associations. When she disappeared every effort was made to get word to her that she would be welcomed at home. Then Mr. Stonehouse heard that she had been seen in the slums of Chatham Square. Detectives traced her from one resort to another until she was found living in squalor in Newark.

T. Brill, who knew Mrs. Stonehouse, went to Newark and made an affidavit as to her mode of life and habits, which was deemed sufficient for legal purposes. But before the case could come to trial Brill lost his mind and was sent to King's Park Asylum, which made his affidavit worthless. Mr. Stonehouse's attorney said yesterday that the suit would probably be renewed when legal evidence could be procured.

INSTRUCTION.

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Kindergarten to College. Certificate privilege. The school co-operates with the home in seeking to keep the pupil a wholesome girl.

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Practical courses in Dressmaking, Decorative Art, Household Accounts, Conversational French, English, Dramatic Art, Millinery. Part time courses.

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FOR COLLEGE IN JUNE
Not usually because they are stupid, but because of the "grade system" of their schools and a consequent lack of individual attention. If they expect to enter in September they will find that
THE GROFF SCHOOL
with its limited number of students and its unexcelled record of success, offers unusual opportunities for rapid progress at its Summer Session.
Boarding and Day School. Unexcelled Facilities.
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Berkshire Hills School,
GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.
Its pupils are making a highly successful record in College Entrance Examinations.
Its efficiency is secured through limited enrollment, teachers of sterling worth, and a maximum of personal training.
Its equipment and location, on an estate of 1,000 acres, selected for this particular school, contribute to wholesome, forceful living.
Attendance limited to twenty.
Address GEO. D. PETTEE, Headmaster.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY
Prepares for college—and for life. Affords exceptional opportunities to bright, studious boys, but loves no less the backward boys who may by INDIVIDUAL TRAINING be interested, taught how to study, and inspired to love school. *All academic studies are taught with tutoring for conditions and finishing* VOCATIONAL COURSES. Expenses, $500 for board and tuition. *79th year begins September 16, 1914.* For catalog address: Clement C. Gaines, M. A., LL. D., Box 875, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

LAW SCHOOL FORDHAM UNIVERSITY
140 NASSAU STREET
Near Federal and County Courts, Brooklyn Bridge, Subway, Hudson Tunnel.
Afternoon Classes, 4:15 to 6:15.
Evening Classes, 7:45 to 9:45.
Term Begins Sept. 24. CASE SYSTEM.
Tuition Fee One Hundred Dollars.
Catalogue sent on application to Registrar.

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L. D. RAY, 35 WEST 84TH ST.
BOYS FROM 6 TO 20. ALL DEPARTMENTS.
150 Graduates Have Entered College.
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Outing Classes for Younger Boys.
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ST. PAUL SCHOOL For Boys
Garden City, L. I. WALTER R. MARSH, Send for Catalog. Headmaster.

FOR SALE.

Army-Navy Auction Bargains
Army Tents to Hire! Free Circular
Francis Bannerman, 501 B'dway, N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the application of the PELICAN ASSURANCE COMPANY for authority to change its name to THE IMPERIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Sir: Please take notice that upon the annexed petition of the Pelican Assurance Company, verified the 4th day of August, 1914, and upon the schedules therein mentioned and thereto annexed, copies of which are herewith served upon you, and upon the certificates in said petition mentioned, to be hereafter obtained and presented to the court with said petition and schedules, and upon affidavits of due publication therewith to be presented, a motion will be made at a Special Term of this court to be held at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of September, 1914, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order granting the prayer of said petitioner, either in the form hereto annexed and herewith served upon you, or in such other form as such court shall think proper, and for such other and further relief as to this court may seem just and equitable in the premises.

Dated New York, August 4th, 1914.

Yours, &c.,

GEORGE A. STRONG, Attorney for Petitioner, Office and Post Office Address, No. 48 Wall Street, New York City.

To Hon. MITCHELL MAY, Secretary of State of the State of New York, Albany, New York.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of COLUMBIA TRADING CO., Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that personal property of the alleged bankrupt, consisting of a large quantity of crockery, furniture, other various household goods, etc., and fixtures, will be sold through Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, as follows:

1. At the alleged bankrupt's place of business at 1,543 Lexington Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of August, 1914, at 10:30 A. M.

2. At the place of business of said auctioneer, 589 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of August, 1914, at 2 P. M.

The aforesaid property will be open for inspection on the 29th and 29th days of August, 1914, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., at said respective addresses.

Dated, New York, August 20th, 1914.

[illegible], Receiver.
[illegible] & SCHIFF, Attorneys for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York City.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:15 | Sun sets..6:50 | Moon sets.. ..

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A. M.	High Water. P. M.	Low Water. A. M.	Low Water. P. M.
Sandy Hook	7:21	7:38	1:12	1:38
Governors Island	7:39	7:54	1:48	1:58
Hell Gate	9:29	9:44	3:26	3:36

Arrived—Thursday, Aug. 20.

SS France, Havre, Aug. 15.
SS Stampalia, Palermo, Aug. 7.
SS Trednes, Guantanamo, Aug. 16.
SS Tartary, Montevideo, July 23.
SS St. Gothard, Havana, Aug. 13.
SS Bunan, Bocas del Toro, Aug. 15.
SS Philadelphia, San Juan, Aug. 15.
SS Santa Clara, Philadelphia, Aug. 19.
SS Antilles, New Orleans, Aug. 15.
SS Manhattan, Antwerp, Aug. 7.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Eastern Prince	Bahia	Aug. 2
Almirante	Kingston	Aug. 15
Zinal	Buenos Aires	July 25
Florizel	Halifax	Aug. 18
Baltic	Liverpool	Aug. 12
Bermudian	Bermuda	Aug. 18
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Aug. 18
El Sud	Galveston	Aug. 15

DUE TOMORROW.

Campania	Liverpool	Aug. 15
Chicago	Havre	Aug. 14
New York (tank)	Rotterdam	Aug. 11
Salonica	Shields	Aug. 7
St. Louis	Liverpool	Aug. 15
Panama	Colon	Aug. 17
Mayaro	Port of Spain	Aug. 16
Lampasas	Galveston	Aug. 15
Pena Rubia	Cardiff	Aug. 7

DUE SUNDAY.

Cameronia	Glasgow	Aug. 15
Lumen	Shields	Aug. 3
Hartland	Montevideo	July 26
City of Savannah	Savannah	Aug. 20
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Aug. 20

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Guantanamo, Nassau	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Germania, Azores	10:00 A. M.	4:00 P. M.
Canopic, Naples	——	3:00 P. M.
Afghan Prince, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
L. Van Nassau, Trinidad	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Finland, Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Highland Harris, Rio Janeiro	4:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A. M.	11:00 P. M.
Coamo, San Juan	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Pastores, Jamaica	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Grayson, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Comal, Galveston	——	1:00 P. M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P. M.
Sabine, Tampa	——	1:00 P. M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P. M.
El Dia, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Valle, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Jefferson, Norfolk	——	3:00 P. M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Radiant, Sabine to New York, was 100 miles W. of Tortugas at 8 A. M.
SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 150 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Illinois, Port Arthur to New York, was 214 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 244 miles S. at noon.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 15 miles S. of Winter Quarters at noon.
SS W. B. Keene, Belfast, Ga., to New York, was 265 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Lampasas, Galveston to New York, was 96 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 175 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Comet, Sabine to New York, was 14 miles N. of Jupiter at 8 A. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Mauretania, at Liverpool, Aug. 19.
SS Vauban, at Buenos Aires, Aug. 18.
SS Celia, at Callao, Aug. 20.
SS Rotterdam, at Rotterdam, Aug. 20.

Sailed.

SS St. Paul, from Queenstown, Aug. 20.
SS Carpathia, from Naples, Aug. 13.
SS Vestpos, from Christiania, Aug. 6.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Germany—Service suspended.
France—Service suspended.
Austria—Close at 1 P. M. Aug. 27, SS Themistocles.
Belgium—No sailing at present.
Greece—Close at 1 P. M. Aug. 27, SS Themistocles.
Hungary—No sailing at present.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. Aug. 30, SS Salaga.
Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. Aug. 25, SS Nieuw Amsterdam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. Aug. 27, SS United States.
Norway—Close at 11:30 A. M. Aug. 27, SS United States.
Italy—Close at 5 P. M. Aug. 25, SS Stampalia.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Sonoma	Aug. 27
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia (except West) (via Vancouver)—Marama	Aug. 28
Hawaii and Guam (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport	Aug. 31
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West) (via San Francisco)—Willochra	Sept. 11

BRIDGEPORT
SUNDAY EXCURSIONS
VIA MONTAUK STEAMBOAT CO.'S
STEEL STEAMER "MONTAUK"
A Delightful Sail—120 Miles—on
LONG ISLAND SOUND
Leaving New York, Pr. ft. 131st St., N. R., 9:15 A. M.
" West 23d St., North River, 9:45 A. M.
" Pier 5, E. R., nr. ft. Wall St., 10:15 A. M.
" Recreation Pier, E. 24th St., 10:45 A. M.
Leave Bridgeport returning, 5 P. M.
Music, Cafe and Restaurant.
$1.00 ROUNDTRIP $1.00

1 DAY'S PLEASURE
EXCURSIONS
[illegible]-NO SMOKE-COMFORT
Lake Hopatcong $1.00
Next Sunday [illegible]
Lv. W. 23d St. 8:20; Liberty St. 8:30 a.m.; Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8:47 a.m.
Mauch Chunk $1.50
NEXT SUNDAY
Lv. W. 23d St. 8:20; Liberty St. 8:30 a.m.; Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8:47 a.m.
via NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

Delightful Afternoon Trip to WEST POINT
Steamer "Albany"
Leaves Desbrosses St. 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M.; returning by Str. "ROBERT FULTON," $1. Daily except Sunday. Orchestra, restaurant, and a perfect afternoon's outing. 100 miles of marvelous scenery, with time to drive around the Post.
BEST TRIP FOR SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

30-day **TOUR** including
Glacier & Yellowstone Parks, $183 and up.
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EVERY SUNDAY. $1.50
Via Long Island R. R. Special Express train to Montauk, thence by steamer "Shinnecock" to Block Island. For full particulars see Saturday's papers.

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Around Manhattan Isle! Lv. ft. W. 42d St. Daily & Suns., 10:30 & 2:30. Tkts. & folders all hotel & tkt. offices. Tel. 5641 Gramercy.

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Established 1840
Fastest Steamers in the World.
Aquitania, Lusitania, Mauretania
Sailings for Liverpool
(Subject to Change)

CAMPANIA	Wed., Aug. 26, 10 a.m.
Mauretania	Wed., Sept. 9, 1 a.m.
SAXONIA	Sat., Sept. 12, 10 a.m.
CAMPANIA	Wed., Sept. 16, 10 a.m.
Lusitania	Wed., Sept. 23, 1 a.m.
Mauretania	Wed., Sept. 30, 1 a.m.
CAMPANIA	Wed., Oct. 7, 10 a.m.
Lusitania	Wed., Oct. 14, 1 a.m.

For information apply
Cunard Steamship Company, Ltd.,
21-24 State Street, New York.

American and Red Star Lines
Under the American Flag
New York—Liverpool
Finland..Aug. 22, 10 AM | St. Louis...Aug. 29, noon
Atlantic Transport Line
New York—London
Min'w'ska..Aug. 29, 11:30AM | Min'haha..Sep. 5, 9:30AM
White Star Line
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool
BALTIC, Aug. 27, noon | ADRIATIC, Sept. 3, noon
*OLYMPIC, SEPT. 2, 9 A. M.
*To Liverpool direct.
New York—Naples
CANOPIC..............Aug. 21, 4 P. M.
Company's Office, 9 Broadway, New York.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
POSTAL SERVICE.
Sailings for HAVRE

FRANCE,	August 26
CHICAGO,	August 29
ESPAGNE,	September 5
ROCHAMBEAU,	September 12
FRANCE,	September 16

FOR INFORMATION APPLY
Company's Office 19 State St., N. Y.

TO ITALY in 9½ Days
By the palatial express steamer
"PRINCIPESSA MAFALDA"
of the
LLOYD ITALIANO
Sailing from New York
Wednesday, Sept. 9
Cabins de luxe, Palm Garden, music salon, children's play room and all known safety devices.
First Class $100. Cabins de Luxe, $250
For cabin plans & full information address
C. B. RICHARD & CO., 31 B'way, N. Y.

HOLLAND AMERICA LINE
21-24 State St., N. Y.
DIRECT TO ROTTERDAM.
Twin Screw Sailings Carry U. S. Mail.
New Amsterdam.Aug. 25, 1AM | Ryndam....Sept. 8
Noordam....Sept. 1, 10 AM | Rotterdam...Sept. 15

ANCHOR LINE
Royal Mail Twin-Screw Steamships
From Pier 64, N. R., (foot W. 24th St.)
GLASGOW via Moville LONDONDERRY
CAMERONIA, Aug. 29, Noon.
Columbia...Sept. 5, noon | Ausonia...Sept. 12, noon
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 21-24 State St.

LLOYD ITALIANO
TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS BY THE
Fast Twin Screw S. S. Taormina, Aug. 29.
First cabin, $90; second cabin, $75.
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SAVANNAH LINE For All Points SOUTH.
New York Office, 501 Fifth Avenue.

PANAMA and West Indies Cruises. Sailings Wednesdays and Saturdays. Send for booklet. United Fruit Company, 17 Battery Place, N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of H. B. HOLLINS et al., Alleged Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 18,965.

Pursuant to an order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, entered July 23, 1914, notice is hereby given to all persons making claims to any stock, bonds, or other property that were deposited in the Equitable Trust Company of New York, by H. B. Hollins & Co., to secure the payment of a draft for £10,420 14d. 8s., drawn by said H. B. Hollins & Co., upon A. Ruffer & Sons, or to the proceeds thereof or any part thereof, to file their claims in the office of Hon. Stanley W. Dexter, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before August 31st, 1914.

Dated New York, August 1st, 1914.

A. LEO EVERETT,
Receiver of H. B. Hollins & Co.
LEXOW, MACKELLAR & WELLS,
Attorneys for Receiver.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—ARTHUR H. JONES, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the above named bankrupt has filed his petition, dated Aug. 17, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, Sept. 21, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Aug. 20, 1914.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York in the matter of HOROWITZ DRESS CO INC Alleged Bankrupt, No. 18949

Notice is hereby given that Horowitz Dress Co Alleged Bankrupt, has filed its petition, dated August 20th, 1914, praying for the confirmation of a composition and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, August 31st 1914 at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the alleged bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated August 20th 1914

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—JOHN FRISCHKNECHT, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that John Frischknecht bankrupt has filed his petition, dated August 19 1914, praying for the confirmation of a composition of all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday August 31st, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

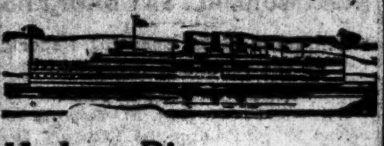
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Aug. 20, 1914.

NO. 18,829. U. S. DISTRICT COURT Southern District of New York, In Bankruptcy. In the matter of OSCAR C. REEVE, Bankrupt.

Creditors of OSCAR C. REEVE are hereby given notice that on June 6th, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 302 Broadway, New York City, on August 31st 1914, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon. Said creditors may prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

August 17, 1914. MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.



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All Service Daily Except Sunday.
Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. Music. Restaurant.
Str. "Washington Irving"
Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays.
Str. "Hendrick Hudson"
Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays.
Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted.
SARATOGA week-ends; good going Friday and Saturday, returning Monday, $4.50.
Str. "Robert Fulton"
Leaves Desbrosses St., 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, returning same day in sunset and twilight.
Steamer "Albany"
Afternoon boat for West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Ideal outing to West Point, returning by Str. "ROBERT FULTON," $1.00.
Hudson River Day Line
(ALBANY DAY LINE.)
Desbrosses St. Pier, New York.
Tel. Spring 4141.

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She's clever; she dances beautifully Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays on the MOONLIGHT SAILS
UP THE HUDSON
Round Trip
50 CENTS
New York Review's Silver Cup will be presented to the successful couple dancing tonight.
Pier 32, North River, foot of Canal St., 8 P. M.; W. 132d St., 8.45 P. M. Returning to W. 132d St. ONLY at 11 P. M.
Phone—Day and Night — Spring 9400.
On the **Adirondack**

Iron Steamboat Co.
CONEY ISLAND
LEAVE WEST 129TH STREET,
9:00, 9:40, 10:30, 11:30 A. M.; 12:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15, 6:30, 7:30, 8:40 P. M.
LEAVE PIER 1, NORTH RIVER,
9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12:15, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 6:00, 6:40, 7:15, 8:15, 9:30 P. M.
LVE. STEEPLECHASE, CONEY ISLAND,
10:55 A. M.; 12:25, 1:25, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, *4:55, 5:25, 6:10, 7:10, 7:50, 8:25, 9:25, 10:40 P. M.
Trip marked * does not go to 129th St.
Round Trip Tickets {From 129th St., 50 Cents; From Pier 1 N. R., 40 Cts.
Deep Sea Fishing Str. "Taurus"
Daily at 8 A. M. from Pier 1, N. R., ONLY. Weekdays, 75 cents. Sundays & Holidays, $1.00.
ROCKAWAY BEACH
Str. "GRAND REPUBLIC"
Lve. Yonkers 8:25 A. M.; W. 129th St. 9:40 A. M., *1:15 P. M.; Pier 1, N. R., 10:20 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Rockaway, 12:30, 5:30 P. M.
*Transfer to Str. "Grand Republic."
Round Trip Tickets, 50c. Children 25c.
Full Time Tables are also on inside of back cover of Telephone Directories. Telephone Rector 872.

HIGHLAND LAKE AND BEAR MOUNTAIN
INTERSTATE PARK
45 Miles UP THE HUDSON
Fast Steel Str. HIGHLANDER
and Extra Boat from Uptown Landings
Lvs. Battery, 9:30; W. 23d St., 10; W. 133d St., 10:30; Yonkers, 11 A. M.; Round Trip Daily, 50c.; Children, 25c.; Sundays & Holidays, 75c.; Children, 50c. Yonkers, 50c. Music, LARGE DANCING FLOOR. Refreshments. All outdoor sports. 3½ hours at Mt.
DAILY TRIPS TO
Inter-State Park Landings
(ALONG THE HUDSON RIVER)
Enjoy a Pleasant Day Under the Palisades.
Str. Bay Ridge lvs. 129th St. Pier daily at 10:30 A. M., 3:00, 5:00 P. M. FARE 25 CTS. ROUND TRIP. Children Free. McAllister Stbt. Co.

MANDALAY
NEW STEEL STEAMER
MAGNIFICENT BALLROOM
DANCING FREE. Beautiful Silver Cup Dancing Contests, Mon., Wed. & Fri. Evgs.
UP THE HUDSON—DAILY AND SUNDAY.
DAY TRIP*—NEWBURGH AND RETURN
*Day trip omitted Monday.
Regular Stops at West Point daily, except Sunday and Monday.
NIGHT SAIL UP THE HUDSON.
Night trip ends at 131st St.
$1.00 Each Round Trip.

MORNING.	EVENING.
Lve. Battery, 9 A. M.	Lv. Battery, 7:30 P. M.
W. 131st St., 10 A. M.	West 131st St., 8:30 P. M.
Yonkers, 10:30 A. M.	

Tel. 179 and 8268 Broad and 3884 Morningside.

"THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED."
COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON Via Boat and Rail $2.75
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.75
Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. All Outside Rooms, $1.00 to $2.00. Wireless equipment. Uptown Office, Broadway and 33d St. Telephone Spring 9491.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.50 BOSTON $2.50
Via Boat and Trolley, $3.25.
Worcester, $2.80; Providence direct, $1.50.
STATEROOMS $1.00, $1.50, & $2.00.
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M.
from Pier 19, E. R. Phone 3700 Beekman.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway;
Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 23d St., N. Y.

GLEN ISLAND BOATS
20-MILE SAIL. ALL AMUSEMENTS.
Lvs. Battery Daily 10, 11 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30 P. M.; E. 26th St., ½ hour later; E. 138th St., 1 hour later than at Battery. Sunday boats at frequent intervals also.
MOONLIGHT AND SEARCHLIGHT SAIL
Tonight. Lve. Battery 7:30, E. 24th St. 8, E. 138th St. 8:30. Round trip, 50c. Free Dancing.

Sight-Seeing Yachts
OBSERVATION & TOURIST Around New York Daily. Lve. Battery Pier, 10:30, 2:30. Lectures. "HALCYON" to the Ocean, Sandy Hook & Scotland Lightship. 1:30; ret. 5:30. Tel. Broad 2376.

HARTFORD LINE
From New Pier 20, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M. for Connecticut River landings. Write for Summer folder.

"We use The New York Times Index constantly as an index to current events and dates, and for this it is invaluable."—H. H. B. Meyer, Chief Bibliographer, Library of Congress.—(Published quarterly; $2 a volume, $8 a year.)—Advt.

To Boston
And New England Points

Fall River Line
Lv. Pier 14, N. R., foot Fulton St., week days and Sundays, 5:30 P. M. Steamers COMMONWEALTH and PRISCILLA. Orchestra on each.

Providence Line
Daily except Sunday. Lv. Pier 14, N. R., foot Fulton St., 6:00 P. M. Strs. PROVIDENCE and PLYMOUTH.

$1.00 and $2.00 Outside Staterooms. Inside Staterooms have Outside Ventilation and are Always Cool and Comfortable.

Other Long Island Sound Routes

NEW BEDFORD LINE
Direct route to New Bedford, Mass., and Summer resorts on Buzzards Bay, Cape Cod and Marthas Vineyard and Nantucket. Strs. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot of Houston St., week days only, 6:00 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT LINE
Lv. Pier 28, East River, week days, 3:00 P. M. Leave foot East 22d St., week days, 3:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:45 P. M. Steamer NAUGATUCK.

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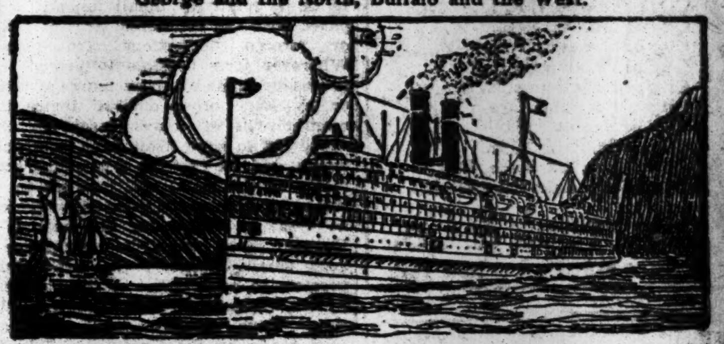

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CONEY ISLAND—1:00, 3:30, 5:30, 7:00.
ROCKAWAY—12:30, 4:30, 6:00 and 6:30.
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Additional Exchanges of Credit Arranged—Week's Operations of Bank of England.

Additional arrangements for the exchange of credits between this and other countries were concluded yesterday, and provision was made in the London market for the payment on Sept. 1 of the coupons of several American railroads which fall due on that date. These were among the day's developments, which indicated that progress was being made in dealing with the problem of international payments, although much remains to be done before a condition of ease is restored to the exchanges between this country and Europe, particularly with England. The view is steadily gaining ground that this country must be prepared to ship gold to a sufficient extent to cover the more pressing of our obligations during the time which will elapse before the free movement of commodities creates exchange in sufficient volume to care for our obligations which mature abroad. This market should be safeguarded, probably by some form of concerted banking action, against the shipment of any gold which is not urgently needed for the settlement of existing obligations, but with that precaution taken no valid reason exists for our refusing to send gold when it is required.

The London point of view, to which more of our bankers are now subscribing, is that we must either meet our obligations as they mature, in gold if need be, or else admit our inability to pay. That, of course, we shall not admit, for the simple reason that we are able to pay and will do so.

Only the net balance due at any specific date will have to be covered by gold shipments, and that is pretty sure to be a relatively small amount compared with the estimated total at which or foreign obligations are placed. Wherever it is possible to provide the necessary funds by an exchange of credit or by some other similar device this market will of course resort to that expedient to save itself from gold shipments, and the chances of avoiding shipments of the metal will increase in direct proportion to the progress which can be made in broadening our exports to Europe. Even under the restrictions of very small exports it is being found possible to cover some of the payments which we have to make on the other side. Thus arrangement has already been made by the Union and Southern Pacific Railways for the payment in London of such part of their Sept. 1 interest disbursements as have to be met in London.

The Bank of England's statement revealed an extraordinary increase in loans and deposits and showed the extent to which the London market has resorted to the Bank under the Government guarantee of bills accepted prior to Aug. 4. The loans of the Bank increased nearly $120,000,000 and its deposits rose by more than $123,000,000. The Government borrowed $15,000,000 from the Bank and the public deposits rose during the week by $28,000,000. But while the Bank of England has thus greatly expanded its liabilities it has succeeded in adding largely to its gold holdings. The increase in these last week amounted to close to $25,000,000. That was not enough, however, in the face of the extraordinary increase in loans to maintain the percentage of reserve at the level of the previous week. It fell from 17.02 to 15.80, but even at that figure it was still 1.20 above the minimum of two weeks ago.

It is, of course, not to be expected that the loans of the Bank will long continue to advance at the pace at which they have risen the last few days, while gold should continue to come to the Bank in considerable volume. With the support of the Government the Bank's discounting facilities are being maintained, and under these conditions the percentage of reserve has less importance than is attached to it in normal times. A decrease in the discount rate of the Bank of France from 6 per cent. to 5 per cent. was reported late in the day.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Belcher	.56	Justice	.02
Best & Belcher	.02	Kentucky Con.	.02
Caledonia	.50	Mexican	.39
Challenge Con.	.08	Occidental Con.	.80
Confidence	.21	Ophir	.03
Con. Cal. & Va.	.03	Potosi	.01
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.01
Crown Point	.40	Union Con.	.06
Gould & Curry	.02	Yellow Jacket	.35

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	5⅝	5½	Jackpot	5	5½
Elkton	4	4⅝	McKinney	34½	39
El Paso	100	140	Old Gold	..	2
Findlay	.008	2	Portland	100	105
Gold Dol.	2½	4	Vindicator	90	91
Isabella	9⅝	10	R. B. H.	2¼	4

The Dayton Power & Light Company Income Account.

	July, 1914. Amt.	Per Un.	July, 1913. Amt.	Per Un.
Op. rev.	$67,404.29	2.79c.	$57,880.11	2.63c.
Total gross earnings	68,651.16	..	58,023.04	..
Op. exp.	41,668.51	..	37,756.07	..
Net earn.	26,982.56	..	20,266.97	..
Total inc.	27,744.13	..	21,488.65	..
Total deduc. fr. inc.	17,216.07	..	16,296.67	..
Net inc.	10,528.06	..	5,191.98	..
Div. on pf. stock	10,133.93	..	8,436.25	..
Surplus	394.13	..	*3,244.27	..

*Deficit.

Bank of England Statement.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£3,693,000
Circulation increased	1,252,000
Bullion increased	4,945,220
Other securities increased	23,939,000
Public deposits increased	5,785,000
Other deposits increased	24,768,000
Notes reserve increased	3,693,000
Government securities increased	3,000,000

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability this week is 15.80 per cent.; last week it was 17.02 per cent.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Receipts and expenditures:

	Aug. 20.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$747,323	$12,889,950	$35,878,415
Ordinary	943,673	15,003,077	39,821,357
Cor. & inc. tax	11,458	352,661	7,486,302
Miscellaneous	194,403	2,520,631	20,804,419
Total	1,896,859	30,766,321	103,990,494
Expenditures	2,995,356	43,327,299	114,031,795
Deficit	1,098,497	12,560,978	10,041,301

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $158,163,508; balances, $9,265,126; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,352,447.

The local banks lost $4,822,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Jumbo Extension Mining Company has issued a report for 1913, not hitherto made up, and a report for the first five months of 1914, when the property was under new management. For the five months the company produced 8,653 tons of ore, at a profit of $58,341. In the twelve months preceding, the company produced 11,210 tons at a loss of $17,110. The Velvet claim was purchased from the Goldfield Merger Mines Company for $85,000 cash and 171,000 shares of Jumbo stock.

The Stock Exchange has admitted to list Virginia Railway and Power $900,000 first and refunding mortgage 5 per cent. bonds; Keystone Telephone Company $382,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds; Northern Central Railway, $7,737,000 capital stock, and People's Gas Light Company, $3,500,000 capital stock. It has stricken from the list Southern Pacific subscription receipts for 5 per cent. twenty-year convertible bonds.

Daniel Sullivan has been elected a member of the New York Stock Exchange. His office will be in Boston.

NEAR NORMAL, SAY BANKERS

Washington Gets Cheerful Reports of the Financial Situation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Reports received by officials of the Treasury Department from bankers throughout the country are considered very gratifying in view of the strain to which the financial fabric of the country has been subjected since the outbreak of the European war. These reports, which indicate a belief that the situation is improving, come from all parts of the country.

A letter from a prominent Denver banker said: "So far as conditions here go, everything is almost normal. While there was a considerable drain of gold from us two weeks ago, it has almost stopped now. In fact, we are accumulating gold, and the requests for emergency shipments by country banks are just about what they would be in ordinary times."

From other bankers, reports came as follows:

From Memphis—"Financial arrangement in Memphis is apparently satisfactory to all. We have business running without friction."

Kansas City—"The situation is entirely normal, with the exception that wheat is not being marketed freely."

Sioux City—"Currency is now moving freely here. The situation in this section is entirely normal."

Baltimore—"Thanks to the good offices of Washington, our city is in a fairly comfortable position. We are not attempting to hoard money. So far we have met every demand for currency, both from in and out of town, without question.

"We appreciate thoroughly the value to the country of the work undertaken by the Administration toward the protection of the business interests of the country in the present emergency. It has not only contributed vastly to the comfort of the American business man but has increased our pride in American institutions."

Philadelphia—"We are glad to say that things are almost normal here, outside of the fact that there have been issued a few Clearing House certificates. The Administration is to be congratulated."

St. Louis—"Everything is normal here. We are shipping currency freely, accommodating all demands. Two of our banks have retired $400,000 of Clearing House certificates, giving currency in place of them."

Pittsburgh—"Judging from our local situation here, the worst appears to be over, and I see no reason why in a very short time we should not be on a normal basis again."

St. Paul—"The situation is much better in this section."

Georgia—"Locally we have never had more promising prospects for a cotton crop, and there seems little room for pessimism."

San Francisco—"The situation on this Coast is well under control. We believe we can take care of the country banks and all clients who want money for legitimate purposes. No loans are being called and requests for accommodations are being freely met. We believe the country is on the mend and will continue so unless something unexpected happens."

WAR SUSPENDS DIVIDENDS.

C. & O., Pittsburgh Steel, and South Penn Oil Cos. Conserve Resources.

Directors of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, at a meeting called yesterday to act on the dividend, voted to defer action until November. At that meeting the company's policy may be outlined.

The Chesapeake & Ohio paid 5 per cent. a year until last June, when the shares were put on a 4 per cent. basis. A Director said yesterday that he did not consider that the dividend had been passed, but that although the company had earned a surplus equivalent to a little more than the 4 per cent. on the stock, it had been considered wise to husband the company's resources. At the November meeting it may be decided to pay dividends semi-annually, if earnings justify a declaration at that time.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 20.—This statement was issued today by the Pittsburgh Steel Company:

"The Directors have decided to defer the declaration of the dividend on preferred stock usually payable Sept. 1. This is done to conserve the company's cash resources and to protect its credits. The action is taken notwithstanding the fact that the dividend has been more than earned in the last three months."

In announcing the suspension of dividends "for the present" the South Penn Oil Company, a Standard Oil susidiary, explains today that "the suspension of commerce between the United States and European countries now engaged in war, has caused such general serious depression in the petroleum industry that the Board of Directors believe it to be for the best interest of its stockholders."

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Rates on New York at domestic centres were: Chicago, 30c discount; Montreal, par, up 15⅝c; St. Louis, 35c premium, unchanged; San Francisco, par unchanged.

WE ADJUST CREDITS WITH OTHER LANDS

France, Italy, Switzerland, and Argentina Make Arrangements to Meet War Conditions.

BRITAIN HOLDS ALOOF

London Insists Upon Being Paid in Gold, Which Is Not Available Now.

Arrangements are going forward which will greatly facilitate the foreign trade of the United States. The system of interchanging credits has been worked out now to include France, Italy, Switzerland, and Argentina.

The British have refused steadfastly to allow the money owed them by corporations and banks of this country to be paid here, so that it could be drawn against for imports, and it has not been possible to arrive at an understanding with the Bank of England similar to the one attained with the Bank of France. London insists upon being paid in gold, wherever obligations contain a provision calling for payment in that form. This will entail a loss in exchange, but it is expected that all of the payments will be taken care of in some way as they fall due. The financial district was interested yesterday in a report from Washington that Secretary McAdoo might release Government gold to be used in clearing up foreign exchange obligations. It was said that if this was done, it might aid the city of New York to meet its maturing foreign notes which aggregate about $80,000,000.

The Swiss Government, which approached the State Department recently to learn what this country's attitude would be toward a loan floated here, has about succeeded in arranging a substantial credit with New York banks out of which to pay for food which that country will need soon. The American bankers will have a credit in Switzerland to use in payment for the imports brought here. In 1913 the United States bought goods valued at $23,000,000 from the Swiss, and sold practically nothing to them in return. With other sources cut off, Switzerland will have to buy largely here this year.

New York bankers are purchasing grain bills as they are offered, but shipping is still far below requirements. The National City Bank has bought a number of these and has made a good beginning in its campaign for South American business. It is believed that a great deal of beef and other products which Argentina has been shipping to Europe will come here if ships can be provided.

The Union Pacific and Southern Pacific have both arranged for the payment in Europe of September coupons held abroad.

TO PAY OUR DEBTS IN WHEAT.

Government Hopes in This Way to Meet Obligations Maturing Abroad.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The principal object of J. P. Morgan's visit to Washington was to discuss with Secretary McAdoo and the Federal Reserve Board the means of conserving the gold supply of the United States. Europe is demanding gold for all debts owing there by Americans, and bankers are beginning to feel the pressure of the demand and are making efforts to meet the drain. Every resource is being employed among American bankers to save the gold on hand. It was said at the Treasury after Mr. Morgan's visit that so far as the control of the situation or the influence of the creditor class in the matter of the demand for gold in liquidating obligations was concerned, the Treasury Department was helpless. The Government can only assist by using currency everywhere possible in place of gold so as to help to maintain the supply to the banks.

The policy of the Administration is to expedite as rapidly as possible the shipment of our grain to Europe and to thus pay maturing debts with wheat. In this way, it is contended, gold will be kept at home and every obligation met fully within a few weeks. The estimate is that in the next ninety days $130,000,000 will become due on American obligations in Europe. The Administration estimates that within practically the same period the United States, if it's commerce over the Atlantic is restored, will put Europe in our debt to a much larger amount. In the meantime, it is said, it is the part of financial wisdom to keep our large gold supply unreduced if possible. It is understood that a tentative plan of relief was agreed on, but Treasury officials declined to furnish any details.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Bullish sentiment in the wheat market received another check during yesterday's operations and prices at the close were 2@2½c net lower. The decline was due largely to heavy liquidation on the part of those who had bought recently on the evidences of improvement in the export situation.

In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.01½, elevator, domestic; No. 2 hard, $1.08, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; new No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.08⅝, and old No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.12¼, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	1.02¼	1.01½	1.01½	1.02	95 7-16
December	..	..	1.06½	1.07½	98⅞

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	96⅞	93⅞	94	96	87½
December	1.02⅝	99	99¼	1.01⅜	90⅞
May	1.08	1.05½	1.05¾	1.08¼	95⅝

CORN.

The corn market was active, and prices were lower, closing at a net decline of ⅜ to ½c. The decline in wheat had a sympathetic influence on the market, while further good rains in portions of the belt caused a more optimistic feeling regarding the crop outlook, which is now believed to point to a yield of around 2,700,000,000 bushels. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 91c. c. i. f. to arrive, and Argentina, 87 to 93c., according to quality delivered.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Corn—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	79⅝	78¼	78⅝	79½	74⅜
December	70⅞	69	69¼	70⅞	69⅛
May	71⅞	70⅝	70⅝	71½	70⅝

OATS.

The oats market was easy in sympathy with wheat and corn, closing at ⅝c net lower. The export demand was less active, but sales were reported of about 300,000 bushels, part late on Wednesday. The local cash market was steady; standard white quoted at 48½@49c; No. 2, 49@49½c; No. 3, 48@49½c; No. 4, 47@47½c; ordinary clipped white, 48@50c; fancy clipped white, 49½@51½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Sept.	44	43	43¼	43⅞	42⅝
Dec.	46½	45⅝	45⅞	46½	44⅞
May	49⅝	48⅝	48⅝	49½	47⅝

COTTONSEED OIL.

The August position in the cotton oil market closed at a net advance of 7 points. Offerings of crude oil from the South were still small. In the late months price changes were narrow, ranging from 2 points' decline to 2 points' advance.

The range of prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Last Year.
Spot	..	..	6.58@6.70	6.50
August	6.60	6.58	6.60@6.61	6.53
September	..	..	6.55@6.57	6.53
October	6.44	6.44	6.44@6.45	6.44
November	..	..	6.34@6.39	6.35
December	6.39	6.39	6.38@6.39	6.36
January	6.42	6.40	6.38@6.40	6.40
February	..	..	[illegible]	6.41
March	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was irregular, but with compartively small price changes. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 14,000; estimated for Friday, 10,000; Kansas City received 4,500 and Omaha 7,500.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September	10.05	9.97	9.97	10.02
October	10.17	10.10	10.10	10.15
Ribs—				
September	12.80	12.17	12.75	12.80
October	12.30	12.25	12.25	12.37
Pork—				
September	22.50	22.40	22.50	22.67
January	21.50	21.25	21.25	21.60

COTTON.

So far this week only 1,427 bales of cotton have been exported from this country, comparing with 40,272 bales for the same week last year. On the other hand the port movement is also running abnormally light, and new crop cotton is reaching the market in very much smaller volume than at this time last year. Liverpool reported a better spot demand yesterday, and while the official cables have not shown large sales, private advices claim that 45,000 bales have been sold in the English market since the first of the month.

COFFEE.

Offers were made from Brazil at attractive prices on the basis of cash on arrival of documents, and it was said that further consignments were being made by Brazil to local agents. Furthermore, a few offers were received of cost and freight coffee on the basis of 6.80 for Rio No. 7s in the local market, while sales were made in New Orleans at 9.60 for Santos 3s.

In the local spot market Rio 7s were quoted at 8 cents and Santos 4s at 13 cents.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 4,472 packages. Market sustained on all grades of creamery, but business on the street at the moment is light, and open market buyers report that they have no difficulty in supplying their demands within the present range of quotations. Somewhat freer receipts of undergrade butter, but not as much activity to the trade. One inquiry for export, but we hear of no actual business. Creamery, extras, 30½@31c; firsts, 27½@30c; seconds, 25½@27c; thirds, 24@25c; State, dairy, finest, 29½@30c; good to prime, 27@29c; common to fair, 23½@26½c; process, extras, 25½@26c; firsts, 24@25c; lower grades, 22½@23½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 23c; seconds, 22½c; lower grades, 21½@22c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 20½@21c; lower grades, 19@20c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 12,671 cases. Trading is a little quiet and there is an ample supply of fresh stock of all grades below the very finest. Fancy eggs are still scarce and maintain a firm tone. There is a surplus of good medium qualities and some of these are still going into cold storage rather than accept the prices at which sales confidence, but the trading is rather less active. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 27½@29c; extra firsts, 26@27c; firsts, 24@25c; seconds, 21@23c; thirds and poorer, 14@20c; dirties, No. 1, 19½c@20½c; No. 2 and poorer, 12@19c; checks, good to prime, dry, 17½c@18c; undergrades, 10@17c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, charges paid, 27c; firsts, charges paid, 26@26½c; seconds, charges paid, 24½@25½c; undergrades, 20@24c; State of Pennsylvania and nearby, hennery whites, fancy large, new laid, 34@35c; hennery whites, defective, 26@33c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 27@33c; Western, gathered whites, 24@28c; State of Pennsylvania and nearby, hennery browns, 29@30c; gathered brown and mixed colors, [illegible].

TRADE STOCKS IN FRISCO.

Restricted Deals Confined to Sugar Securities Mostly.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 20.—Members of the San Francisco Stock and Bond Exchange resumed trading today under restrictions established by the Executive Committee. All transactions were of a private nature and were conducted in members' offices. So far as could be learned, the trading was confined chiefly to sugar securities, with a few sales of Pacific Gas and Electric securities. There could be no market for other securities, as the natural prices were below the closing bid of July 30, which formed the minimum list under which brokers were permitted to transact business. All transactions were for cash, and speculators were not permitted, through brokers, to borrow securities.

Accompanying the notice sent to brokers was a printed list of quotations following closely the closing bid price on both listed and unlisted securities. All members have been instructed not to make this price list public.

It is understood that sugar stock quotations are following closely Honolulu prices. In the islands, Hawaiian Commercial is 33, Hawaiian Sugar 35, Onomea 33, McBryde 6, and Honokaa 7. There was no line on the priceof Union Sugar, which closed around 15; but based on the present price of sugar, the stock should be selling around 30.

What would happen to the general list if trading was unrestricted is shown in the decline of oil shares on the San Francisco Stock Exchange, which opened yesterday. On the opening day Union Oil, which had closed at 65, sold at 57. Today it was 48 bid, 53 asked, without sales. Associated Oil was 33 bid, 34 asked, without sales. The pressure on these stocks is expected to be much greater when New York realizes that an open market for them exists here.

Trading Plan for Little Board.

The Consolidated Stock Exchange has instituted a system for trading similar to the Clearing House method being used now by the larger board. A committee consisting of Ogden D. Budd, J. Frank Howell, Ward H. Eager, C. H. Van Buren and B. W. Birnbaum will meet daily, beginning today, in a room at the Exchange Building, to receive from members written bids and offers for securities. Orders of like amounts and similar prices on the buying and selling side will be paired off. Deals will be for cash only and no prices lower than the last quotations of July 30 will be considered.

ENGLISH COTTON MEETING.

Liverpool Brokers Coming Here to Arrange Future Transactions.

W. P. Whimmerary, Arthur Jones, and Thomas Cook, members of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange, will sail today from Liverpool to represent the British cotton interests at a conference to be held on their arrival here with officials of the New York Cotton Exchange. At this meeting the visitors will try to bring about an adjustment of the so-called "saddle" business between the New York and Liverpool markets. It is said that the Liverpool brokers are short 300,000 bales of cotton, which they sold in anticipation of being able to get deliveries. Local cotton brokers look upon the coming conference as a possible solution of the difficulties now standing in the way of reopening the Exchange.

A meeting of the New York Cotton Exchange has been called for Aug. 31 to consider an amendment to the constitution which has been approved by the Board of Managers. The amendment was made necessary by the passage of the Cotton Futures Contract act, to become effective next February, whereby all existing contracts maturing after that date are subject to a tax of $10 a bale. It is proposed to change outstanding contracts to December to enable the brokers to protect themselves.

SAYS STOCK WAS SPURIOUS.

General Electric and Bank Sued Because of Clerk's Transaction.

Charles T. Brown, in business in Philadelphia as Charles T. Brown & Co., filed suit yesterday in the Federal District Court against the General Electric Company and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. The action grows out of a loan of $100,000 which Brown says he made to James E. Foye on ten certificates of General Electric Company's stock.

In his complaint Brown alleges that the certificates were spurious and did not represent any stock of the General Electric Company, and were over issues. He says he tendered the certificates to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and demanded new and genuine certificates and that the company refused to replace them. He asserts he has been defrauded out of the balance of the loan made to Foye which, with expenses, amounts to $40,147.

Foye, a $75-a-month bond clerk employed by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, was arrested in this city on Nov. 26, 1913, on the charge of having obtained loans totaling $207,000 on certificates of General Electric stock which were an unauthorized issue.

WANT GOODS FROM HERE.

Demands Come from Costa Rica, Ecuador, and Honduras.

Further opportunities for the export of American goods to Latin America were made public yesterday by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. They embody telegrams to the bureau from Consular and diplomatic officers. San José, Porto Rica, is in need of corn, black beans, and rice, while at Guayaquil, Ecuador, supplies for six weeks of lard, flour, and rice are wanted.

The Government at Guayaquil has issued a prohibition against an increase in local prices. Drafts on New York are being issued by the Bank of Ecuador 2.11, (2.11 sucres to the dollar United States currency is the maximum rate of exchange, the minimum being 2.03 sucres.) Steamers owned by European countries have stopped. It is stated that in order to facilitate the transportation by the Peruvian-Chilean steamers there has been a temporary modification of the Panama sanitary regulations.

From Puerto Cortes, Honduras, comes a demand for American wines, fancy canned goods, cheap cutlery, woolen and cotton suiting, prints, and bags.

Hailstorm Damages Tobacco Crop.

CORNING, N. Y., Aug. 20.—A hailstorm which followed a series of thunder storms in the last forty-eight hours did damage estimated at $100,000 to the tobacco crop in the Chemung River Valley and vicinity this afternoon. The greatest damage was done in the vicinity of Addison and Erwin.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

CHARLES E. FISK, wholesale dealer in chairs, at 368 Pearl Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $9,813 and assets of $1,965.

LOUIS ROZOFSKY.—Judge Veeder has appointed John L. Lyttle receiver for Louis Rozofsky, dealer in clothing, at Liberty, Livingston Manor, and Jeffersonville, N. Y.; bond $10,000, with authority to carry on business twenty days.

MENDELSON & KAPLAN.—Judge Veeder has appointed William Evedon receiver for Mendelson & Kaplan, dealers in installment goods, at 28 East Broadway, bond $20,000. Mr. Evedon is the largest creditor and will serve without compensation.

ADAMS-SCHREY COMPANY, INC.—Judge Veeder has appointed William Henkel, Jr., receiver for the Adams-Schrey Company, manufacturers of brass goods, at 79 East 130th Street, bond $1,500.

WILLIAM LENNOX, importer of silks and dressmakers' supplies, 8 East Thirty-fourth Street, with a branch in Boston and an office in Paris, France, who made an assignment on July 8, had his property reassigned to him yesterday. He made a settlement with his creditors at 55 cents on the dollar cash. There are six creditors in Paris to the amount of $3,500, and on account of the war the money could not be forwarded to them. So it was decided that the settlement money, amounting to $1,900, should be deposited with the City Chamberlain here to the account of the French creditors. The total liabilities were $260,000, and $145,363 cash was deposited with the creditors committee to pay the entire 55 cents settlement.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill.—George O. Landis, a medical practitioner; voluntary petition; liabilities, $12,847; assets, $470.

STRICTER WATCH ON STATE BANKS

Department Has Demanded More Information as to Their Affairs Since War Began.

COPY CLEARING HOUSE RULE

Weekly Reports Demanded Showing the Actual Condition of Institutions Under State Supervision.

State banks, trust companies, savings banks and private bankers of the class that are under the jurisdiction of the State Banking Department are being called on for additional information as to their affairs since the financial situation created by the European war arose.

State banks and trust companies are required now, in addition to reporting their average condition each week, to report their actual condition on Friday of each week. Such reports were required by the Clearing House from its institutions, but no such reports were made formerly by others.

State banks and trust companies that are members of the Clearing House are also required to report to the Banking Department for each week, ending with Friday, the amount of Clearing House certificates issued to them, the amount of such certificates outstanding, and the amount on hand of certificates received from other institutions.

Savings banks are required to make weekly reports, also ending with Friday, showing cash on hand and on deposit, their own total deposits, deposits received during the week, those withdrawn during the week, those received and withdrawn at the same period last year, the amount of deposits on which sixty days' notice of withdrawal has been received, the amount borrowed on bills payable, and the bonds and mortgages contracted for but for which funds have not been advanced.

Private bankers under the supervision of the department are required to make reports for each week, ending with Friday, showing securities on hand, cash on hand and on deposit, amount borrowed on bills payable, funds received and awaiting transmission abroad, deposits subject to check, deposits subject to thirty, sixty, or ninety-day clause, deposits received during the week, withdrawals for the week, and deposits on which thirty, sixty, and ninety days' notices of withdrawal have been received.

The subsidence of the rush to withdraw savings bank deposits is evidenced by the fact that the notices of withdrawal filed the second week of August were only about 20 per cent. of those filed on the first week. Many of the notices filed earlier have been withdrawn.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 20.—Incorporated today: Kamshutter Mfg. Co., photographic supplies, $100,000; A. G. Steiner, D. G. Donovan, A. F. Driscoll, 1,482 B'way.

Warren-Douglass, Mount Vernon, realty, $32,000. C. H. Booth, W. T. Diefendorf, E. D. Finch, 746 22 St., B'klyn.

L. Landsberger, Inc., millinery supplies, $30,000. S. and J. Wiener, L. Landsberger, 352 W. 115 St.

Interborough Commercial Ass'n, brokerage, realty, $25,000. E. Goldfarb, L. O. Ellner, J. H. Berman, 852 9 Av.

East End Building Ass'n, Dunkirk, $15,000. J. L. Hurlbert, W. T. West, H. P. Lally.

J. Lawrence Hill Co., Rochester, auto storage batteries, $10,000. J. Hill, J. Jaffray, J. Lawrence Hill.

Roberts Rrug Store, $5,000. C. J. Lipman, H. Belitsky, M. J. Kane, 225 West End Av.

Ellbeck Realty Co., $10,000. A. M. Tucker, A. F. Brandt, Lydia Ellbeck, 1 W. 69 St.

H. H. Gibson Realty Co., $10,000. H. H. Gibson, G. H. Rice, G. P. Butterly, 602 W. 180 St.

Frackman & Harlib, jewelry, $10,000. S. Clinton Crane, Louis Harlib, S. Frackman, 460 W. 147 St.

Batavia Sales Book Co., Batavia, $150,000. J. T. Penfold, E. T. Summer, H. O. Kincaird, Buffalo.

Campus Realty Corpn., $5,000. Martin B. Hoffman, M. J. Finklestein, H. B. Mingle, East Orange, N. J.

Winmire Realty Corpn., $5,000. Same Directors.

Becker & Rokofsky, structural and ornamental iron, $5,000. J. Greenblatt, R. D. Monaghan, Joseph Lebowitz, 519 Rockaway Av., B'klyn.

Max Behr & Co., publishers, printers, binders, $30,000. H. J. Whigham, F. Coe, M. H. Behr, 389 5 Av.

Capital increases: London Theatre Co., N. Y., $50,000 to $100,000. William Purnell Co., N. Y., $20,000 to $30,000. Auburn Advertiser Publishing Co., $75,000 to $85,000.

Capital reduction: American Miracle Co., N. Y., $150,000 to $110,000.

Through an error in transmission it was stated on Wednesday that J. Rubinstein & Sons Company of Brooklyn had increased their capital from $25,000 to $1,000,000. The capital was increased to $100,000.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Aug. 20.—Charters filed today: J. H. Bahrenburg Bros. & Co., Jersey City, fruits, vegetables, &c., $100,000; H. W. Bahrenburg, Hoboken; Edward Bahrenburg, Glen Ridge; W. H. Bahrenburg, Jersey City.

Comora Embroidery Works, West Hoboken, $10,000; Solomon Comora, West Hoboken; Herman Stern, New York; Sina Comora, West Hoboken.

Merchants' Trading Stamp Co., Perth Amboy, $50,000; S. W. Nussbaum, David Morris, and Adolph Goldenberger, New York.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in N. Y. County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Bunken, Samuel—T. Tiedemann et al., $104.
Corbitt, Aaron—Bank of the U. S., $224.
Collins, Kate J.—Gorham Co., $319.
Dudgeon, Frank P.—North River Coal and Wharf Co., $975.
Gantz & Reynolds—P. Giordano et al., $288.
Gahren, Charles—J. S. McGarry, $320.
Graziadio, George—Burns Bros., $268.
Guinan, Daniel, Bernard P., E. J.—North River Coal and Wharf Co., $180.
Hirsch, Edward—H. B. Singer, $167.
Interstate Vending Co.—S. Silverman, $218.
Karminski, Victor E.—E. A. Bend et al., $112.
Kaplan, Harry—M. Mittenthal et al., $299.
Lubelsky, Nathan—Burns Bros., $248.
Lafayette Amusement Co.—Same, $131.
Maioriello, Ambrogio, and National Surety Co.—People, &c., $1,000.
Miller, Charles S.—K. Lindeman, $686.
Marloe Construction Co.—Robert Griffin Co., $180.
Marloe Construction Co., Henry Marx, and Tillie M. Linnert—Robert Griffin Co., $290.
Martin, Paul—M. Flegel & Bro., $175.
Postel, William—George H. Mohr Co., Inc., 115.
Pallasco, Charles A.—G. S. Hubbard, $353.
Quinn, John—Independent Biscuit Co., Inc., $104.
Rockaway Soda Water Mfg. Co.—Faerber Silverman Co., Inc., $306.
Same—H. Kesselman, $426.
Regent Theatre, Inc.—Vacuna Sales Co., $138.
Rockaway Soda Water Mfg. Co., Inc.—H. E. Brener, $427.
Rice, Bruce L.—E. Rothschild, $227.
Rothschild, David—C. Myers, $532.
Sirico, Ralph—O. Wach, $145.
Solomon, Abraham—J. F. Degener et al., $763.
Schleicher, Ernestine—Joseph Fallert Brewing Co., Ltd., $522.
Schwartz, Carl H. A.—Thread Agency, $139.
Veil, Edw. A.—W. B. Lindsay, $122.
White, Edw. M.—Geo. P. Hill and Robert A. White—W. H. Campbell, $246.
Waters, Elizabeth, admx.—W. H. Waters, $30,000.

In Bronx County.

Cohen, Elias—H. Forgeits, $122.
Deveraux, Charles A., and James McAdams—The Third National Bank of Syracuse, $1,108.
Piser, Susie E.—M. C. Rafter et al., $399.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed:

Auto Bankers, Inc.—W. Hirsch, Jan. 16, 1914, $372.
Greco, Guiseppe, and Maria—G. Massali et al., Feb. 16, 1910, $480.
Husing, J. F. August—Davis, Dorland Co., June 12, 1912, $104.
Larosa, Pasquale—B. K. Bloch, Mar. 30, 1914, $179.
Montchar, Charles—M. Zeiff et al., Apr. 13, 1914, $147.
McCormack, James J.—H. O. Dougherty, Apr. 30, 1914, $121.
Rolfsen, Andrew, Anna Rolfsen, and Rolfsen Realty Corp.—Fiske & Co., Inc., May 4, 1914, [illegible].

ABANDONS FRANCHISE.

N. Y. Railways Co. Gives Up Roosevelt Street Ferry Branch.

The New York Railways Company filed yesterday with the Public Service Commission a declaration of abandonment of the franchise over what is known as the Roosevelt Street Ferry branch of the Madison Street surface car line. The company said that traffic over the ferry has greatly declined and that there is no longer any necessity for operating cars over the route.

Application for a permanent injunction against the Interboro Rapid Transit Company, to restrain it from third-tracking the Third Avenue Elevated Line in front of three houses, 2,744, 2,746 and 2,748 Third Avenue, was made yesterday by Edward D. Farrell, a property owner in the Bronx, to Supreme Court Justice John J. Brady.

CORN CROP ABOUT NORMAL.

Chamber of Commerce Places It at 2,700,000,000 Bushels.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—A crop of 2,700,000,000 bushels of corn in the United States this year is the forecast today of the Committee on Statistics and Standards of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Its report is based on conditions up to Aug. 12. The outlook is for about a normal crop since the average for ten years is 2,690,000,000 bushels.

The committee's reports show that conditions are very good in some sections and very poor in others. Excessive rains in the early growing season followed by drought have injured the crop in Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Missouri. Kentucky, Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama suffered from a severe drought.

Price of Oil Still Going Down.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 20.—The oil purchasing agencies announced another cut in price today, Pennsylvania crude going to 1.45, a cut of 5 cents. All other grades were cut 2 cents. The prices: Pennsylvania, 1.45; Mercer Black and Newcastle, 1.02; Corning and Somerset, .95; Cabell, 1.05; and Ragland, .65.

Norway's Bank Rate Reduced.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Aug. 20.—The National Bank of Norway reduced its discount rate today to 5½ per cent. The previous rate had been 6 per cent.

CUBA MAY BUY FROM US.

War Likely to Divert Trade Formerly Done with Europe.

HAVANA, Cuba, Aug. 20.—The war in Europe may result in Cuba in the future importing nearly everything she needs from the United States. A movement to bring this about has already been started by Col. Manuel Despaigne, the Collector of Customs. He is working on a plan which the Government will shortly consider.

The duties on imports from Europe yearly amount to about $10,000,000, and the war has already caused a material decrease in these importations, so that if something is not done soon there will be a large deficit, as there is a very narrow margin left between Cuba's estimated income and her annual budget. If the Cuban merchant can be induced to make his importations from the United States the problem will be solved to a great extent, although not entirely so, because the 20 per cent. reduction granted to products of the United States will reduce the revenues one-fifth, as compared with importations from other countries.

There is one great difficulty about diverting Cuba's European trade to the United States. That is the short-time credit. Cuban merchants are accustomed to buying from Europe on ninety days' time, while the American exporter either demands cash or sells on very short credit. To overcome this difficulty Collector of Customs Despaigne will suggest that the Cuban Government give a kind of guarantee to the American shippers so that if they do extend long credits they will be assured that their accounts are safe. It is understood that Col. Despaigne will get in touch with some of the larger shippers in the United States and sound them on the subject.

PERU'S $5,000,000 ISSUE.

Gold Tied Up, Congress Authorizes Banks to Put Out Paper.

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 20.—The Peruvian Congress today authorized the banks to issue $5,000,000 in bank checks guaranteed as to 35 per cent. by gold. The remainder is guaranteed by mortgages.

As gold circulation is paralyzed the public welcomes the bank checks which are considered as necessary for commerce.

Executor Trustee
Chartered 1822
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue
New York.
LONDON, 15 Cockspur St., S. W.; 26 Old Broad Street, E. C.
PARIS, 41 Boulevard Haussmann BERLIN, 56 Unter den Linden, N. W. 7
Travelers' Letters of Credit. Foreign Exchange.
Administrator Guardian

ESTABLISHED 1888
Franklin Trust Company
BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, CITY OF NEW YORK
Member New York Clearing House Association
Main Office, - 166 MONTAGUE STREET
Fulton Street Office, - - 569 FULTON STREET
This Company manages estates as Executor or Administrator, and acts as Trustee, Guardian, Committee and Agent. Also acts as Trustee of corporate mortgages, registers bonds and stocks, pays coupons and transacts any other approved business of a fiduciary character.
Deposits received subject to check, payable in funds current at the New York Clearing House. Interest allowed on balances of $1,000 or more from date of deposit to date of withdrawal. Certificates of deposit issued payable on demand or at a fixed date. Accounts and trust business invited.

A. E. FITKIN & CO
BONDS
115 Broadway, New York
27 State Street, Boston. 105 So. La Salle St., Chicago.

Established 1873
TOBEY & KIRK
25 Broad Street, New York
'Phones: 4294-5-6-7-8-9 Broad.

INVEST FOR SAFETY
Buy Good Bonds
Colgate, Parker & Co.
2 Wall St.

W. N. COLER & CO., BANKERS.
Established 1870.
43 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
NEW YORK CITY and other high grade municipal bonds.
Special circulars on request.

The Royal Bank of Canada
Invites Enquiries in Regard to Every Description of Banking Business in
Canada AND THE West Indies
London, Eng., Branch, 2 Bank Building, Princess St., E. C.
NEW YORK AGENCY, Cor. William and Cedar Sts.

CHARTERED 1864
UNION TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK
80 BROADWAY.
Fifth Ave. & 38th St. Fifth Ave. & 60th St.
Capital & Surplus, $8,300,000.
Allows Interest on Deposits.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

The Franklin Society
Founded 1888. Under supervision New York State Banking Department. Savings share accounts of $10 or more opened on or before August 31st will earn from September 1st. Begin now or write for Booklet A. 38 Park Row, New York City.
4½%

PROPOSALS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, Ellis Island, N. Y. H., until 2:30 P. M., August 25, 1914, and then opened, for inclosing corridor to Isolation Wards and Staff House, C. D. H., No. 3 Island. For specification apply to Byron H. Uhl, Acting Commissioner of Immigration.

The Portsmouth Street Railroad & Light Company First Mortgage 10-Year 5% Gold Sinking Fund Bonds.

As provided by the mortgage dated July 1st, 1906, executed by The Portsmouth Street Railroad & Light Company of Portsmouth, Ohio, to Bankers Trust Company, as Trustee, the undersigned, as such Trustee, hereby gives notice of its intention to purchase, at its office in the City of New York, on October 1st, 1914, at par and accrued interest, the following bonds of the above issue drawn by lot, viz.: 3, 4, 5, 17, 20, 32, 34, 37, 51, 52, 78, 79, 162, 167, 169, 179, 192, 196, 200, 202, 229, 231, 233, 288, 240.

Payment for bonds bearing the above numbers will be made out of the Sinking Fund or Reserve Fund provided in said mortgage, and the interest on such numbered bonds will cease October 1st, 1914, pursuant to said mortgage.

Federal Income Tax certificates covering accrued interest to October 1st, 1914, should accompany all bonds drawn for redemption.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
Dated at New York, August 10, 1914.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL Bank of Brooklyn, located at 84 Broadway, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City and State of New York, is closing its affairs. All note holders and creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

JAMES C. NIGHTINGALE, Cashier.
Dated August 12, 1914.

THE NATIONAL NASSAU BANK OF NEW YORK.

The National Nassau Bank of New York, located at New York City, in the State of New York, is closing its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

EDWARD EARL, President.
Dated June 24th, 1914.

DIVIDENDS.

THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY of Allegany County.
No. 1 Broadway, New York, Aug. 10, 1914.

The Board of Directors of The American Coal Company of Allegany County, (New Jersey,) have this day declared the Regular Semi-Annual Dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at this office on Tuesday, September 1, 1914, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. August 31, 1914. The transfer Books will not be closed.

GEORGE M. BOWLBY, Treasurer.

STEWART MINING COMPANY.
New York, August 14, 1914.

The Board of Directors has declared an extra dividend of Ten Per Cent. (10%) upon the capital stock of the Company, payable August 25th, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 15th, 1914. Stock transfer books close at twelve o'clock noon August 15th, 1914, and reopen at ten A. M. August 31st, 1914.

JNO. L. WILLIAMS, Asst. Treasurer.

The American Sugar Refining Company.
Jersey City, N. J., Aug. 11th, 1914.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the following dividends, payable October 2d, 1914, to the stockholders of record September 1st, 1914:

On the Preferred Stock a dividend of 1¾ per cent. On the Common Stock a dividend of 1¾ per cent.

The Transfer Books will not be closed.

JOSEPH E. FREEMAN, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.: This Certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that SOL GROSS & CO., a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 13th day of August, 1914, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of [Seal.] Albany, this thirteenth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen. JOSE E. PIDGEON, Second Deputy Secretary of State.

THE COPARTNERSHIP FIRM OF DRAB & BERNARD, doing business at 2,009 Third Avenue, New York City, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Drab retires and Mr. Bernard will continue in business and will liquidate.

Dated New York, August 20th, 1914.
IGNATZ DRAB.
SAMUEL BERNARD.

J. P. MORGAN OPPOSES GOVERNMENT LINE

Might Cause Entanglements, as Well as Injure Existing Steamship Work, He Tells McAdoo.

NOT NEEDED NOW, ANYHOW

English and French Lines Able to Transport Our Crops—Might Violate Neutrality, Says Lansing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—J. P. Morgan, accompanied by William Porter, one of his partners in the banking firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., arrived in Washington this afternoon and went immediately to the Treasury Department, where they were in conference for an hour and a half with Secretary McAdoo. Mr. Morgan asked to be excused from answering any inquiry as to the reason of his presence in Washington. Secretary McAdoo explained that Mr. Morgan came to inform the authorities that financial conditions throughout the United States and abroad were steadily improving and that so far as this country was concerned there was no cause for alarm.

The conference with the Secretary was interrupted by the arrival of the hour of the regular meeting of the Federal Reserve Board, of which Secretary McAdoo is ex-officio a member. On Mr. McAdoo's invitation his callers went with him to the Reserve Board's room and there met the members of the board and remained in conversation with them for half an hour. Mr. Morgan returned to New York on the 5 o'clock train.

The scope of the matters discussed between the Secretary of the Treasury and Mr. Morgan is understood to have embraced all the various phases of commercial relief that have been advanced within the last ten days to overcome the interruptions caused to the foreign trade of the United States by the outbreak of war in Europe. It was said that the plan of having the United States Government enter on the business of underwriting war risks of cargoes going abroad was regarded as a practicable and wise emergency measure.

Opposes Government Steamer Line.

Treasury officials were willing to discuss the matters that were taken up by Secretary McAdoo and Mr. Morgan, but they would not say definitely what position was taken by Mr. Morgan. The inference was drawn from what was told that one point of difference between the Secretary and Mr. Morgan arose in a discussion of the plan now pending in Congress with the approval of President Wilson for this Government to enter on the ownership of transatlantic steamships through the agency of a corporation similar in its character and operation to the Panama Railway Company. The stock of this company is now owned entirely by the Government, which is operating lines of steamships on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts.

The statements of Treasury officials gave the impression that this plan of Government-owned transatlantic steamships was regarded with disfavor by Mr. Morgan as likely to lead to embarrassment to the Government in the end, and to be perverted to the serious disadvantage of existing steamship lines. Secretary McAdoo is believed to have assured his visitor that the plan was wholly an emergency measure, and that it was only designed to be temporary. With the cessation of hostilities and the restoration of peace and normal trade conditions the Government would sell what steamships it might acquire and leave the field to private concerns.

Mr. Morgan, judging from the remarks of Treasury officials, indicated that all advices at his command showed that no necessity existed for the Government now to enter on the purchase and operation of steamships to Europe, and that to do so would be regarded as a menace to private ownership at a time when great difficulty confronted the steamship companies in keeping their vessels on the seas. At the same time, now that England had declared the Atlantic steamship lane clear for commerce, and inasmuch as there seemed to be little prospect that Germany would be able to disturb traffic, all the transatlantic lines owned in England and France soon would be running on their schedules as perfectly as ever and meeting every demand of commerce. The movement of the grain crop is already meeting relief with the supply of tramp steamers owned in England and France. In a few weeks, with the war risk fully met, there would be no trouble, it was aid, about getting corn, wheat, and other grain sent abroad in a very large volume, so that all lines of business suffering from the congestion at grain ports would be relieved.

An Emergency Measure Purely.

Secretary McAdoo said that it would not be amiss for the Government to have the power to buy and run ships in foreign commerce even if no ships should be bought at all. The whole idea was an emergency matter suggested by the suspension of schedules of steamship lines and the refusal of marine underwriters to assume war risks on cargoes of general merchandise as well as grain cargoes.

The international aspect of the proposition is understood to have been touched on in the light of an understanding that Great Britain had no objection to the United States Government buying and operating ocean liners if it were to be done as a bona fide transaction. Mr. McAdoo declared that the idea was an emergency plan, pure and simple, and that there was no occasion for splitting words about it. The plan was designed to help the people of this country whose foreign business must be given assistance in the present conditon or it would go to pieces. Even if the Government did not buy ships, the fact that it could and stood ready at any time to do so if the necessity should become acute was thought by the Secretary to be a good thing. In case of some sudden reverse and the appearance of German warships on the Atlantic there might be a wholesome value in Government-owned steamships to maintain communication with Europe.

Mr. McAdoo said that the Government was not going to buy ships simply for the sake of buying. All manner of ships had been offered to the Government in the last ten days. The prospect that the war would continue for some time and that the risks of commerce might make the business of the steamships less profitable was expected to restrain the contention that ships offered for sale would have a large value.

Fear Violation of Neutrality.

Members of the House Naval Affairs Committee investigating the subject of a Government-owned line of merchant vessels discovered obstacles in the pathway if the proposed legislation today in the form of a doctrine of international law which, in the opinion of the members, might place the Government in the position of running hazards if it attempted to participate in the commerce with Europe during the war. The committee heard expert testimony on this point from Herbert Lansing, counselor of the State Department, and as a result is likely to report out a bill, possibly this week, authorizing an appropriation sufficient to build or purchase twenty ships, the activities of which would be restricted to the South American and Oriental trade.

Mr. Lansing informed the committee that the Government might find itself violating the neutrality laws if it tried to operate merchantmen, thus exposing itself to the danger of trouble with one of the belligerent nations.

It was said today that the committee, in its consideration of plans to obtain vessels for the South American trade, was favorably disposed toward the ships of the Panama Railroad Company, or some organization of a similar character to be created as an agency in the handling of the Government-owned vessels. Officials of the Panama Railroad Company are to appear before the committee.

WOULDN'T RECOGNIZE SALE.

French Would Try to Seize German Ships if Bought by Americans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—The Information comments on the proposed sale of Hamburg-American ships to Americans. It says:

"Let us say at once that the sale of hostile merchant ships to neutral powers during a period of war is null, according to the French interpretation. It is only valid if the sale is before the war with an authentic bill. This has been our attitude since the end of the eighteenth century.

"The English prize courts take a different view. They recognize the validity of a sale, but exact that the sale must be in good faith and must be irrevocable. The previous owners must abandon any eventual interest.

"We believe the buyers of Hamburg-American ships should think twice, for if these ships are seized and brought to France they will be confiscated, and they would probably suffer the same fate if taken to England."

OUR SHIPS CAN'T COMPETE.

Law Must Be Changed Further to Attract Capital, Shipping Men Say.

Steamship men in this city were inclined to doubt yesterday whether many ships would be brought under American registry as the result of the new legislation in Washington. The practical value of a Government line between this country and South America was conceded, and the officers of existing companies who discussed the Government's proposed venture thought a Government line to European countries might be profitable also. They believed that the question of neutrality involved in switching foreign ships to American ownership had not been settled, but with this decided definitely in favor of the United States, they thought a corporation under Federal direction could be financed and would be well patronized.

But steamship managers seemed to feel that individuals and private corporations would be slow to take advantage of the opportunity to build up our merchant marine because the law which had been passed to meet an emergency could be applied effectively only with the purpose of making permanent additions to the number of American vessels on the high seas. The stumbling block in the plan seemed to them to be the possibility that, in normal times, American ships in the North Atlantic service could not compete profitably with English and German vessels.

"The increase of our merchant marine will have to be made on a basis that is attractive to capital," said E. D. Douglas, Treasurer and acting head of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company. "This can't be done simply by permitting the purchase of ships and their transfer from a foreign to an American registry. Important alterations must be made in our navigation laws so as to put our ships on an equal basis with those owned abroad.

"Take the matter of crews, for instance. Our law requires that American ships shall carry more men than English vessels, and the tonnage measurements for American vessels are far more drastic than those for the ships of other nations. In point of overhead costs we cannot compete with the German and English companies. American watch officers and sailors are better paid than those on foreign ships and they demand better food than that supplied in the foreign freight service.

"It seems to me that the present emergency in transatlantic shipping will become a thing of the past as soon as the foreign exchange market approaches a condition even approximating normal. There are plenty of ships available along our Eastern coast. At present there are 130 bottoms lying idle at the leading Eastern ports, and most of them would load gladly with wheat or other commodities for English or French ports if the way was open to finance the cargoes. The other day a charter was sought for a shipload of coal from Newport News to Rio Janeiro. Forty vessels were offered for that single cargo.

"It looks as though the navigation laws would be changed to meet the many objections which those favoring an American merchant service have brought forward in other years. If those which affect competition vitally now are altered we may develop a great merchant navy after a while, but until the changes are made the prospects are dubious."

LONDON PAPER FEARS TRICK.

German Ships Under American Flag Must Be No Sham, Says Globe.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Commenting on the bill passed by the Congress of the United States extending American registry to foreign-built ships, The Globe says:

"The situation is fraught with difficulty, if not danger, to our relations with the United States. This might conceivably arise if large numbers of German merchantmen should temporarily adopt the American flag apart from an out-and-out sale, such as is now being discussed. During the war of 1870 the North German Lloyd and other lines flew the British ensign and changed the names of their ships. The French fleet scrupulously respected the British flag and searched in vain for German vessels. At the end of the war the German flag again was run up and the German ownership was resumed.

"It is of the utmost importance for the Foreign Office and the Admiralty to see to it that this transparent fraud is not repeated on the present occasion. The danger of our being tricked is a real one, for the authorities have up against them the brains of Herr Ballin and those who made the German mercantile marine; men who will not scruple to use any dodge to escape the penalty of war; and we may be sure the German Foreign Office will do everything in its power which occasion offers to embroil us with the United States."

IVERNIA GETS ACROSS.

Cunarder from Trieste Puts Into Boston for Coal.

BOSTON, Aug. 20.—The Cunarder Ivernia, bound for New York from Trieste with 800 passengers, arrived here today short of coal. She will proceed to New York as soon as her bunkers are filled.

As in the case of other transatlantic passenger steamers, rigid precautions were taken on the way across against the display of lights.

When the Ivernia left Gibraltar Aug. 8 forty vessels were at that port waiting for a chance to sail.

TURKEY BANS WIRELESS.

Merchant Vessels Through Dardanelles Must Leave Apparatus Behind

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The Sublime Porte has sent a warning to the representatives of shipping companies that merchant vessels passing through the Dardanelles must dismantle their wireless installations and leave the apparatus behind them on shore.

DRUG PRICES SOAR AS WAR HITS TRADE

Some Lines Advance More Than 200 Per Cent. and Are Going Higher.

BIG INDUSTRIES HAMPERED

Supplies of Important Chemicals, Usually Obtained from Germany, Cut Off.

Peace and War Prices of Drugs Compared

The following table shows the wholesale prices by the pound of some standard drugs and chemicals before the war began, and yesterday. Dealers said that rates are likely to go higher, and that only small lots are being sold.

	Price July 25.	Price Aug. 20.
Carbolic acid	$0.11	$0.33
Sheep wool fat	.20	.75
Gum camphor	.50	1.40
Oil of citronella	.54	.90
Liquid paraffine	.12½	.25
Citric acid	.85	1.40
Cream of tartar	.30	.60
Tartaric acid	.30	.75
Oxalic acid	.11	.28
Asafoetida	.70	1.00
Belladonna	.20	.25
Dandelion roots	.20	.60
Arnica	.15	.25
Wintergreen	.45	.95
Clove oil	1.15	1.75
Ergot (Spanish)	1.20	2.50
Menthol	3.50	4.50
Permanganate of potash	.28	.65

Since the war began drugs and chemicals have advanced from 10 to 200 per cent. in this country, and prices are going up so rapidly that wholesale drug houses will not quote prices, and many of them refuse to supply any but regular customers.

The inflation is not artificial, wholesalers say, pointing out that there is a great shortage of many of the most needed drugs and chemicals. They say also that supplies will grow smaller and prices higher. Retailers have begun to feel the pinch, and already some drug stores have advanced rates to consumers.

One compound produced abroad, salvarsan, has been withdrawn from the market altogether, the representatives of the manufacturers in this city refusing to sell except to physicians for the completion of treatments already begun or where its use is imperative.

Under the title, "Excited Condition of the Drug Market," the National Wholesale Druggists' Association yesterday issued this bulletin to members throughout the country:

> Never in the history of the wholesale drug trade has there been so much excitement or rapid changes in prices as has taken place in this country during the past ten days. The desirability of sending advices with reference to price changes has been discussed a number of times, but the fluctuations have been so rapid in a single day that this idea was abandoned for the reason that many prices would become obsolete before the information could reach our members.
>
> The fact is, that prices are not being made by the owners of goods, and it depends entirely on how badly the purchaser needs them, and what price he is willing to offer.
>
> Manufacturers and importers are doing the best they can to furnish information as to current prices to their customers; but they, to a great extent, are experiencing the difficulties above referred to.

All trades, as well as many druggists, using imported chemicals are suffering. Potash salts, which come from Germany and are used in many industries, are very scarce. Manufacturers of woolens are large users of potash, and they are badly crippled as a result. Export of potash has been forbidden by the German Government. Germany usually supplies this country with many important chemicals and drugs, but none are coming now.

Chemicals used in the manufacture of moving-picture films, an industry which has grown to enormous proportions in the United States, were advanced yesterday is five times what they were before the war. In this instance, however, the cost is not likely to fall upon the ultimate consumer at the movie box office.

Prices of what are known as botanic drugs, such as ergot, peppermint, and camomile will be high for a long time after the war is over, for vast crops of the plants from which these drugs are taken are ready for harvest in Europe and will be lost.

There is a very short supply of all tartar preparations such as cream of tartar and tartaric acid, with a large and constant demand for them. Before the war these two articles sold for 30 cents a pound. Yesterday tartaric acid in limited lots sold for 75 cents, and cream of tartar for 60 cents.

Liquid paraffin, which a few weeks ago sold for $1 a gallon, was quoted yesterday at $2. The rise of oil of citronella from 54 cents to 90 cents will be sorely felt in many Summer resorts, as it was largely used for driving away mosquitos. Canary seed has gone up from 6 cents to 15 cents a pound and cuttlefish bone from 30 to 40 cents. Sunflower seed, used to feed parrots, has doubled in price.

Gum camphor, for which there is always a great demand, has risen from 50 cents a pound to $1.40, and the supply is very short.

Sheeps' wool fat, the base of many ointments, sold yesterday for 75 cents a pound. The price on Aug. 1 was 20 cents. Carbolic acid crystals, normally sold at 11 cents a pound, are now 33 cents. All foreign proprietary remedies have gone up from 10 to 25 per cent., and are expected to go higher day by day.

The Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter announces that the prices of many imported vegetable oils, such as cocoanut, palm kernel, olive, and rapeseed, had advanced to such figures that the consuming trade has been forced to curtail buying. In several instances soapmakers were looking for substitutes. Importers were busy making arrangements with shippers to have supplies forwarded by steamship lines which are not so much affected by developments in Europe, and it is hoped that trading may soon be resumed.

The paint industry, says The Painters Magazine in an editorial on the subject, will be affected in many ways. "The importation of dry colors has ceased," it says, "and while this may cause a greater demand for those of domestic production, it must not be forgotten that the supply of some of the raw materials, such as yellow prussiate of potash, has been cut off. Germany has had almost a monopoly of the manufacture of anilin colors, and our supply of these will stop."

BROOKLYN INQUIRY TODAY.

Federal Grand Jury Hears That Drug Prices Have Soared, Too.

Supreme Court Justice Russell Benedict will sit as a committing Magistrate in Part III. of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, today at the first hearing in a "John Doe" investigation, begun by District Attorney James C. Cropsey to inquire into the reason for the advance in prices of food commodities in Brooklyn. The hearing will be public.

Mr. Cropsey will personally conduct the inquiry. For several days he has been receiving complaints from consumers and those affected by the advanced prices of foodstuffs, and he has been quietly gathering sufficient evidence to warrant the investigation. Subpoenas have been issued for wholesale and retail dealers and hotel and hospital stewards to testify.

United States District Attorney William J. Youngs yesterday continued the investigation before the Federal Grand Jury, in Brooklyn, into the unusual rise in foodstuffs. Several hospital stewards testified. They all agreed that they have been compelled to pay exorbitant prices, not only for food since the beginning of the European war, but for drugs as well. It was said that the testimony as to the advance of prices in drugs will lead to a separate inquiry.

WILSON APPROVES PARADE.

President Passes Favorably on Plans for Women's Peace Demonstration.

It was announced yesterday that President Wilson had given his approval to the plans for the Women's Peace Parade to be held in this city on Aug. 29. Plans for the demonstration had already been carried far when the President issued his address regarding the observance of neutrality by Americans. This led the women interested to check up their programme to see if it was in exact harmony with the advice given by the Executive.

It was finally decided that the President himself should pass upon the question, and at a meeting of the Committee of One Hundred, called by Mrs. Henry Villard, its Chairman, Miss Lillian D. Wald, Vice Chairman, was deputed to communicate with the White House. Secretary Tumulty suggested that a telegram be sent setting forth the features and purposes of the parade, and this was done.

The women of the committee were later advised that the President was considering the question and yesterday, after another exchange of communications with Washington, a favorable reply was received. It came over the long-distance wire from the President's Secretary, and said:

"The President says the parade is all right. He approves of the plan to carry no flags and have no speaking."

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Appraisers Modify the Duties Levied in Several Cases.

Calhoun, Robbins & Co. were partly sustained yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in protests about elastic cords and webbings which were returned by the Appraiser as composed in chief value of silk or cotton. Those in principal value of silk were assessed for duty at the rate of 50 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 401, as manufactures of silk, while the goods returned as cotton chief value were taxed at 60 per cent. as cotton manufactures. The importers claimed that india rubber predominated in all of the goods and they should be allowed to enter at only 35 per cent. Judge Howell holds that a portion is dutiable as claimed, the Collector's assessment at 60 per cent. as to the balance being affirmed.

Saks & Co. and Marcel Schmitt were sustained in claims for a lower duty than 60 per cent. on trimmed hats under the Tariff act of 1897 for hats in chief value of feathers. The board finds that some of the hats are properly dutiable at 50 per cent. as trimmed straw hats, while the others are given a rate of 45 per cent. as composed in chief value of metal. The John Zimmerman Company imported imitation horsehair hats under the act of 1897. The goods were taxed at 60 per cent. whereas the board rules that the rate should be 50 per cent., as claimed by the importers. Other protests involving the classification of a wide variety of women's hats, decided yesterday, were in the names of Joseph, J. & H. Rosenberg, John Wanamaker, and the Leon Rheims Company.

Charles Moebius was sustained in a controversy over the numbers of dyed schappe silk yarns. They were assessed under the provisions of Paragraph 397 of the old tariff as of high counts. The importer claimed the yarns were of lower numbers. The testimony at the hearing favored the protestant.

TIN PRICES DOUBLED.

War Also Puts Antimony Higher Than Aluminium.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—How the European war is causing an increase in the prices of certain metals and affecting the production of others is told by the Geological Survey today. The war has advanced the New York price of tin to 65 cents a pound. In July tin sold as low as 30.5 cents a pound. The advance in price is attributed to insecurity of ocean freights.

Antimony, ordinarily one of the cheaper metals, has reached more than 20 cents a pound, a price higher than that of aluminium. This is due to the fact that practically all of the metal used in the United States is imported from European smelters. So long as the war exists, and especially so long as sea traffic is disturbed, production will be curtailed and prices raised.

The war has closed the European market to American radium ores, and as long as it lasts will have a serious effect on the production of radium ores in this country.

With the greater part of white arsenic used in America coming from European countries imports undoubtedly will be seriously diminished by the war. The survey believes that the war opens the way for an increase in the American production.

Points to Street Canopy Dangers.

As a result of the accident last Saturday at Thirty-fifth Street near Fifth Avenue, in which one woman was killed and another seriously injured by a canopy at the entrance to a building, Coroner Timothy Healy sent a letter yesterday to Borough President Marks calling attention to many similar canopies extending beyond the curb line.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The annual meeting of the New York Credit Men's Association will be held at the rooms of the association, 320 Broadway, on Sept. 17, at 12:30 P. M., at which the election of officers and members of the Executive Committee will be held. An amendment to the constitution of the association will be presented, providing for an increase in the number of members of the Executive Committee from ten to fourteen because of the increased membership of the organization. The association now has 1,500 members.

Plans have been completed for the second annual outing and field day of the Associated Traveling Salesmen of New York, Inc., which will be held tomorrow at Wardell's Hotel, Port-au-Peck, N. J. Besides a big shore dinner, there will be a baseball game and other athletic contests. A very large attendance is looked for, and the outing will be held, rain or shine. An "A. T. S." special will leave the Pennsylvania Terminal at 9:30 A. M.

A dinner was given at the Hotel Claridge on Wednesday evening in honor of Philip S. Farmer, head of the P. S. Farmer Co., resident buyers, of 470 Fourth Avenue. The dinner was given by the members of the firms represented here by the Farmer Company, and was attended by the heads of these firms.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 20.—Forecasts:

N. Car. and S. Car.—Thunder showers Fri., and probably Sat.; moderate winds, mostly s.

G., F., and Ala.—Thunder showers Fri., and probably Sat.; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Miss.—Thunder showers Fri. Sat., probably fair; gentle shifting winds.

La.—Thunder showers Fri., except fair in s. w. Sat. fair; gentle shifting winds.

E. Tex.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; gentle to moderate s. e. to s. winds.

W. Tex.—Fair Fri. and Sat., except thunder showers Fri. night in extreme w.

Utah—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Okla. and Kan.—Unsettled Fri.; probably thunder showers and somewhat cooler. Sat., fair.

Ark.—Thunder showers Fri.; somewhat cooler in n. w. Sat., fair.

Tenn.—Thunder showers Fri. Sat., probably fair.

Ky.—Cloudy Fri. Sat., fair.

Ohio—Fair Fri., except showers in extreme e. Sat. fair; moderate w. to n. w. winds.

Ind.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; slightly cooler Fri. in n.; gentle to moderate n. w. to n. winds.

Ill.—Cloudy Fri.; slightly cooler in n. and cent. Sat., fair; gentle to moderate n. w. and n. winds.

L. Mich.—Fair Fri., preceded by showers in n. e. Sat., fair; moderate w. and n. w. winds.

U. Mich.—Cloudy Fri. Sat. fair; gentle to moderate w. and n. w. winds.

Wis.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; gentle to moderate w. winds, becoming variable.

Minn.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; gentle to moderate n. w. and n. winds, becoming variable.

Iowa—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Mo.—Thunder showers Fri., somewhat cooler in n. and w. Sat. fair.

S. Dak.—Fair Fri., warmer in extreme w. Sat. fair.

N. Dak.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Neb.—Showers Fri., slightly cooler in s. e. Sat. fair, warmer.

BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday ....6 per cent. for best names
Wednesday ....6 " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

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Leather Prices Advance.

The leather market has been active since the beginning of the war, and prices generally are moving upward. Sole leather has been in especial demand of late, and higher. Current prices on upper leathers are not being advanced to regular customers, but future business is being taken only on acceptance by the tanners at prices that will doubtless show some increase. Few sales of these sorts are being made for late delivery. Belting leather is in better demand at firmer prices, and there is a generally improved call reported for the upholstery and bag sorts at advanced figures.

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Shoe Buyers Mark Time.

There is little doing in the local shoe market at the moment. Some small filling-in orders are still being placed on Summer stock by dealers in and around the city, but so far there has been little spot buying for Fall. No real spot trading in these goods is looked for until early next month, when it is expected that orders will come with a rush and with numerous requests for immediate shipment. Such a condition is none too popular with the wholesalers, and some of them are talking shortage in an endeavor to get things going early. Few effects of the higher cost of leather as a result of the war are looked for this season, though Spring shoes may have to be advanced.

***

Cement Prices Hold Firm.

Cement is still quoted locally at 90 cents a barrel at the mills, despite the interruption of business by the inability of contractors to get money to carry on building operations. Subway construction is the only sizeable work now going on here. The general suspension of building in the East is hurting business, but conditions in the West are reported to be far from bad. A big export business with South America is looked for when the banks and transport lines make trade possible, for the American manufacturers are planning to get the business there that hitherto has gone to manufacturers in Belgium and Germany.

***

Dependent on Dyestuffs.

Selling agents of well-known worsted and woolen mills reported yesterday fair orders. These, however, are being booked subject to the ability of the mills to supply the goods. A prominent factor said yesterday that it is a question whether deliveries on many lines can be made owing to the threatened famine in dyestuffs. Everything is now so uncertain owing to the shutting off of dyestuff supplies by the war that it may be necessary to stop the manufacture of staple goods almost anytime. This man said he doubted whether Germany ever again regains its ascendency in the dyestuffs field and urged that their manufacture should be begun in this country without delay.

***

Gray Goods Move Better.

There was a better movement to gray goods here yesterday. There were sales of 38½-inch 64-60s at 4⅝ cents, while 60-52s in the same width again were disposed of at 4 cents. Some small sales of 39-inch 68-72s were made by first hands at 5¼ cents for nearby delivery, as were some sales of 72-76s in that width at 6¼ cents. Other constructions were also taken in a fair way at recent prices. There was no big call for sheetings from the bag trade, but it was said that active buying of these goods for bag purposes would doubtless be resumed next week. Wide sateens and twills moved quite well. There was no change in the situation as regards fine yarn goods in the gray, trading being active on the wanted fabrics.

***

No Carpet Mills Shut Down.

A representative of the Alexander Smith & Sons' Carpet Company denied a report circulated yesterday that the concern's mills at Yonkers had closed down indefinitely as the result of the scarcity of dyestuffs and the high price of wool. Until further notice, the Yonkers plant will be operated three days a week, as has been the case for about a fortnight. The Hartford Carpet Company is running at normal capacity just now, but unless supplies of both wool and dyestuffs can be gotten quickly it seems likely shutdowns are inevitable. As the President of one of the big companies put it: "If we lack one ingredient out of ninety-nine to make a color, how can we proceed with dyeing operations in that particular line?"

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Not Holding Sugar Out.

The Domestic Sugar Producers, an association representing the American producers of this commodity, issued a statement yesterday denying that producers of beet sugar have been holding their product out of the market in order to advance prices, although they are now making sugar from this year's crop of beets. It was said that the only factories of this kind that are now in operation are in California, where nine of them have begun work in the last two weeks. Seven of these factories are shipping their sugar to market as fast as it is made. It was also said that all the sugar these factories could turn out for the next two or three months had been under contract for a month or more at prices averaging 4.04 cents a pound, or nearly 3¼ cents below the present price quoted on refined sugar here. The season for making beet sugar in the other States does not begin until October.

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Raw Silk Markets Recovering.

Cables received from Yokohama this week tell of a revival of the raw silk business there and a consequent sharp advance in prices. Sellers show little disposition to let go of their holdings in the face of probable further advances. A sample of the advances is shown by Sinshiu filature No. 1, which is now quoted at $432.50 a bale, against $412.50 on Monday and $390 at the lowest point reached, on Aug. 10. Sales for the week amounted to 4,200 bales. Stocks there stand at 11,000 bales. Reports received from Shanghai by H. L. Gwalter & Co. say that the market is quiet, business being rendered difficult by the lack of banking facilities. Some business, however, has been done there in steam filatures at concessions. The Canton and Milan markets are still cut off by cable, and no news regarding them is available. Locally business is confined almost entirely to spot stocks at very firm prices. Quite a few buyers seem willing to take advantage of the prices offered for forward delivery, but few sellers are willing to take up negotiations because of the difficulty of financing purchases.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON—C. H. Yeager & Co.; Mrs. R. G. Yeager, millinery, infants' wear; 60 West 33d.
AKRON—Akron D. G. Co.; E. Glass, cloaks, suits, millinery; 15 East 26th.
ATLANTA—Keely Co.; R. E. O'Donnelly, general mdse.; J. T. Farlow, notions, gloves; C. F. Cantrell, silks, trimmings; J. Rollestone, linens, blankets; 69 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; J. F. Rummel, men's, boys' clothing, furnishing goods; 214 Church.
BANGOR, Me.—A. L. Freese, ready-to-wear; sixth floor, 60 West 33d.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; J. W. Doyle, wash goods, linings; R. M. Dean, notions, toilet, leather goods; Miss M. F. Goodwin, jewelry, silverware; 60 West 33d.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Morrissey, ladies' waists; 116 West 32d.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; W. Libby, millinery; 55 White.
BOSTON—Shepard, Norwell Co.; E. Gillis, wash goods; 220 5th Av.
BOSTON—Wolff & Silverman; D. B. Wolff, cloaks, suits; Prince George.
BRADDOCK—Katz & Goldsmith; J. Adler, millinery, ready to wear; Wellington.
BRISTOL—E. W. King Co.; H. P. King, Jr., dry goods; Flanders.
BUFFALO—Hens & Kelly Co.; W. Reinhart, furn. goods, hosiery, women's knit underwear; 31 Union Square; Hermitage.
CARROLLTON, Ga.—Merrell Bros.; T. H. Merrell, general mdse.; Breslin.
CHICAGO—Evan, Lloyd & Co.; A. L. Kesner, general merchandise; 1,261 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Mandel Brothers; Miss M. E. Kavanna, millinery; 18 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; A. Levy, carpets, rugs; 15 E. 22d.
CLEVELAND—Scott, Griggs & Co.; W. Bayne, cottons, handkerchiefs; 4 W. 22d.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; Miss M. Cohen, underwear; 71 West 23d.
COLUMBUS—C. C. Winans, cloaks, suits; Breslin.
COLUMBUS—M. J. Federman, "jobs" wash dresses; 15 East 26th.
DALLAS—A. Hyman, general mdse.; Cumberland.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; G. A. Mayhew, ladies', infant's wear; Mrs. D. J. Springer, corsets; 30 Union Square.
DETROIT—Hudson & Symington; R. Owen, upholstery goods; Netherland.
ELMIRA—Sheehan, Dean & Co.; F. Hallerton, cloaks, suits; D. Richardson, corsets; 60 West 33d.
EMPORIA, Kan.—J. P. Ramseyer & Co.; J. P. Ramseyer, fancy goods, ready to wear, millinery; Navarre.
ERIE—Erie Dry Goods Co.; Miss O. B. Miller, laces; 432 4th Av.
FORT WAYNE—Frank D. G. Co.; D. B. Long, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway, 6th floor.
FORT WAYNE—Wolf & Dessauer; H. McIntosh, linens; 315 4th Av.; Grand.
GALESBURG, Ill.—N. P. Nelson D. G. Co.; F. S. Johnson, notions, furn. goods; Latham.
GENEVA, Ohio—J. B. Fuller D. G. Co.; J. B. Fuller, general mdse.; Wallick.
GLOVERSVILLE—Martin & Naylor Co.; W. W. Strong, general merchandise; 320 Church.
GRAND FORKS—Benner & Begg; W. S. Begg, ready to wear; Longacre.
GRAND RAPIDS—A. F. Burch Co.; J. K. Burch, upholstery supplies; Elks Club.
GRAND RAPIDS—Golder Millinery Co.; G. A. Wolf, millinery; Breslin.
HARRISBURG—Kaufman's; J. E. Gutman, silk, cotton petticoats, children's wash dresses; 15 E. 26th.
HERKIMER—H. G. Munger Co.; E. L. Jackson, cloaks, suits; 60 West 33d; Park Av.
HOLYOKE—A. Seriger & Co.; Miss B. Doyle, hosiery, gloves; 116 West 32d.
INDIANAPOLIS—Hibben, Hollweg Co.; W. J. Ransdell, ribbons, laces, jewelry, leather goods; 320 Broadway; Cumberland.
JACKSONVILLE—Kidwell, Sheridan & Engel; A. M. Endel, furn. goods, clothing; Herald Square.
KANSAS CITY—Jones Dry Goods Co.; E. L. Chamberlain, jewelry, leather goods; 214 Church.
LAPORTE—Meyer-Lindorf Co.; W. C. Bryant, laces, hosiery, gloves; Grand.
LOUISVILLE—Stewart Dry Goods Co.; Miss J. Sternberg, cloaks, suits; 214 Church.
LYNCHBURG—J. R. Millner Co.; J. B. O'Reilly, dress goods, silks, laces; trimmings; York.
MACON—Wareibaum Co.; S. Mayer, clothing, furnishing goods; 39 Worth.
MADISON—N. Haruff Sons; J. A. Haruff, cloaks, suits, waists, house furn. goods; W. H. Haruff, domestics, notions, laces, furn. goods; Latham.
MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; Mrs. J. B. Forrest, millinery; 1,170 Broadway.
MEMPHIS—B. Lowenstein & Bros.; T. O. Crutchfield, linens; 22 E. 17th.
MOBILE—C. J. Gayfer & Co.; Miss S. A. Wallace, laces, trimmings; Collingwood.
NEW ORLEANS—Maison Blanche; A. Felber, handkerchiefs; 114 5th Av.; Wallick's.
NEW ORLEANS—Hoehn & Dieth; W. Hoehn, millinery; 487 Broadway; York.
NORWICH—Reid & Hughes Co.; Miss E. McCabe, laces, veilings; 75 Spring.
NORFOLK—Miller, Rhoad & Swartz; C. B. Chandler, domestics; 320 Church; York.
OKLAHOMA CITY—Scott-Halliburton Co.; Mrs. C. Butcher, cloaks, suits; 15 East 22d; Somerset.
OKLAHOMA CITY—Tobias Co.; T. Tobias, cloaks, suits; Wallick.
OMAHA—J. L. Branders & Sons; J. F. Cummins, jewelry; 1,261 Broadway.
ONEONTA—M. R. Wilder & Son; L. E. Wilder, dry goods; 320 Church.
PAWTUCKET—Shartenberg & Robinson Co.; A. Gobielle, clothing; 75 Spring.
PEORIA—E. & M. J. Bloom, ladies', children's garments; 1,199 Broadway; Cumberland.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Brothers; Miss V. E. Fitzgerald, untrimmed millinery; Broadway and 33d.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; E. Goldman, waists; Broadway & 32d.
PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; W. J. Beckton, ladies' ready-to-wear, muslin underwear, infants' wear, corsets, house dresses, kimonos; 37 West 26th.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufman & Baer Co.; Miss A. M. Schuster, millinery; 93 Madison Av.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; A. Wolff, men's, youths' suits; B. Kaufman, sweaters, aprons; 470 4th Av.
PITTSFIELD—Berkshire Mfg. Co.; G. W. Pease, piece goods; Hermitage.
PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; A. C. Connor, millinery; 37 West 26th.
PORTLAND, Me.—Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; O. A. Moore, Jr., upholstery goods, books; 55 White; Belmont.
PRINCETON, Ind.—B. Salinger & Co.; M. Schwartz, dry goods; York.
PROVIDENCE—Smart & Austin Co.; D. A. Smart, cloaks, suits; Wallick's.
REGINA, Canada—C. W. Sherwood Co.; Mrs. J. W. Hall, millinery; 1,261 B'way.
ROANOKE, Va.—Roanoke Clothing Co.; C. S. Wood, jobs capes, coats; 40 E. 22d.
ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; Miss C. Jamison, laces; 432 4th Av.
SALEM—Almy, Bigelow & Washburn; W. L. Shaw, silks; 2 Walker.
SARANAC LAKE—W. C. Leonard & Co.; W. C. Leonard, dry goods; 320 Church.
SASKATOON, Canada—C. W. Sherwood Co.; Miss Patterson, millinery; 1,261 Broadway.
SCHENECTADY—Wallace Co.; E. E. St. Louis, men's furnishing goods, umbrellas, boy's clothing; Martinique.
SPARTANSBURG—F. Liles; J. B. Liles, ready to wear; Mrs. A. B. Shortley, ladies' wear; Collingwood.
SPRINGFIELD, Ohio—R. Orr, house furn. goods; 320 Church; Herald Square.
ST. LOUIS—Rosenthal-Sloan Millinery Co.; G. Warner, untrimmed hats; 621 Broadway; Wallick's.
ST. LOUIS—B. Migent & Bro. D. G. Co.; Miss M. E. Donnelly, misses' wear; 31 Union Square.
ST. PAUL—Novelty Cloak and Suit Co.; I. Cohen, "jobs" wash dresses; 1,161 B'way.
SYRACUSE—Hunter-Trippen Co.; Mrs. C. Blowers, millinery; Mrs. C. McCarthy, millinery; 321 4th Av.
SYRACUSE—Bacon-Chappelle Co.; C. E. Teeple, cloaks, suits; 315 4th Av.; Park Av.
TOLEDO—Lion Dry Goods Co.; M. Riodan, representing; 214 Church.
TOLEDO—Lamson Bros. Co.; F. A. Stoney, carpets; 220 5th Av.; Park Av.
TOLEDO—H. Stein Cloak Co.; M. Stein, cloaks, suits; 95 Madison.
TOPEKA—H. Greenbaum; silk dresses, skirts; 15 E. 26th.
WILKES-BARRE—Wilkes-Barre Dry Goods Co.; Miss K. Murray, corsets; 214 Church.
YOUNGSTOWN—G. M. McKelvey Co.; H. Rice, laces, ribbons, neckwear, veilings; 60 W. 33d.
YOUNGSTOWN—G. M. McKelvey & Co.; F. Barclay, carpets; 320 Church.
ZANESVILLE—Grant D. G. Co.; S. Lieberman, coats, suits, dresses; Navarre.

MONEY FOR CHILDREN'S WEAR MANUFACTURERS

The men who make things for children to wear have not even scratched the surface of the wonderful sales possibilities open to them.

With a very small advertising campaign we developed almost 1000 NEW dealers for a children's specialty house—and sold enough in direct first orders to more than pay for the cost of the entire campaign.

If you MAKE ANYTHING BETTER than your competitors we can help you get MORE BUSINESS. We are particularly interested in children's wear manufacturers.

May we talk the matter over with you? Write.

STERLING ADVERTISING SERVICE
Aeolian Building, N. Y.

SACHETS (Satin and Ribbon Novelties)
FOR ART and TOILET DEPTS.
POT POURI
SWEET GRASS
E. A. Guthman Co., 139 W. 19
Greenbaum & Ross, Agts., 124 Fifth Ave.

Phil Gill Says:—

If my line of Fall Dresses weren't the greatest bunch of values on the market, I wouldn't have the busiest showrooms in New York. But it is and I have.

Phil S. Gill, The Dress Value Creator,
39 West 32d Street,
In the Heart of the Trade.

PATTERN HATS FOR THE TRADE
PRICES NEW TO FIFTH AVENUE.
ARTHUR LINDAU,
500 Fifth Avenue, at 42d Street.

APRONS
All stitches on OUR APRONS are locked, but OUR DOORS are not.
BROOKLYN APRON CO.
215 4th Ave., New York

FULL LINES OF IMPORTED HOSIERY AT REGULAR PRICES; NO ADVANCE ON ACCOUNT OF THE WAR.
KAHN & FRANK, 573-575 BROADWAY, New York City.

"TOOTAL'S"

The Tootal Broadhurst Lee Co.
Manchester, England,
Manufacturers of White and Colored Cotton Novelties,

wish to advise their customers that they are prepared to take orders generally at the same prices as last year. They have stocks here for immediate shipment and can also guarantee delivery of Spring orders.

The Tootal Broadhurst Lee Co.
387 4th Ave. at 27th Street

B. Altman & Co.

have received advance importations of
Novelties in
Silks and Woolen Dress Fabrics
for Autumn and Winter Wear.
An inspection is invited.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

TRADE-MARK MERCHANDISE

ARTICLE.	TRADE MARK.	SOLD BY
A Wide Variety of Fabrics for Manufacturers and Jobbers.	Hydegrade WEAVES	A. G. Hyde & Sons NEW YORK & CHICAGO.
MEN'S POCKET-BOOKS	Masterpiece	A. L. Steinweg & Co. Makers, 131-137 West 35th St.
WAISTS	Geisha	Frankenthal Bros. Co Makers, 16-18 W. 22nd St. N. Y.
Lingerie	Amifrench	French Lingerie Co. 320 Fifth Ave. at 32d St.
ENGLISH MESH UNDERWEAR	AERTEX Allows the skin to breathe	A. Kuehnert & Co. Wholesale Distributors, 315 4 Av., N. Y. C.
House Dresses, Kimonos, Bath Robes	N. B.	Hamburger Bros. 142-144 W. 26 St. New York City.
BRUSHES	See the "V" that "Zel" locks the bristles.	Holton & Adams DISTRIBUTORS, 29-31 East 22d St. NEW YORK.
Imported Cotton Suitings for Jobbers and Manufacturers.	Nearlinen British Manufacture	SHIPLEY-HOLLINS COMPANY, American Agents, 49 Leonard St., NEW YORK.

North Shore Serge Dresses
$3.75
$5.00
$6.75
These are unquestionably the greatest Serge dress values on the American market. North Shore concentrates on just fifteen models and so cuts down manufacturing costs to bedrock.
Order now for immediate delivery!
Royal Mfg. Co.
Designing Factory and Offices,
144 West 27th St., N. Y.
Factories: Gloucester, Mass.

Girdles Belts Sashes
Slote & Schaffer,
"The Belt House of N. Y."
49-53 E. 21st St.
It will pay you to see our line.

MERCHANDISE OF MERIT
SKIRTS
STYLES THAT CREATE DEMAND
MARGULIES & MAAS, 26 West 20th.

AUCTION SALES.
MERCHANDISE.

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF
LADIES' AND GENTS'
FURNISHINGS
HATS AND CAPS,
formerly of The Enterprise Store of Syracuse, N. Y., consisting of a full line of Cluett, Mattawan, Arrow, Manhattan, and Monarch SHIRTS, COLLARS AND CUFFS, an extensive line of Underwear, Hosiery, Sweaters, FANCY VESTS, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, NECKWEAR, BELTS, SUSPENDERS, etc. Also a high-grade stock of MUSLIN PETTICOATS, CHILDREN'S DRESSES, CORSETS, COATS, RIBBONS, SILK BELTINGS, POCKETBOOKS, BAGS, COMBS, BARETTES, JEWELRY, TAPE, GARTERS, BRUSHES, etc.,
Will Be Sold Today, Friday, Aug. 21,
10:30 A. M., at salesroom,
8 GREENE ST., NEAR CANAL ST., N. Y. C.,
By D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer.
NOTICE.—These goods are all clean, up-to-date and will be sold strictly without reserve. For information telephone Spring 4320.

AUCTION SALES.
MERCHANDISE.

$25,000.00 Fashionable High-Grade Stock of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Hand-Tailored
CLOTHING
Being the entire stock formerly of M. M. MARBLESTONE & CO. of Louisville, Ky.
VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, will sell
Today, Friday, Aug. 21st, 1914,
at 10:30 A. M., at our salesrooms,
15-17 GREENE STREET, N. Y.
Sale comprises highest grade hand-tailored
1,000 MEN'S SUITS
in present-day styles, snappy designs.
750 MEN'S OVERCOATS
in the latest effects for the coming season.
700 Boys' and Children's Overcoats,
1,200 Boys' and Children's Suits,
in Serges, Wosteds, and Cashmeres.
850 Pair MEN'S TROUSERS,
all highest grade serges and worsteds.
RAINCOATS, Etc.
☞ We call special attention of the trade to this sale, as it comprises clothing in demand the present day. Will be sold in large trade lots. Out-of-town buyers invited. Auctioneers' telephone 1056 Spring.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.
DEPARTMENT STORES,
JOBBERS, AND RETAILERS, ATTENTION.
$100,000 VALUATION FIRST QUALITY
Well-known BEACON FALLS RUBBER CO.
7,500 ORIGINAL CASES MEN'S, WOMEN'S,
BOYS', YOUTHS', MISSES & CHILDREN'S
RUBBERS,
Rubber Boots, Arctics, etc.,
ALL IN PRESENT-DAY STYLES.
VAN PRAAG & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
Will Sell the Above Thurs., Sept. 10th, 1914,
at our annex salesrooms,
476-478 BROOME ST., N. Y. C.
A sale of this magnitude, comprising rubber footwear, has never been put before the trade at the commencement of the season.
WAIT FOR THIS SALE
BEFORE YOU BUY REGULAR.
FULL PARTICULARS LATER.
Further information at our office, 15-17 Greene St., N. Y. Telephone 1056 Spring.

David W. Biow Co.
Tel. 2436-2437 Franklin. 13-15 Lispenard St.
Today, Friday, Aug. 21st, 10:30 A. M.,
SPECIAL PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE.
VERY LARGE OFFERING OF
DRY GOODS
LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
COTTON AND DRESS GOODS,
Men's & Ladies' FURNISHINGS,
LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S
CLOAKS, SUITS,
DRESSES, PETTICOATS,
MUSLIN UNDERWEAR, SKIRTS, KIMONOS.
Also a Special Offering of 1,500 Dozen
Ladies' Shirt Waists,
CHILDREN'S DRESSES.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, Will Sell
On Tuesday, August 25th, 1914,
at 10:30 A. M., at our salesrooms,
15-17 GREENE STREET, New York,
$50,000 Stock of Imported and Domestic
Novelties and Dress Trimmings
Part of this season's importations. By order of a prominent importer and manufacturer. Exhibition Monday, August 24th, 1914, with descriptive catalogue. Notice—Department Stores and Jobbers should give this sale their attention.

$100,000 men's and boys' clothing; quantities to suit buyers; cut prices; in jobbing department. A. Schaap & Sons, auctioneers, 394 Broadway.

300 PHYSICAL TESTS IN CITY DEPARTMENT

Health Bureau Examines Employes for the Prevention of Disease Development.

GOLDWATER SETS EXAMPLE

Commissioner Is First to Apply and Pledges Professional Secrecy—Report on Results.

The physical examination of its employes periodically, recently instituted by the Department of Health of New York City at the suggestion of Commissioner Goldwater, has convinced the health authorities already that the system is of far-reaching importance. The prevention of disease development and the promotion of efficiency are the two main results of the examination.

The employes of the department were assured in the beginning that their physical examination was intended primarily for their benefit, and the Health Commissioner gave his pledge that their health records would be treated with strict professional reserve. Dr. Goldwater was one of the first to apply for examination, and 300 besides himself submitted to the test. The total results of these first 300 examinations are announced in the Weekly Bulletin of the Department of Health:

Errors of nutrition, based on decided variations from normal weight in proportion to height, six; decided defects of hearing, seven; suppurating otitis, one; uncorrected defects of vision, six; marked disorders of digestion, chiefly such as affect sedentary workers, ten; defective teeth needing dental care, thirteen; minor defects of the tonsils, throat, and upper respiratory tract, fifteen; appreciable defects of heart action, among which appeared five needing particular precautions in regard to the manner of living, twenty; fourteen instances of pulmonary defect, of which three were healed lesions, resulting from previous tuberculosis; two were instances of early processes put under medical care and the remainder were minor and temporary affections.

There were two instances of anaemia needing medical care; two cases of high blood pressure needing medical treatment or alteration in manner of living or personal habits, and associated therewith errors in kidney functions.

The following minor variations from normal were found which did not appear to affect the health of the individual: Palpable spleen, three; palpable kidney, one; enlarged thyroid, one, and subacute skin affection, one. Alimentary glycosuria was found in one case where it had disappeared on re-examination.

In a number of cases moderate albuminuria was found, but its extent did not indicate pathological conditions except in two cases, which were associated with arterial hypertension, already referred to. One severe disorder of the nervous system was found, which should respond to appropriate medical treatment and be relieved permanently. The bulletin says:

"It is hoped that the summary here presented of the items of interest which appear on reviewing the records of the first 300 physical examinations made will convince those who have been doubtful of the feasibility of carrying out a plan of this kind, or fearful of its depressing mental effect on the subjects, that science and art of medicine find in this work a proper and fruitful field.

"The experience of the Department of Health, if typical, shows that among any group of active workers in average health there is likely to be found a considerable proportion who, without being cognizant of the fact, are in need of and can be materially benefited by medical advice and aid. To present this advice and to offer this aid in a manner befitting the need and the occasion is a task which may well be entrusted to physicians of proper professional training, keen personal sympathies, and enlightened social understanding."

The Department of Health recommends the adoption generally of physical examination of employes, but urges that no compulsion should be employed in its institution save the compulsion of common sense.

WAS DRAWN ILLEGALLY.

Will of Gen. McClellan's Sister-in-Law Goes to Higher Court.

The validity of the will of Emma Marcy Raymond, sister-in-law of Gen. George B. McClellan, who died at the Ansonia on Nov. 7, 1913, is to go to the Appellate Division. Surrogate Cohalan decided that the will, which gave more than $500,000 to three persons not relatives, was not legally drawn.

The will left the property at 396 Fifth Avenue in trust for the benefit of Mrs. Mary McClellan Desprez of Paris and that at 109 West Eighty-seventh Street for the benefit of Mrs. George Irving and Mrs. Mary Cort. It was also provided that Hahnemann Hospital should have the entire property if the beneficiaries died as a memorial to Dr. Erasmus D. Marcy, father of the decedent.

Ilione Woodberry and Caroline Eazer, nieces of Mrs. Raymond, and Frederic M. and Charles H. Patten, nephews, opposed the will. Surrogate Cohalan heard testimony that the will was drawn by Frederic L. Searing, manager of the Ansonia, and that the witnesses signed it without reading the will or seeing Mrs. Raymond sign it; nor did they see one another sign as witnesses.

Charge $1,000,000 Error in Moon Bill.

The Railway Business Association has sent out a pamphlet, in which it is said that a million-dollar error was made in transmitting the Moon bill regulating postal expenditures from the House to the Senate. George A. Post, President of the association, says that in the Senate print the rate which the Postmaster is authorized to pay for full Post Office car mail service for each mile by a 60-foot car has been altered to "not exceeding 20 cents," while the bill as it passed the House allows 21 cents for this service. He says if the bill passes the Senate at the 20-cent rate it will cost the railroads $1,000,000 a year.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
West Side.

MAGNIFICENT RESIDENCE
Inquire on premises,
No. 45 West 74th Street.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

CRAFTSMAN HOME
Genuine Tapestry Brick, only $4,500; $300 down; $30 quarterly; something entirely different; ask for Booklet "B" upon request. OTTO SINGER, 248 Kings Highway, Brooklyn. During Subway construction take West End "L" to Sea Beach at [illegible] St. Phone Bath Beach 835.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

New York Central Railroad Company to Improve Square Block of Vacant Property Adjacent to Station—Many Important Leases Signed—$325,000 Loan on Midtown Office Building.

With the exception of a few scattering sales of minor importance the realty market proved dull and inactive yesterday from a trading standpoint.

In the construction line the principal item of interest was the announcement that the New York Central Railroad had decided to improve another big plot of ground adjacent to Grand Central Station, which has been one of the most active renting centres this Spring and Summer.

The latest project involves the block bounded by Lexington Avenue, Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Streets, and Depew Place. According to the plans filed it is planned to improve the property with a four-story building with foundations sufficient to carry a thirteen-story structure.

It will contain an express office on the ground floor, with railroad mail service on the first floor, a post office and mail service on the second floor and lofts and offices on the top floor.

The facade will be of granite, limestone and brick, and will conform with the architectural design of the other group of buildings belonging to the New York Central Railroad. On the block to the north is the new Grand Central Palace and on the block to the south is the building housing the post office. Warren & Wetmore, the architects, estimate the cost of the building at $500,000.

Harlem Flat Traded.

Emma F. Gurnsey has purchased from the D. H. Jackson Company, 30 East 101st Street, a five-story double flat on a plot 25 by 100. In part payment the buyer gave the Crowell place at Rahway, N. J., fronting 200 feet on Lake Avenue and 200 feet on Pine Street. J. P. Stoecker was the broker in the trade.

Bronx Theatre Leased.

Jerome and Walter Rosenberg have leased from the Shubert Theatrical Company the Cecil Spooner Theatre, situated at 163d Street and the Southern Boulevard, for a term of ten years at a total rental of $300,000. Possession was given immediately, and The Saxony Amusement Company was formed to operate the premises.

Bronx Sale.

Eward Baument has purchased from W. S. Patten and J. L. Van Sant the five-story flat at 353 East 193d Street, on a plot 40 by 77, lying between Marion and Decatur Avenues. The sellers acquired the property last year in an exchange for lots in the Highbridge section.

$300,000 Brooklyn Lease.

Henry Lewis Morris, as trustee, has completed arrangements for the erection of a seven-story building at 33, 33½ and 35 Flatbush Avenue with an "L" running through to Rockwell Place. The new structure will be leased to B. S. Latimer & Sons, furniture dealers, for a period of twenty-one years at an aggregate rental of about $300,000.

Brooklyn.

The Alco Building Company has sold to Ira Troutman for occupancy the one-family dwelling, 2,082 Sixty-sixth Street.

Option Secured on Long Beach Acreage.

The Lido Corporation composed of wealthy New Yorkers who last Spring purchased 200 acres of land at Long Beach, L. I., with the idea of establishing an exclusive cottage colony has secured an option on 500 acres adjoining their original site

New Brooklyn Apartment.

Shampan & Shampan have filed plans in the Bureau of Buildings for a six-story apartment house to be located on the east side of Roebling Street 100 feet south of South Ninth Street for Jacob Siris as owner.

Long Island.

The New York and Suburban Land Company has sold in the Fourth Ward Borough of Queens a plot 60 by 100 on President Avenue to Thomas J. Boller, a plot 40 by 100 on Sterling Street to L. F. Cross, and a plot 80 by 100 on Park Avenue to George C. Knodel.

The Stanley Agency sold for Ralph Stuart, a lot 80 by 124 on the south side of Highland Avenue, near Flushing Avenue, Jamaica. The plot will be improved with two frame dwellings.

At Bayside F. A. Burdette sold to Charles Harnden, a builder, four lots on the west side of Linwood Avenue, near Palace Boulevard on which the buyer will erect two bungalows costing $5,000 each. Mr. Burdette has also sold to D. W. Gregory, President of the Toyko Manufacturing Company of Manhattan a bungalow in the Penwood development.

Dr. R. M. Kaulbach has sold to Patrick Ward a frame dwelling on Warburton Avenue, Bayside. The buyer will rebuild the structure.

Plans have been prepared for a hotel, casino, and cottages. Rudolf Hecht, one of the officials of the corporation, said yesterday that the financing of the proposed hotel was well advanced, and that work would probably be started this Fall.

New Jersey.

S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman have sold for Marshall T. Davidson the two-story brick and stone garage, fronting 50 feet on Wilsey Square, by 100 feet in depth, Ridgewood, N. J. De Ruyter Van Orden, the lessee, is the purchaser.

Buys $30,000 Farm.

A. W. Rogers has purchased from a client of Arnold, Byrne & Baumann a sixty-five acre farm, located at North Plainfield, N. J. The property was held at $30,000.

Sixth Avenue Stores Leased.

The M. Morgenthau Jr. Company has leased for the Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street Corporation another double store in the building on Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, formerly occupied by Ehrich Brothers' department store. The store is known as 371 Sixth Avenue, and immediately adjoins the southwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, occupied by Riker's drug store. The tenant, A. L. Dane, previously rented a store in the same building, two doors to the south, but found it too small.

The store now occupied by Mr. Dane, known as 365 Sixth Avenue, has also been rented by M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company to Messrs. Handel & Lewis, dealing in ladies' dresses and furs, for a term of years. This completes the renting of the Sixth Avenue stores in this building, with the exception of one large and one small store.

$325,000 Midtown Loan.

Wm. A. White & Sons have placed a loan of $325,000 on the premises 7, 9, and 11 West Forty-fifth Street, a seventeen-story office building, located 155 feet west of Fifth Avenue.

Leases.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased for a term of years the store and basement at 46 West Forty-sixth Street to Arthur H. Goldie for the A. B. S. Company, Incorporated, Arthur Brisbane, President.

Shaw & Co. have leased for the Cunard Realty Company the store 2,336 Third Avenue to Harry Bayer and Morris Kaufman.

The S. H. Raphael Company has leased for Julia Pollack the four-story and basement dwelling 210 Lenox Avenue for a term of years to Paul Shalet.

Slawson & Hobbs have leased for Mrs. B. M. Helborn the four-story American basement dwelling 11A West Ninety-fourth Street for a term of years to Paul A. Grimball.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Daniel Appleton the four-story and basement house, 25 by 102.2, 122 West Seventy-second Street, to Mrs. Bertha K. Williams.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Mortgage Money
$500,000 @ 5%, 3-5 YEARS
$600,000 @ 6%, 1 YEAR
$100,000 & UNDER, 5%, 5 YEARS
HUGHES & HAMMOND,
34 Pine Street
MORTGAGE LOANS EXCLUSIVELY.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

50th St, 14 East, s s, 250.10 ft e of 5th Av, 21.5x100.5, four-story dwelling; Albert Rothbart and others, trustees, against G. B. de Forest and others; Cary & C., attorneys; S. W. Fish, referee; due, $78,752.92; taxes, &c., $3,073.50.

By Henry Brady.

34th St, 238 East, s s, 152 ft w of 2d Av, 18x98.9; three-story tenement; Lawyers' Mortgage Co. against J. T. Watson and others; Cary & C., attorneys; J. D. Kelly, referee; due, $13,529.32; taxes, &c., $320.32.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Charles A. Berrian.

139th St, 605 East, n s, 475 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; four-story tenement; R. C. Fulton and others, executors, trustees, against M. E. Flynn and others; De La Mare & M., attorneys; Monroe Goldwater, referee; due, $3,397.29; taxes, &c., $80.85.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Monroe St, 276 and 278, s e corner of Jackson Av, 100x20, six-story tenement and stores; Max Markel against Maximillian Davidoff and others; Abraham Felt attorney; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $2,262.29; taxes, &c., $1,119.94; subject to a prior mortgage of $80,500; to the plaintiff for $36,000.

West Broadway, 425, e s, 250 ft n of Spring, 25x100, six-story tenement and stores; E. H. Swan and others, executors, against K. E. Zache and others; Schenck & P., attorneys; Jacob Stiefel, referee; due, $35,575.35; taxes, &c., $1,187.74; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

By Samuel Marx.

129th St, 640 West, s s, 125 ft e of Riverside Drive, runs 95x s w 79.8 to Riverside Drive x s e 50x n e 92.1x n 115x w 50, six-story apartment; I. Lewis against Albert London and others; L. & I. J. Joseph, attorneys; A. B. Unger, referee; due, $34,876.22; taxes, &c., $2,389.76; subject to two mortgages aggregating $85,000; to the plaintiff for $105,000.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

70th St, 226 East, s s, 180 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.4, four-story tenement; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against J. H. Bodine and others; action 4; F. L. Allen, attorney; H. A. Friedman, referee; due, $16,967.55; taxes, &c., $396; adjourned to Sept. 10.

By Henry Brady.

82d St, 246 and 248 East, s s, 61.8 ft w of 2d Av, 40x76.7x irregular, three-story clubhouse; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against Beth David Hospital and others; F. I. Allen, attorney; J. J. Hynes, referee; due, $17,053.37; adjourned to Sept. 10.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Lexington Av, 45th and 46th Sts and Depew Place, for a four-story building, 200.8x275; New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co., owner; Warren & Wetmore, architects; cost, $500,000.

Alteration.

Items under $5,000 omitted.)

105th St, 64 East, to a five-story tenement; H. Cohen, 18 West 111th St, owner; N. Langer, 81 East 125th St, architect....$5,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, AUG. 20.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

GREENWICH ST, 624, —x—; Edw. M. Livingston to Harold M. Livingston, Jersey City, N. J., Nov. 16, 1914; attorney, Frances Livingston, 510 West 151st St....$1

LEWIS ST, 32, e s, 149.3 ft n of Broome St, 25x100; Mary Wechter to Benj. Tepper, 246 East 4th St, (mtg $26,000,) Aug. 17; attorney, H. J. Rubenstein, 5 Beekman St....$100

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 80.5 ft s of 59th St, 20x75; Phoenix Ingraham, referee, to Joseph Schanz, Pelham Manor, Aug. 20; attorney, Morris Cooper, 20 Vesey St..$49,000

5TH AV, s s, corner of 180th St, 100.11x84; P. A. Anderson, referee, to Peerless Holding Co., 46 Cedar St., Aug. 17; attorney, Lind & P., 46 Cedar St....$35,000

5TH AV, n e corner of 96th St, 100.9x150; Henry Phipps estates, Inc., to John R. Pope, 527 5th Av, all liens, Aug. 19; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

5TH AV, e s, at centre line of block between 96th and 97th Sts, 25.2x100; Algernon S. Bell to William G. Pask, ¼ part, B. & S., confirmation deed, March 12, 1906; same attorney....$1

5TH AV, s e corner of 97th St, 100.11x100; Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., trustee, William G. Pask to John R. Pope, 527 5th Av, Aug. 20; same attorney....$1

17TH ST, 432 East, s s, 25x92; Sigmund Sachs to Edward M. Clarke, 205 Gordon St, Roselle, N. J., (mtg $10,000,) Aug. 17; attorneys, Salter & S., 140 Nassau St..$100

88TH ST, 13 to 17 West, n s, 260 ft w of 5th Av, 75x98.9, (mtg $70,000;) 84th St, n s, 70 ft w of Madison Av, 50x102.2; Broadway, 402, e s, 30 ft n of Walker St, runs n 25x e 100x s 19x w 10x s 6x w 90 to beginning; Av D, n w corner of 13th St, 206.6 to s s of 14th St x 88; Mary L. Barbey to Mid-City Realty Corpn., 36 Wall St, B. & S., all liens, July 7; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St....$1

53D ST, 312-4 East, s s, 185 ft e of 2d Av, 36x100.5; Kath. Frick to Montrose Realty Co., 135 Broadway, Aug. 18; attorney, New York Title Co., 135 Broadway....$100

84TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of West End Av, 33x102.2; 324 West 84th St. Co. to Eugene C. Harding Realty Co., 324 West 84th St., (mtg $150,000,) Aug. 19; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway....$100

94TH ST, 62 East, s s, 284.6 from Park Av, 20.6x150; Ellen Bennett and Hugh O'Shaughnessy, 218 West 125th St, Aug. 18....$100

97TH ST, 2 and 4 East, s s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 37.6x100.11; Marcus M. Marks to John R. Pope, 527 5th Av, (mtg $30,000,) Aug. 20; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

98TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.9; Rhona M. Brill to Harrison E. Gawtry, 33 East 57th St, Aug. 19; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$100

98TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.9; Rebecca Mayer to Rhona M. Brill, 106 East 65th St, Aug. 18; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$11,166

128TH ST, 211 West, n s, 150 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x99.11; Juliet B. Horowitz to Walter A. Stevens, Inc., 5 John St, Aug. 19; attorney, Richard Kelly, 233 Broadway..$100

131ST ST, 242 West, s s, 358.4 ft e of 8th Av, 16.6x99.11; Augustus McCollom, Jr., to Carlotta G. Nutt, 418 West 36th St, quitclaim, Aug. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$1

137TH ST, n s, 84 ft e of Edgecombe Av, 16x92; Robt. F. Wagner, referee, to Guarantee Trust Co., 140 Broadway, Aug. 20; attorney, Stetson, J. & R., 15 Broad St....$8,000

Bronx.

BENEDICT AV, s s, 193 ft w of Pugsley Av, 75x200; Morgan N. Miles to William Hartfield and others, 420 Riverside Drive, Oct. 2, 1912; attorneys, Roelker & B., 62 William St....$640

SAME PROPERTY; William Hartfield and others to Ancona Realty Co., Inc., 24 Whitehall St, Aug. 15, (mtg $7,100;) attorney, same....$1

CARPENTER AV, w s, 46 ft s of 234th St, 23x102.6; John Schrader et al. to William Garrett, 631 East 227th St, Aug. 13; attorney, William A. Keating, 3,989 White Plains Road....$1

EAGLE AV, 893, w s, 18.9x100; Jacob Kohn to Henry Veltinger, 602 10th Av, Aug. 17, (mtg $9,500;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

LORING PLACE, e s, 351.11 ft w of 183d St, 44x110; Harry W. Hayward to Claire T. Hunting, 200 West 109th St, Aug. 18; attorney, McLean & H., 27 Cedar St....$1

MADISON AV, e s, 264 ft s of 5th St, 44x118; William E. Smith to Elizabeth H. Jaques, Germantown, Penn., Aug. 19; attorney, William C. Arnold, 165 Broadway....$5,000

RANDALL AV, n s, 535 ft e of Amundson Av, 71.8x181.10; Harry Berkowitz to Becky Schultz, 1,774 Washington Av, Jan. 31, int. 600; attorney, W. H. Rothstein, 132 Nassau St....$1

TOPPING AV, 1,690, e s, 25x95; Joseph R. Hughes to Matilda Schaefer, 3,712 Olinville Av, Aug. 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Matilda Schaefer to Joseph R. Hughes, 1,690 Topping Av, Aug. 19, (mtg $6,000;) same attorney....$150

VYSE AV, w s, 81.4 ft w of Home St, 20x100; Cath. Elkiman to Martha Kirk, 1,207 Vyse Av, Aug. 17, (mtg $7,500;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 170 Broadway....$1

WALTON AV, w s, 308.8 ft w of 184th St, 19.11x96.6; Phoenix Ingraham, referee, to Elizabeth K. Upham, 247 5th Av, Aug. 17; attorneys, Merrill & R., 100 Broadway....$7,300

3D AV, w s, 250 ft s of Taylor St, 30x122.11; Lena Shapiro to Charles Shapiro Co., Inc., 2,252 Bassford Av, Aug. 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

150TH ST, 541 East, n s, 25x100; Frederick Dammann to Kate Hopp, 588 East 141st St, July 25; attorney, Kate Hopp, 588 East 141st St....$1

179TH ST, n e s, 93.4 ft w of Boston Road, 26.6x7.3; Ambleto Quaranto to Vincenzo Anenzo, 129 South 7th Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Aug. 10, (mtg $3,000;) attorney, P. Quaranto, 2,007 Vyse Av....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

10TH ST, 223 West, n s, 100.9 ft w of Bleecker St, 27.1x95, prior mtg $21,000; George Mundorf to Bertha C. Herrfeldt, 136 West 96th St, Aug. 9, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Theodore Sattler, 147 4th Av.$3,500

79TH ST, n s, 20 ft e of 2d Av, 55x—; Charles Isaac to Albertine Isaac, 203 West 124th St, Aug. 19, prior mtg $28,000, due as per bond; attorney, Louis Applebonne, 150 Nassau St....$500

84TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of West End Av, 33x102.2; Eugene C. Harding Realty Co. to 324 West Eighty-fourth Street, Incorporated, 18 East 41st St, prior mtg $150,000, Aug. 19, due Sept. 1, 1919, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway....$35,000

96TH ST, n e corner of 5th Av, 150x100.9; John R. Pope to Henry Phipps Estates Corp., 787 5th Av, Aug. 19, due Feb. 20, 1916, 4½ p. c; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$460,000

97TH ST, s e corner of 5th Av, 100x100.11; John R. Pope to The Farmers Loan and Trust Co., trustee, 22 William St, Aug. 20, due Feb. 20, 1916, — p. c., as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$107,000

97TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 37.6x100.11; John R. Pope to Marcus M. Marks, 4 East 94th St, Aug. 20, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$30,000

128TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x99.11; Walter A. Stern, Incorporated, to Broadway Savings Institution, 7 Park Av, Aug. 19, due Nov. 1, 1915; attorney, Richard B. Kelly, 233 Broadway....$10,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Juliet E. Horowitz, 211 West 128th St, Aug. 19, prior mtg $10,000, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Morton Stern, 46 Cedar St....$1,500

187TH ST, n w corner Amsterdam Av, 100x94.11; Janpole & Werner Construction Co. to Rosa Schleissner, 171 East 64th St, 4 months, 6 p. c., Aug. 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$5,000

Bronx.

LOT 170, map of part of Hunt estate; Louis Kaplan to Herman F. Epple, 2,516 Grand Av, Aug. 18, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$5,500

MACOMBS ROAD, w s, at s s of land formerly of L. G. Morris, containing 22,579-1,000 acres; Preston J. Gibson to Florence C. Satterwhite, Great Neck, L. I., prior mtg $5,000, Dec. 8, 1913, due as per bond; attorney, E. L. Bushe, 150 Broadway....$5,000

PART LOT 876, map of Wakefield, 25x114; Julia Epstein to Susie Golding, 101 West 141st St, prior mtg $4,000, Aug. 19, due Nov. 19, 1914, 6 p. c.; attorney, S. H. Golding, 135 Broadway....$600

TOPPING AV, 1,690, e s, 25x95; James R. Hughes to Josephine Kahrs, 1,662 Topping Av, prior mtg $5,500, Aug. 19, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$500

3D AV, w s, 250 ft s of Taylor St, 30x122.11; Charles Shapiro, Inc., to Mary E. Hastings, 530 West End Av, Aug. 15, due Oct. 1, 1917, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$10,000

233D ST, s s, 180 ft e of White Plains Road, 100x64.5; also lots 18 and 19, Block 3; lots 17 to 19, Block 6; lots 8 and 9, Block 29; lots 25 to 28, Block 31, map of section of Bathgate Estate; Gus Smith to Eliz. K. Schmidt, 70 6th St, Brooklyn, Aug. 17, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. Walz, 271 West 125th St....$7,500

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

AVENUE B, 98, all; H. H. Bassford, executor, to Philip Zeller, 255 1st Av, 3 years, from May 1, 1913; attorney, H. H. Bassford, 883 Madison Av....$1,440

AVENUE B, 96, all; same to same, 3 years, from May 1, 1913; attorney, same...$1,320

CLEVELAND PLACE, 15, all; Augusta Liebertz to S. Schwartz, 188 52d St, Brooklyn, 5 years, from May 1, 1914; attorney, Lester M. Friedman, 233 Broadway..$1,800

WEST BROADWAY, 412, all; August A. Jacobi to Emil Dietsche, 412 West Broadway, 5 years from May 1, 1914....$684

5TH AV, 1,439, store, &c.; Arnold Kohn to Bernard Bloch, 1,439 5th Av, 4 years, from June 1, 1914; attorney, G. A. Rosen, 309 Broadway....$1,800

7TH AV, 233, store; H. M. Moeller to National Barber Shop and another, 273 West 23d St, 3 years, from May 1, 1914; attorney, H. M. Moeller, 151 West 34th St....$900

104TH ST, n s, 513 ft e of 1st Av, 50x100.11, all; Edwin Shuttleworth to Giuseppe Fusco, 409 East 116th St, 25 years from June 1, 1914; attorney, Herman Lubetkey, 88 Park Row....$3,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

VALENTINE AV, e s, 100 ft s of Baisley Av, 25x100; Samuel Gruber against Patrick Sheridan, owner; Rudolph Hall, contractor, (renewal)....$103

19TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of 7th Av, 70x92; R. H. Jaffray Co. against Wyanoke Realty Co., owner, (renewal)....$3,000

In Bronx County.

185TH ST, n s, 120.1 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 80x130; Raffaele Coucci against Nicol Building Corporation, owner and contractor....$200

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

WEST END AV, s w corner 78th St, 83.2x68x irregular; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. loans 78th Street and West End Avenue Co., Inc....$300,000

87TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 10th Av, 125x98.9; New York Mortgage and Security Co. loans Elise T. Underhill....$240,000

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

BROADWAY, s e corner 81st St; American Guarantee Roofing Co. against estate of Bernheimer and others, Aug. 10, 1914, (by bond)....$1,562

SAME PROPERTY; Arthur Brounet against same July 27, 1914, (by bond)....$1,034

CROTONA AV, w s, 80 ft s of 189th St; Richard E. Thibaut, Incorporated, against D'Andres Construction Co. and others, Aug. 16, 1914, (by bond)....$217

SAME PROPERTY; Morris Manacher and others against same, Aug. 26, 1913, (by bond)....$746

SAME PROPERTY; Herman Schrank against same, Sept. 2, 1913, (by bond)....$125

LEXINGTON AV, 567 and 569, and 3d Av, 140 to 160 East; Albert Oliver against Hammerstein Opera Co. and others, Jan. 16, 1914....$1,300

SAME PROPERTY; same against same, Jan. 26, 1914....$1,300

WATER ST, e s, 220 and 222, and Beekman St, 109 and 111; Bayer Cotton Co. against Volunteer Hospital and others, Jan. 9, 1914....$452

1ST AV, s e corner 45th St; Peter Peterson and others against Swift & Co. and others, May 20, 1914....$210

SAME PROPERTY; same against Swift Packing Co. and others, May 22, 1914...$210

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, s w corner of 181st St, 100x100; George Colon against Theodore W. Myers and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Menken Brothers.

EAST BROADWAY, 158, and Canal St, 30; J. Henry Alexander and others against Fannie Seldin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. K. Brown.

LEWIS ST, 56 to 60; Sarah Fagan against Conrad R. Schmitt and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Rogan.

LEXINGTON AV, 186; Maimie E. Cohn and others against Julius Rosenberg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Elkus, Gleason & Proskauer.

LOT 24, Block 2,185, Section 8; Louis Pines against James N. Butterly and others, (foreclosure of tax lien;) attorney, T. I. Schwartsman.

LOT 1,230, map of Wakefield, Twenty-fourth Ward, Bronx; E. Stanley Hertwig against Philip Denion and others, (foreclosure of tax lien;) attorneys, Schwartsman & Schwartsman.

LOT 99, Block 2,185, Section 8; Louis Pines against James N. Butterly and others, (foreclosure of tax lien;) attorney, T. I. Schwartsman.

PRESCOTT AV, e corner of Bolton Road, 114.2x128.6x irregular; Trustees of the Dyckman Library against George B. Hayes and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. G. Bain.

31ST ST, s s, 425 ft e of 10th Av, 25x83.6; Lillie McC. Hartigan, guardian, against Annie Linke and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Harrison, Elliott & Byrd.

124TH ST, s s, 174.6 ft e of 8th Av, 16.8x100.11; Line P. Webster against Joseph T. B. Jones and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, C. S. Davison.

Bronx County.

COSTER ST, 542; Kate L. Bower against Hunts Point Estate and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. B. Hasbrouck.

COSTER ST, 544; Kate L. Bower against Hunts Point Estate and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. B. Hasbrouck.

LOT 85, Block 1,405, Section —, Tax map; Bella Altman against Eliza Strong and others, (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorney, T. I. Schwartsman.

LOT 81, Map of Associated Lace Makers Association; Dora Pines against John W. Farrington and others, (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorney, T. I. Schwartsman.

LOT 791, Map of Tremont Terrace on tax map; Dora Pines against Wellman Finance and Realty Co. and others, (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorney, T. I. Schwartsman.

LOT 687, Map of Tremont Terrace on tax map; Dora Pines against Wellman Finance and Realty Co. and others, (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorney, T. I. Schwartsman.

LOT 1,004, (west half,) Map of Village of Wakefield; Rose Frey against Andrew Braun and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. S. Bernstein.

LOTS 60, 61, 73, 74, 13, and 14, map of Edenwald, Section A; Dora Pines against Horatio N. Meredith and others, (action to foreclose seven transfers of tax liens;) attorneys, Schwartsman & Schwartsman.

185TH ST, n s, 120.1 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 80x130; Raffaele Coucci against Nicol Building Corporation and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, C. P. Hallock.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Wm. J. McPhilliamy & Co.
AUCTIONEERS.
Absolute Executors' Sale
closing the estate of Angelina A. Burchell, deceased
Saturday, August 22, 1914
3:30 O'CLOCK P. M.
Sale to Take Place on Property
Valuable Corner Property,
southeast corner of Beach Av. & Addison St.
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64 East 12th St., near Broadway....65
526 3d Av., near 25th St....80
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$1,050 to $1,250
All Up-to-Date Improvements
Louis Kempner & Son, 2,443 B'way.
Tel., 3120—Riverside.

Unfurnished Apartments
57 West 57th Street
Hotel apartments, three rooms. Studio, two rooms and bath. Furnished or unfurnished. Modern equipments. Electric light, gas, steam heat, elevator.
Care of apartments included in rent; exceptional restaurant facilities.
Rates, $75.00 to $85.00 Per Month.
Leased by the year only. References required.
Brokers recognized.
H. T. GALPIN.

NINE ROOMS AND BATH, $1,200;
SUITABLE FOR DOCTOR.
8 ROOMS & BATH, $1,200 & $1,300
NEW WINDSOR
294 CENTRAL PARK WEST,
Near 89th St.
Convenient to "L" station and surface cars.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents,
162 West 72d St.

THE MILLARD
High Class Elevator Apartments,
18-20 WEST 107TH ST.
4 to 8 Extra Large, Light Rooms;
Rents $35.00 to $75.00.

THE DALHOUSIE
40-48 West 59th St.
Facing Central Park, between 5th and 6th Aves. Choice Family Apartments, 8 to 10 rooms and 2 baths, $1,500 to $3,000. Apply Supt. Telephone Plaza 500.

829 West End Ave.,
THE JENSICO.
One large, light and airy 8-room apartment, $100 per month. Elevator and all modern improvements.

The Sevillia
Apartment Hotel, 117 W. 58th St.
Apartment of 2 rooms and bath.
Unfurnished from Oct. 1st. Southern exposure.

NEAR BROADWAY,
109th St., 204 West—4 and 5 rooms, bath; beautiful apartments; electricity; telephone; hall service; hardwood floors, &c.; beautiful entrance; management of owner; rent $30 to $40.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

TO RENT
from August 25th to October 20th, a furnished cottage in connection with Hawthorne Inn, Mt. Pocono, $100. The season's rent is $500. Two baths. Two outside sleeping rooms, large living room, three other bedrooms. Open fires. All service. Inquire of manager. Board at the Inn, $12 per week for each occupant; a very good table.
RYERSON W. JENNINGS.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

GRAMPION
MODERN FAMILY HOTEL,
182 ST. NICHOLAS AV.
One, two and three rooms, private baths, furnished or unfurnished; full service; rents moderate. Superintendent on premises, or
WILCOX & SHELTON,
2,167 7th Av., at 128th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

NEW BUILDING
135 West 79th Street
Between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.
Subway Station at Broadway.
Now Open for Inspection
New Idea Small Apartments
EXTRA LARGE ROOMS
Other Special Features
3 & 4 ROOMS
Completely Equipped Kitchens. Extra Maids' Rooms if Desired.
Rental $900 to $1,300
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES, OR
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St. Telephone, 6410—Bryant.

BROOKLYN.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS INNOVATION
NEW BUILDINGS Two Blocks from Borough Hall Subway Station.
NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION.
THE COLONIAL,
38 Livingston Street, Brooklyn,
3 & 4 Rooms
Exceptionally large living rooms and completely equipped kitchens.
Rental $60.00 to $90.00.
All night elevator and telephone service.
THE MONTANA,
11-13 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn,
9 Rooms & 3 Baths
Two apartments on a floor. All Rooms Exceptionally Large.
Rental $1,900 to $2,100.
APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES, OR
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St. Tel., 6410—Bryant.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

MODERN APARTMENTS
RICHMOND HILL
27 Washington Square North
FACING THE PARK
ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS
6 & 7 Rooms, $960 to $1,500

PORTSMOUTH & HAMPSHIRE
38-50 WEST 9TH ST.
6 & 7 ROOM APARTMENTS
Rents $960 to $1,250
ALL-NIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE

INVERNESS
200-210 WEST 57TH ST.
Southwest Corner 7th Ave.
CENTRAL LOCATION
7 & 8 Rooms, $1,400 to $2,250
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY,
141 Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.
Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.
Two Apartments suitable for physicians.
Apply at Office,
175 West 58th St.

7 ROOMS & BATH, $1200-$1800
On a Central Park block. In a fireproof building having standard service and all-night elevators. Rooms are of large size and light. All apartments face the south. Unusual transportation facilities, 6th Av. Elevated and Broadway and 7th Avenue line terminals on the block. Most desirable quiet and accessible location in the city.
127 WEST 58TH ST.
Apply on premises, or Phone 1300 Riverside

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

THE LUXOR
S. W. Cor. Broadway & 115th Street.
Exclusive Housekeeping Apartments in Modern Fireproof Building.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms.
Large Reception Foyer and an abundance of extra large closets.
Rents Moderate.
Apply to Resident Manager.

610 WEST 136TH ST.
4-Room Apartment....$31
6-Room Apartment....$43 and $48
7-Room Apartment....$45
615 WEST 136TH ST.
4-Room Apartment....$32 and $33
5-Room Apartment....$35
6-Room Apartment....$46
619 WEST 136TH ST.
4-Room Apartment....$30, $32, $35
5-Room Apartment....$37 and $38
Ronald H. Macdonald & Co.,
29 WEST 34TH ST.

THERESA HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APTS.,
115 West 129th St.
4-5-6 Rooms, $34-$50
New law elevator apartment house; contains every new improvement; convenient to all transit facilities.
Inquire on premises, or
ROBERT LEVERS, 376 Lenox Ave.

EMSWORTH HALL,
433-435 CONVENT AV.,
S. E. Corner of 149th Street.
A few apartments will be vacant Oct. 1st. 6 rooms and 2 baths, rent $840; 8 and 9 rooms and 2 baths, Cor., rent $1,200. Inquire of Supt. on premises, or owners,
Buck Construction Co., 7 East 42d St.

ROBERT FULTON COURT
No. 559 West 156th St.
N. E. corner of Broadway.
High-class elevator apartments.
5, 6, 7 Rooms and Bath.
$700 to $1,800 per annum.
LIBERAL CONCESSIONS.
CHAS. S. KOHLER, Agent,
901 Columbus Av., cor. 104th St.

The Ferncliff
N. W. Cor. 120th St. & 7th Ave.
High Class Elevator Apartments
7 large, light outside rooms & bath; all modern improvements; all night elevator service. Rent reasonable, from $55 up.

HAMILTON TERRACE
CORNER 144TH STREET,
Two blocks east of Amsterdam Av.
High-Class Elevator Apartments
3-4-5-6-7 ROOMS AND BATH.
MODERATE RENTS. Exclusive residential section near Subway and "L."

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

THE Paterno
440 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
AT 116TH STREET
A 14-story building of the highest type, ideally situated, overlooking Hudson River. 7 and 8 Rooms, $1,500 to $2,400. 3, 4, 5 AND 6 ROOMS, $660 TO $1,350. Inquire at the Building, or Loton H. Slawson Company, Tel. Mad. Sq. 8680. 17 Madison Av.

BANCROFT APARTMENTS
509 West 121st St.
To lease from Sept. 1st.
2 and 3 Rooms, KITCHENETTE AND BATH
Rentals $35 to $62.50
Maid Service if desired. Restaurant
Apply on premises or
Bancroft Holding Co., 149 Broadway.

Before Signing Your Lease
See the
Prince's Court
3,920 Broadway, at 164th St.
IT'S DIFFERENT.
Tel., Audubon—3780.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

5TH AV. AND 58TH ST.
100 feet east of 5th Ave.
THE MASON,
6-12 East 58th St.
ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS,
8 ROOMS AND BATH.
MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
ELEVATOR SERVICE FOR MAIDS.
VERY LOW RENTS
FOR CHOICE LOCATION.
$1,600 to $1,800.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY,
141 BROADWAY, OR SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

29 EAST 48TH STREET
CORNER OF MADISON AV.
2 ROOMS, FOYER and BATH
Elevator and Maid Service
Rents $780 per annum and up
N. Brigham Hall & Wm. D. Bloodgood
542 5th Ave. Or on premises

1340 MADISON AVE.,
N. W. COR. 94TH ST.
8 Room Apts., $900 & $1,000
Elevator and all modern improvements. All rooms large and light.
Ronald H. Macdonald & Co.,
29 WEST 34TH ST.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS
142 EAST 22D ST.
2 ROOMS AND BATH.
4 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
ALSO VERY DESIRABLE STUDIO.
NORTHERN EXPOSURE; RENTS LOW.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

STRICTLY NEW ENGLAND FIREPROOF
48, 47, 51 E. 58th, 480 Park Av., 54 E. 59th. 7 and 8 rooms and 2 baths, $1,200-$1,500; standard service; all night elevators.
Broadway REMCO 98th Street.
or superintendent, on premises.

784 PARK AVE.,
S. W. Cor. of 74th St.
First class modern fireproof apartments, 6 and 7 rooms, 2 baths; rents $1,400-$1,900. Inquire of Superintendent, on premises, or owners, BUEK CONSTRUCTION CO., 7 East 42d St.

A—CORONADO—A
Park Av. corner. Ideal location. Six, seven, eight rooms, $900 to $1,300. Service unexcelled. 75 E. 81st. Cannot be duplicated for the money.

BROOKLYN.

MONTAUK
ELEVATOR APARTMENT,
354 Ocean Av.—Flatbush.
22 Minutes from New York.
—Woodruff Av. Station,
Brighton Beach "L."
Complete in modern conveniences and comfort, including liveried hall service day and night, telephones, large, spacious rooms, elegantly decorated, etc.
5-6-7 ROOMS, $50 TO $95
2-ROOM BACHELOR APARTMENT, $25 & $30.
Apply Superintendent on premises.
Westwood Realty Company,
685 FLATBUSH AV.,
Cor. WINTHROP ST.

315 to 327 Eastern Parkway
COR. FRANKLIN AV.
Rents $28 to $55
Suites of 2 and 3 rooms and kitchenette, and 4, 5 and 6 room regular apartments, with all light, exceptionally large rooms. Every conceivable improvement and comfort has been embodied in the construction of these apartments, including asbestos flooring in kitchens. Superintendent on premises. Take Brighton Beach "L" to Park Place or Franklin Av. car to Eastern Parkway or St. Johns Place car to Franklin Av.

FREE BECKY EDELSON; FUNERAL PLANS OFF

Friends Give a Bond for Agitator Who Has Been on a Hunger Strike in Prison.

THEY SAY SHE IS VERY ILL

But Prison Authorities Tell Dr. Davis She Seems to be in Good Health.

Invitations to the funeral of Becky Edelson, whose friends thought her hunger strike at the Workhouse on Blackwell's Island would result in her death, were recalled tentatively yesterday when she was released from Blackwell's Island under a bond of $300 given for her good behavior, accepted by Magistrate Nolan in the Tombs Court from Eleanor Fitzgerald of 74 West 119th Street, a member of the staff of Alexander Berkman's anarchist publication, Mother Earth.

The invitations were not recalled definitely, because Miss Fitzgerald said she was not sure that Becky Edelson would regain her health. The prisoner insisted that she had not touched food in the thirty-one days of her last imprisonment on Blackwell's Island. Miss Fitzgerald asserted that Miss Edelson was very ill from her long fast. On her arrival at the pier at Seventieth Street and the East River, Miss Edelson was taken in a taxicab to the home of Miss Fitzgerald at 74 West 119th Street, and no one was permitted to see her on the ground that she was took weak to talk.

Attendants at Blackwell's Island reported to the Commissioner of Correction, on the other hand, that Miss Edelson's hunger strike had not injured her health and that she had eaten voluntarily. Deputy Commissioner Burdette G. Lewis said:

"I shall not say whether Miss Edelson ate or not. Ask her. I will say, though, that she has not been fed forcibly. I saw her this morning. She was a little thinner in the face, but looked quite well."

In letters to Alexander Berkman, which the prisoner contrived to smuggle out of the prison on Blackwell's Island, she said that she had not touched food, and that she believed she was dying. On Aug. 16 she wrote to Berkman:

"I am still sticking to my programme, having fasted over twenty-seven days. I am very weak."

Miss Fitzgerald said last night that this letter had led her and other friends of Miss Edelson to obtain the $300 to procure her release.

"I believe," she said yesterday, "that if we had not acted they would have let her die and said nothing about it for a long time. Becky had not asked to be released and did not know that we had got bail for her."

Miss Edelson dictated a statement to Miss Fitzgerald last night, saying that she had not tasted food while she was in prison and had taken water only once in three or four days. She said the prisoners at Blackwell's Island felt that they had never been so much oppressed as under the present administration. The food, she said, was very bad, and was given to the sick and to those just recovering from operations. Almost daily, she said, prisoners were taken to the hospital suffering from diseases caused by the bad food. Miss Fitzgerald said that she would take Miss Edelson to the country.

Miss Edelson was arrested in April for using threatening language in a speech in Printing House Square, and she was sent to jail for three months when she failed to put up a bond of $300 for her good behavior.

AWARDS TO LONGSHOREMEN

Final Decision, However, Held Up by Workmen's Compensation Board.

The State Workmen's Compensation Commission did not render final decision yesterday on the question whether longshoremen are entitled to compensation for disability under the State law because the question is under consideration by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the State will probably follow the Federal ruling.

Counsel for the Southern Pacific Railroad argues that longshoremen are not entitled to benefits under any circumstances because Congress, in enacting the Federal Workmen's Compensation act, did not include longshoremen as beneficiaries. It is argued that Congress made a deliberate ruling against longshoremen, and that the State is bound not to award damages to them.

While these questions are pending, however, the State Commission is making awards of compensation to longshoremen. Yesterday the maximum disability benefit of $15 a week was awarded to Charles Hansen, a longshoreman, of 558 Forty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, on the ground that his employment was irregular.

Barney L. Lipman of 2,049 Third Avenue claimed benefits of $11.54 a week against the Nassau News Company. Decision was reserved by the commission.

THE IDEAL SUPERINTENDENT

Underwood Tells What Makes an Efficient Railroad Official.

F. D. Underwood, President of the Erie Railroad, told the American Association of Railroad Superintendents yesterday what a real Superintendent should be. Mr. Underwood was unable to be present at the association's twenty-seventh annual meeting at the Hotel Cumberland, but he sent his views in a letter, which was read by the Secretary, E. H. Harman of St. Louis.

"A retrospective," said Mr. Underwood, "shows me that I fell far short in all the essential qualifications I now attempt to portray. Even now I would like another chance on a red-hot division to prove I could be a better Superintendent than I was."

Here are some of the things Mr. Underwood impressed on the Superintendents:

> A Superintendent should not do physical acts that can be done by some else. The bawling, hauling we oldtimers did is unwise from several points of view.
>
> A man who is never angry is not an efficient boss; the spur of anger should be concealed, used but to stimulate the stroke—never paraded.
>
> There are in all walks of life those who bluster, plead, lie, and bring pressure from many sources. The processes used to carry their point are ingenious, plausible, and persuading. Quietly sidetrack them when sure you are right; never willingly recede from a position that is fair.
>
> Breaking a rule or doing something outside of the rules is many times an offense to be condoned, provided the offender has brains. His action showed him fearless and perhaps expedient. There are the seeds of a good man in every rebel. Mentally pussy-footed sort of men are not desirable. An arguﬁer—sometimes called a sea-lawyer—has his uses.
>
> Never condemn a measure you want to kill; praise it, tell in how many times and places it would be fine, then put in the local misfit color.

R. V. Taylor, Vice President of the Mobile & Ohio, spoke on "Railroad Organization," and there were many reports and discussions of a technical character. The meeting will continue today.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BAKER, KATHERINE CLOVER, (Jan. 31;) net estate, $1,997; bank, $2,732.

BUCKLEY, MICHAEL, (May 23, 1913;) net estate, $8,211; bank, $4,529; stocks, Great No. Ry., $630; Am. Loco., $165; A., T. & S. F., $457; P. R. R., $1,215; So. Pac., $485; D. & Rio Grande, $57; N. Y. & N. H., $527; Chi. & N. W., $647; Teachers' Bldg. & Loan Ass., $1,100; Nor. Pac., $1,145; to Lauretta, widow, $2,737; Eleanor, daughter, $5,000.

MACARTHUR, ELIZABETH, (May 8;) net estate, $9,275; personalty, $9,625; to Rita Dougherty, daughter, $4,637; Betsy, daughter, $4,637.

STEPHAN, MAGDALENA, (Sept. 5, 1912;) net estate, $12,764; realty, $12,123; bank, $1,653; to Magdalena Lieb, daughter, $6,382; John C., son, $6,382.

WRIGHT, EDWARD S., (Dec. 29, 1913;) net estate, $5,386; realty, $1,810; bank, $3,-286; personal, $646; stock of 14 Ward B. & L. Ass. of Newark, $506.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Pressure conditions are generally unsettled east of the Rocky Mountains, except in the Northwest, and there were thunder showers over the greater portion of this large area except in a few scattered localities in the Middle Atlantic States. West of the mountains the weather was fair, with moderate temperatures.

Temperatures continue moderate in New England, the upper lake region and the Northwest, but elsewhere east of the Rockies they were higher until the thunder showers brought some relief.

There will be thunder showers Friday in the Upper Ohio Valley, the Middle Atlantic States, and New England, and probably in the Central Plains States, followed by generally fair weather Saturday.

In the South Atlantic and East Gulf States thunder showers will continue Friday and Saturday, while over the remainder of the country the weather will be generally fair Friday and Saturday.

It will be somewhat cooler Friday in the lower Missouri and upper Mississippi Valleys and the Middle Atlantic States, and warmer in the extreme Northwest. It will be warmer Saturday in the Central Rocky Mountain region and the Central Plains States.

Winds along the North Atlantic Coast Friday and Saturday will be moderate, mostly east and southeast; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate and variable; South Atlantic Coast, moderate and mostly south, except east off the Florida Coast.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York, Southern New England, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Western New York—Thunder showers and cooler Friday. Saturday, fair.

Northern New England—Thunder showers Friday and probably Saturday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	66	76	4 P. M.	71	78
6 A. M.	67	74	6 P. M.	68	75
9 A. M.	71	75	9 P. M.	66	72
12 M.	75	78	11 P. M.	65	74

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 76; for the corresponding date last year it was 70; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 72.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 76; at 8 P. M. it was 75. Maximum temperature, 81 degrees at 2:15 P. M.; minimum, 72 degrees at 9 P. M. Humidity, 78 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 92 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.03 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.99 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.
2:00—126 W. 25 St.; Sam. Sheridan....$500
2:10—2 E. 34 St.; John O'Neill........$200
2:20—28 Greenwich St.; not given.Not Given
8:50—118 E. 118 St.; Rudolph Blumberg, et al..........Not Given
9:00—634 E. 17 St.; Goodman & Son, Not Given
8:55—104 Chambers St.; Howard Glass Works............$5,000
9:00—634 E. 17 St.; Goodman & Sons..None
9:30—4,197 3 Av.; Jos. Eisner........$500
9:45—235 Cherry St.; E. Tatchisky....Slight
11:15—2,322 2 Av.; Adolf Unger........Slight
P. M.
12:03—174 E. 106 St.; Cora Wich........Slight
4:10—21 Lewis St.; N. Rosenthal....Slight
4:40—1,355 B'way; Marlborough Hotel....$18
5:00—56 Roosevelt St.; T. Linsky........$250
6:00—332 6 St.; Wm. Tannenbaum......Slight
7:15—43 W. 32 St.; Strand Hotel..........Slight
8:25—84 Allen St.; P. Banks..............Slight
8:40—Evergreen & W'cester Avs.; Rotti Const. Co.........................Slight
10:45—14 Van Nest Place; A. Lencke..Slight
11:15—1,002½ W'chester Av.; Steelman & Co................................Slight
11:45—2,375 Arthur Av.; J. Tror......Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Maj. H. M. Lord, Q. M. C., on arrival in U. S. to this city for duty in office of Q. M. Gen.

Capt. A. J. Greer, 16 Inf., to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Nov. 24, enter class at Army Staff College.

2d Lt. G. Dany, Phpn. Scouts, to Ft. Hamilton, N. Y., for duty for 10 days, then sail about Oct. 5 for Manila.

Lt. Col. A. Hasbrouck, 18 Inf., as a member of the Examining Board at Texas City, vice Lt. Col. B. C. Morse, 4 Inf.

Orders July 17 amended to direct 1st Lt. A. W. Gullion, 20 Inf., to proceed after leave of absence to his regt. instead of on Aug. 21.

Leaves—1st Lt. F. N. Jacob, Phpn. Scouts, one month's extn.; 2d Lt. V. S. Purnell, C. A. C., 15 days; Col. R. P. Davis, C. A. C., 5 days; Maj. D. J. Baker, Jr., Inf., one month.

Navy Orders.

Lt. G. H. Laird, to receiving ship, Norfolk, Va., Sept. 1.

Lt. S. W. Cake, recruiting station Salt Lake City, to the Connecticut.

Lt. F. W. Rockwell, the Jarvis, to orders.

Lt. G. Borland, the Brooklyn, to the Nashville.

Lt. W. R. Smith, the Nashville, to orders.

Lts. L. J. Bowman and C. C. Thomas, to postgraduate course, Naval Academy.

Ens. B. F. Tilley, the Michigan, to the Jarvis.

Asst. Surg. R. W. Mendleson, resignation accepted in Sept.

Ch. Bosn. H. G. Jacklin, Philadelphia Yard, to the Maine.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Proteus at Newport News, North Carolina at Cherbourg, Missouri and Illinois at Hampton Roads, Tecumseh at Washington, Patterson at Cape Cod Bay, Hull at Mare Island, Caesar at Port au Prince, Stewart and Perry at San Diego, Washington and Prairie at Santo Domingo City.

Sailed—Ontario, Galveston for Vera Cruz; Maine, Tangier for Annapolis, via Ponta Delgrada, and the Standish, Annapolis for Hampton Roads.

The Rhode Island, at Hampton Roads, ordered to Boston.

The orders of the Arethusa are so far modified that upon leaving Port Arthur, Tex., the vessel will proceed to Newport, R. I., instead of Boston, Mass., as was originally scheduled.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Appointment Ordered—As patrolman, fourth grade, transferred from Board of Water Supply, to take effect Aug. 18: P. J. Maney, assigned to School for Recruits.

Transfers and Assignments—To take effect 4 P. M., Aug. 21: Patrol. Christian Twillman, 13, to Traf. Div. A; Thomas Bond, 18, to 42, assigned as station house attendant; W. C. Rosendale, 169, to 22; P. H. Endress, 172, to 22; G. J. Whitney, Traf. Div. A, to 22.

TEMPORARY ASSIGNMENTS—Surgeons A. S. Vosburgh, 3 Surg. Dist., in charge 4 Surg. Dist., in addition to his own, for 2 days, from noon, Sept. 5; H. G. Webster, 21 Surg Dist., in charge 15 Surg. Dist., in addition to his own, for 10 days, from noon, Aug. 29. Capt. Jacob Brown, Traf. Div. A, to command Traf. and Marine Div., in addition to his other duties, for 16 days, from 8 A. M., Aug. 20. Sergts. H. E. Bruckman, 42, to Det. Bu., for 10 days, from 4 P. M., Aug. 21; John Brown, 148, to Det. Bu., for 10 days, from 8 A. M., Aug. 22; Joseph Hemley, 152, to Det. Bu., for 10 days, from noon, Aug. 22. Patrol. P. G. Fitz Gibbon, 7, to 12 Insp. Dist., for 10 days, from 8 A. M., Aug. 22; Julius Scheider, 7, to C. O. duty in Special Squad No. 3, for 10 days, from 8 A. M., Aug. 19; D. W. Hay, 12, to Det. Bu., for 2 days, from 4:30 P. M., Aug. 19; Thomas Cahill, 13, and J. A. G. Dwyer, 170, to C. O., duty in Special Squad No. 3, for 30 days, from noon, Aug. 19; David Gordon, 18, to Det. Bu., for 10 days, from 8 A. M., Aug. 22; E. J. McNamee, 145, to Det. Bu., for 10 days, from 6 P. M., Aug. 21; J. J. Quinn, 149, and W. S. Donnelly 150, to Det. Bu., for 10 days, from 4 P. M., Aug. 21. To Det. Bu. from commands indicated, for 10 days, from 4 P. M., Aug. 22; Louis Barbieri, 10; Charles E. Savage, 162; Harry Morton, 152; J. L. Dawson, C. O. To C. O., duty in Special Squad No. 1, from prects. indicated, for 3 days, from 4 P. M., Aug. 22: Thomas McAdams, 10; James Byrnes, 146; J. A. Hurton, 276; J. J. Paton, 14; William Dowling, 170; J. T. McCarthy, 278.

Leaves, with pay: Inspector—Thomas Myers, Traf. and Marine Div., for 16 days, from 8 A. M., Aug. 20, to be deducted from vacation. Surgeons—C. E. Nammack, 4 Surg. Dist., for 2 days, from noon, Sept. 5, to be deducted from vacation; A. D. Smith, 15 Surg. Dist., for 10 days, from noon, Aug. 29, balance of vacation. Without pay: Patrol.—H. F. Sellmann, 32, for 1 day, from 12 P. M., Aug. 24; Lawrence Haslin, 167, for 1 day, from 4 P. M., Aug. 19. Prob. Patrol.—H. M. Joseph, School for Recruits, for 1 day, from 8 A. M., Aug. 24.

Fire Department.

The mental examination for promotion to rank of Deputy Chief and Chief of Battalion will be held at the Municipal Civil Service Commission, 54 Lafayette St. To Chief of Battalion on Tuesday, Aug. 25, and Wed., Aug. 26, and to Deputy Chief on Thursday, Aug. 27, and Friday, Aug. 28, at 9:45 A. M.

Leaves Without Pay—J. F. Baker, Eng. 258, 12 hours, from 8 A. M., Aug. 21; Lieut. William Githens, H. and L. 30, 48 hours, from 8 A. M., Aug. 23; Lawrence McCarthy, H. and L. 10, 36 hours, from 8 A. M., Aug. 21; J. J. Walsh, (No. 3,) Eng. 14, 24 hours, from 8 A. M., Aug. 23; T. A. Bowler, H. and L. 40, 36 hours, from 8 A. M., Aug. 22; Chief of Bat. B. F. Carlock, 4 Bat., 12 hours, from 8 A. M., Aug. 29; Lieut. J. J. McMahon, (No. 1,) Eng. 38, 24 hours, from 8 A. M., Aug. 23; H. F. Williams, Eng. 13, 96 hours, from 8 A. M., Aug. 24.

WILL FOR PROBATE.

SAHM, LAFAYETTE, (May 26;) personalty, $2,000; to Alice Scheele, 320 W. 140 St., entire estate.

COURT CALENDARS.

STATE.
NEW YORK COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Delany, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Lichtenstern<Augusta-Aiken Ry.
Keith<Cowen.
Ohgee<Swinger.
In re W 238 St.
In re Newton Av.
In re Carnegie T, &c.
Handelson<Grubstein.
Poss<Poss.
Mayer<Loeffler.
In re Mallard.
Poss<Poss.
S Hellman Co<Abrams
Burnham<Cohn.
Brassel<Cauldwell & Wingall Co.
Alagna<Bklyn Showcase.
Schwartzman<Jetter.
Kirk<Kirk.
Gerst<Edwards.
Graf<Bonwit Rlty.
Mutual Bk of Roseville<Irving N Bk.
Poss<Poss.
R A Schoenberg<Hall.
Mutual Bk of Roseville<Irving N Bk.
Richards<Dunn.
In re Bass.
Cooper<Silberblatt.
Flood<Nadler.
Schwartz<Armour.
Weintraub<Fulton Av Rlty.
Satriani<Galligan.
Schwartz<Armour.
Loud<Loud.
Long<Wattrich.
Guttman<Bruni.
Madden<Schloffel.
Hoisting Mach Co<Scofield Eng.
Atl Mut Ins<Vander Veer.
Lange<Dickey.
Umpleby<Partello.
Smith<Smith.
Matter of Markewich, (Tietjen.)
Cook<Roth.
Mutual Life<Bodine, (3 acts.)
People<Buzuffi.
In re Bd of Publication of Ref Dutch Ch
In re Thiel.
In re same.
Reid<Reid.
Fertig<Kaufman.
Olena<Haase.
Stiner<Haase.
Kern<A Kern & Co.
Feinburg<Feinburg.
White<Chambers.
Tucker<Tucker.
Goldman<Friedman.
Balamut<NY Rys.
Walter<Walter.
Donohue<Downey.
Gold<Gold.
Gillig<Hyland.
Levine<23 St & 7 Av Rlty.
Doty & Orr<Redesdale
Van Dam<Posch.
Terpezone Co<Knox Terpezone.
Wooll<Wooll.
Emanuel<Emanuel.
Dreves<Terheggen.
Marine<Marine.
Dworsky<Shlachetzki.

PART II.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS.

PARTS II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

PART I.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Silberfeld<Klein.
U S Tire Co<Gayley.
Magid<Goldberg.
Kassel<Michalisky.
McGuire<Marino.
Evans & Sons<O'Connor.
Strobing<Seidman.
Golembe<Sonnenberg.
Am Newspaper Pub Assn.<Lehman.
Mail & Express<Baldwin.
Pan Press<Bachmann.
Citizens' C N B'k<Eisenberg.
Maxim's Hotel & Restaurant<De Villers.
Pomerantz<Welesewitz.
Crittenden<Kelly.
Dornberg<Apfel.
Ullman<Cooper.
Frank<Liebowitz.

PART II.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS.

PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Wills for probate:
Henry Lambert,
James B. Garner,
S. B. Sigesmond,
Rachel Gribben,
Sarah E. G. Warner,
Yette Neu,
G. M. S. Neustadt,
Gustav Amiotti,
Joseph Mitsch.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Delany, J. Matter of Dephoure<Richard—J D Keating.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J. Eversley Childs<Jacob Potsdam—Lansing P Wood. Amy A C Montague<Mary C Elliott—Henry Brady.

KINGS COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—Adjourned.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Morschauser, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Van Siclen, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

In re Pallister.
Eckman<Bryant Stone
Brandt<Kuriandzik.
In re Dennison.
Kasahordain<B H RR
Back<same.
Osbech<same.
Ryan<Hawaiian SS Co.
De Silver<McCloskey.
Legin<same.
St. Pat'ks Cathedral<Conklin.
Pinelawn Cemetery<same.
Schindler<Hummerich.
Jung<Model Home B.
Goldstein<B, Q Co & S R R.
Taylor<Nas El R R.
Arena<Transit Dev.
Whipple<B H R R.
Taylor<same.
Priggie<same.
Broderick<same.
Stortz<same.
Downey<same.
Same<same.
Burrows Bros Co<Kavanaugh.
In re Brooklyn Children's Aid Society.
Mellen<B H R R Co.
Tweedale<Delatour.
Carl<Milhau.
Cornell<Cornell.
Cherry<Koepke.
Garretson<Knell.
Hofstetter<Met Life.
Same<same.
Brand<Kuriandzig.
Henry<Henry.

SPECIAL FORECLOSURE CALENDAR—Van Siclen, J.

May<Sapanay.
Dorr<Belmont Powell Hold'g Co.
Harburger<St. John's A M E Church.

County Court.

CIVIL—Adjourned until October.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

BRONX COUNTY.

SPECIAL TERM—Brady, J. Ex parte. Motion calendar adjourned to Aug. 25.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Brady, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Brady, J. No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schultz, S. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Schultz, S. No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Southard, J. Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Southard, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Southard, J. No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Van Siclen, J. Dockum<Vandeveer.—Charles E Schweitzer. Ryan<Lynch—Mortimer S Byers. N Y Mtgage & Surety Co<Jones Bld Co; Banta<same; same<same—Stephen Van Wyck. Pitcher<Schreyer—F De Lylie Smith. Kirkland<Butts—Bernard I Finkelstein. Eagle Sav & Loan Co<Heiselman—John J Graham.

SUPREME COURT—Morschauser, J. Alderman<Klenk—Isadore Kallett. Field<Ring—Arnon L. Squires. R E Co of Bklyn<Friedman—Selah B Strong. Bernstein<Fitelson—Philip A Mulord. In re Bretler—Edward Q Carr.

SUPREME COURT—Roy, J. Bklyn Trust Co<Martin—David Sanft. Anderson<Kreps—George W. Kreps. Moore<Brown Realty Co—Arthur D. Strobe. Huron Realty Co<Escegbach—Morris Bernstein. Miller<Blau—W Rossiter Redmond.

EDUCATION NOTES.

A committee composed of Clyde C. Lister of the Brooklyn Training School for Teachers, George W. Harman of the Commercial High School, Horace G. Healy of the High School of Commerce, and Miss Mary A. Scheuerman of the Training School for Teachers has made its report on the new uniform system of muscular movement penmanship, which will be introduced in the public schools, and which teachers will be expected to have mastered by Feb. 1, 1915.

The closing entertainment of Vacation Playground 51, Manhattan, will be held at 522 West Forty-fifth Street tomorrow.

The children of Vacation Playground 45, Brooklyn, have won one of the prizes offered by the Bureau of Public Safety.

The Sacred Heart Band of the St. Aloysius Sodality will give its annual concert tomorrow at Vacation Playground 142, Henry and Rapelye Streets, Brooklyn.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

LIGHT LOFTS.
325-31 Lafayette St., cor. Bleecker......$100
13-15 Lispenard St., near W. Broadway. 85
81 Walker St., near Broadway.......... 85
99 and 101 4th Av., near 12th St..........55-60
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 30 East 42d St.

Sumptuously furnished offices with stenographic and telephonic service; PRIVATE OFFICE, $25; DESK ROOM, $15; handsome suite; Wall St. section, on Broadway, opposite Rector. R 215 Times Downtown.

Warehouse in convenient location, 549 West 30th St., with private switch for railroad cars 81x44 feet; can be used also as a garage; rent $50 a month. Call P. G. Pickman & Bros., Inc., Woolworth Building.

To let, attractive price, desirable office space, 2,400 square feet, and 1,255 square feet on West 40th St., between Broadway and 6th Av. M 97 Times.

Half large double partitioned office facing Broadway at 45d St., completely furnished; typewriter, telephone, &c.; rent, $30. P. H., Room 308 Putnam Building.

Will rent part or all second floor, modern building, 40 x 100; just off Broadway; Handsome showroom for sale. Arthur J. Lewy, 15 West 26th St.

Furnished office, near Custom House; unexpired lease May 1st, 1916; free use furniture to lessee. A 214 Times Downtown.

Two stables, 33 stalls; wagon or storage yard room; East 15th St. Bohlen, 23d St., corner 3d Av.

Broadway store and basement near 37th St., $3,600. Greeley 2542. Nevahone Company.

121 West 83d.—Floor, suitable for dressmaker or like business; show window.

15TH, 637 EAST.—Vacant; 5,000 square feet; $80. BOHLEN, 23d and 3d Av.

Brooklyn.

LOFTS, 31x35; steam heat, elec. elevator, $30. 730 Madison St., cor. Patchen, B'klyn.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following eligible lists are announced: Laboratory Assistant, Chemical—Joseph E. Brady, 84.50; Frank H. Biele, 82.40; William H. Simmans, 82.30; Joseph C. Fox, 82.10; Harry Narcusky, 79.80.

Laboratory Assistant, Vaccine—David Solitsky, 91.40; Hyman Shircas, 77.

Laboratory Assistant, Diagnosis—Hyman Shircas, 76.50.

The commission has again refused to place in the exempt class the position of Chief Engineer, Park Dept., Queens. The salary is $4,000 a year.

An examination for asphalt workers has been ordered.

United States.

The commission announces for Aug. 30 a competitive examination for plant physiologist, experienced in metabolism, to fill a vacancy in the Bureau of Plant Industry, Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at a salary of $3,000 a year. The duties will be to plan and lead research work dealing primarily with questions of plant metabolism. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education, experience, and publications. A Ph. D. or D. Sc. degree from a college or university of recognized standing and at least five years' experience in plant physiology since receiving the bachelor's degree are prerequisites. Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth but not their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

Mortgage Loans.

Thirty-five cents a line.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Fine duplex house, fully rented, near dual subway; sacrifice; only $3,000 required. Westwood Realty Co., 685 Flatbush Av.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

SEE THE NEW HOUSES AT KEW GARDENS,
15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Oakwood Beach bungalow sites for sale, with permanent beach rights; $90 to $100. Fox, Oakwood, S. I., or phone New Dorp 449-W.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

WEST END AV., near 91st, four-story.$1,500
West End Av., near 75th, four-story.. 1,800
Riverside Drive, near 79th, four-story. 2,200
118th, near Lenox Av., four-story....... 1,500
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 30 East 42d St.

88th St., 121 West.—Rent, $1,800. Warren & Skillin, 174 Fulton St. 4-story building.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

New Rochelle.

For sale or rent, 20-room beautiful residence; 4 baths. C. B. Allen, 232 Huguenot St. Tel. 746 New Rochelle, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Thirty minutes from New York. I have built and offer two attractive, small houses; also few choice lots, upon which I will assist buyer seeking permanent home to finance and build. I have set out shade and fruit trees, hedges, bushes, and small fruits. These lots, being adjacent to my residence, will be restricted as to character of improvements. F. J. Heiderich, Accountant, 80 Broadway, New York, (Tel. 4794 Rector,) and Ridgewood, N. J.

Plots for sale, 100 feet front by 200 to 356 feet deep, Ramapo Hills; 30 miles Erie main line; good commuters' service, 12 minutes' walk; graded school, 10 minutes' walk; fine cash bargain to desirable parties. Box 42 Mahwah, N. J.

Cranford.—Fine residence, 12 rooms and bath; all improvements; business section of town; suitable for professional man or boarding house; for rent or sale. S. R. Droesher, 77 Warren St., New York.

Am sacrificing new 6-room house; large living room, fireplace, combination range; all improvements; exceptionally located. Investigate and make offer. Wm. Vandenburgh, owner, 30 Church St., New York.

Seven rooms, bath, decorated, parquet floors, hot water heat; plot 40x100; restricted; $4,500; $500 cash, balance monthly. Estate Carl Hallberg, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

Beautiful old suburban home; large buildings, large grounds, exceptional location; rent $100 monthly. 666 Springfield Av., Summit, N. J.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Will exchange city residence worth $20,000, 200 feet from Prospect Park West, for suburban home. Y 258 Times Annex.

To Let—Furnished.

SUMMIT, N. J.—Beautiful old country home, large residence modernized; barn, grounds, fruit; equity $15,000; rent $100 monthly; exceptional opportunity. Owner, 666 Springfield Av.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av.
A fine, cool house at entrance Morningside Park, near Central Park. Summer Roof Garden.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

Westwood-Cliffewood Courts, 179th to 180th, Ft. Washington Av.; largest and best finished apartments on the heights; 4 to 9 rooms, 2 baths; owner's personal attention; most refined neighborhood; leases now being made; exceptional values.

121st St., 509 West.—Columbia grounds opposite; beautiful, light, outside apartment, elegantly furnished, two or three rooms, with bath and kitchenette; restaurant, reception room, roof garden, tennis court. See Mr. Yetman.

89TH, 52 WEST.—Two rooms and bath; extension room; 8 windows; easterly, westerly, southerly exposure; delightfully cool; electricity; telephone extension; immediate possession.

47TH, 68 WEST.—Daintily furnished studio, kitchenette, bath. King. Phone 876 Col.

240 West 15th.—Elegant 4-room apartment; modern improvements. Phone Chel. 5365.

51st St., 72 West.—Two rooms and bath; all improvements; $8.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

SEMIRAMIS,
137 West 110th St.
Facing Central Park; near "L" and Subway stations; high-class elevator apartments
6 and 7 rooms.
Rents $720, $900.
Supt. or L. Schlechter, 217 West 110th.

Attractive terms, new 6 modern light room elevator apartments, $38 up; telephone, electricity, continuous service; also doctor's apartment. 221 West 141st, (7th Av.,) near elevated, Subway.

94th, 306-308 West.—Earl's Court and Norfolk; near river and Subway express; finest location; 6 light rooms, 1 bath, 2 toilets; and one first floor, 8 fine rooms, 2 baths, extra large.

123d, 547 WEST, (BROADWAY.)
Elevator apartment; southern exposure; first-class house; 6 rooms, bath; $50-55.

The Winfield, 207 West 56th St.
7 and 8 rooms, 2 baths, $1,380 to $1,560.

140 West 57th St., Near 7th Av.—3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, $900 to $1,200; studios $840.

Fine Apartments. Apply to 14 Wall St. Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co.

EWING, BACON & HENRY,
Real Estate—Insurance. 101 Park Ave.

180th, 202 West.—Desirable modern apartment seven large, light rooms; $40, $55.

ADMASTON, BROADWAY & 89TH ST.
5 to 8 rooms, 2 baths, $1,200 to $2,200.

44th St., 25 West.—Two or five rooms, also furnished; kitchen; steam heat.

Seven grand outside, sunny rooms, two baths; $52-$58. 615 West 176th.

129TH ST., 515 WEST.—5 and 6 rooms; $30-$40; concession.

Seven large rooms; electric light, &c.; one flight; $45. 74 West 89th St.

East Side.

FOR RENT.—Unfurnished triplex apartment, 9 D 471 Park Av., (58th St.) 9 outside rooms, 3 bathrooms, and 2 maids' rooms. Present lessee wishes to sublet to Oct. 1, 1916. Inspection of apartment by appointment. Apply 471 Park Av. For terms, &c., write Mrs. John Sinclair, Williamstown, Mass.

148 E. 18TH ST., CORNER APARTMENTS.
5, 6, and 8 ROOMS, $40-$50-$60.
Newly renovated, modern bathrooms, steam heat, hot water; thoroughly up-to-date; halls and stairs newly carpeted. "L" station at corner.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 30 E. 42d St.

44 EAST 49TH ST.
Apartment 7 rooms and bath; all outside rooms; rent $1,500.

48 EAST 39TH ST.,
southeast corner Madison Av.—Light apartments of 7, 8 rooms, $805, $960.

112 East 78th St.—Two upper floors, private house, seven large rooms, kitchen, bath.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

Staten Island.

ST. GEORGE HEIGHTS.—Superior accommodations; large grounds, overlooking bay; five minutes from ferry. 51 Hyatt St., New Brighton.

New York State.

I am a DOCTOR and PHYSICAL TRAINER; let me take you in hand in my country home, build up your health, and get you in first-class shape; judicious and scientific exercises, baths, wholesome food, advice, &c., will add years to your life and energy to all your activities. Dr. J. B. Knipe, Sparkill, N. Y., and 85 Franklin St., city.

Board on fruit farm, $7 up; arrange. White, 309 West 46th St. Tel. 34 Bryant.

Long Island.

THE COOLEST SPOT within 100 miles of New York is only 30 minutes from Broadway; commutation, $7.50 month; finest, safest ocean beach; glorious bathing, fishing, dancing; select house; high-class guests; offers beautiful rooms, bountiful table; room and board, $10-$15 week; Christian management.
THE STAFFORD, GASTON, AV.,
ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA, N. Y.
PHONE 415 HAMMELS.

BELLE HARBOR,
BAY VIEW LODGE,
Montauk Av. and Bay; beautiful rooms; modern improvements; references; open until Nov. 1. Phone 1693 Hammels.

Connecticut.

Exceptional opportunity is offered for two adults to receive board in refined private home, beautifully situated; bathing; excellent table; reasonable. M. Millard, Cos Cob, 413J.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

9TH, 12 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms; private bath; Southerners; reasonable.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Renovated, large, airy rooms; home cooking.

34TH ST., 117-19 EAST, (near Park Av.)—double and single rooms, with board.

53D ST., 37 EAST.—Large and small rooms; references; table board.

62D ST., 16 EAST.—Second floor, three rooms, bath; separate rooms; excellent table.

89TH, 1,345 Lexington Av.)—Elegant rooms; all conveniences; excellent cuisine; telephone. Gross.

West Side.

124TH, 7 WEST.—Large, small rooms, facing park; electricity, parquet floors, hot water supply; German table; Hebrew family.

53D ST., 64 WEST.—Single, double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; references.

56TH ST., 382 WEST.—Double, single rooms; running water; table guests; reference.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, also small room; all conveniences; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms; continuous hot water; "L," Subway; phone.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable room; running water; table board; Subway, "L"; references.

73D, 136 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable single, double rooms; homelike; refined environment; references.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—19th year; large, small rooms; bath; Summer rates; ref.

76TH ST., 151 WEST.—Large room; refined neighborhood; table guests; references.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 133 WEST, (The Rochester.)—Rooms, with or without bath; table guests.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST.—Cool, comfortable; a satisfactory home for refined people; new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals.

80TH ST., 123 WEST.—Rooms, single or en suite; excellent cuisine; Summer rates; references.

80TH ST., 124 WEST.—Desirable, cool, quiet rooms; electricity; ideal location; generous table.

80TH, 129 WEST, (Kenilworth.)—Light, airy, attractive rooms; excellent cuisine; table guests.

82D, 50 AND 52 WEST.—Desirable room, private bath; breakfast or table board.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; private baths; excellent home cooking; Jewish; reference.

86TH, 137 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two adults in refined, exclusive Jewish home; easy access car lines; references.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; electricity; excellent table; refined neighborhood; references.

93D ST., 21 WEST.—Homelike; few accommodated; near park, "L"; telephone; table guests.

93D, 109 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, newly decorated; private bath; parlor dining room.

94TH, 36 WEST.—Desirable room, suitable two; excellent board; private house. Strauss.

111TH ST., 605 WEST.—Inviting room, adjoining bath; scrupulously clean; running water; refinement; gentleman. Phone 4740 Morningside. Apartment 19.

113TH ST., 625 WEST.—Large and small homelike rooms; unsurpassed table; guests accommodated.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Large and small rooms, connecting or singly; excellent table.

118TH, 400 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Corner rooms, overlooking Park; magnificent view; celebrated restaurant; rooms, $3-$6. Inquire Apartment 5.

118TH ST., 430 WEST.—Whole or part of furnished apartment; dining hall. Apt. 25.

122D, 156 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; home cooking; reference.

123D ST., 111 WEST.—Single and double rooms; excellent table; well-kept house; table guests accommodated.

157TH ST. SUBWAY, WEST.—South room; river view; excellent board. Phone 203 Audubon.

THE WOODBURY, 355 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

Brooklyn.

REFINED gentleman may secure superior accommodations in attractive home of Protestant family; fine section of Flatbush, near park and Brighton "L." Telephone 628—J Flatbush.

Board Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

UNMARRIED woman desires room and board with refined private family; above 80th St., west Amsterdam Av., preferred; no boarding house; full particulars. N 73 Times.

YOUNG MAN wants room and boarding in good, private family, with young people. Rudolph Geucke, care of Pearsall, 71 West 83d St.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

18TH ST., 118 EAST.—Attractive rooms in fine private house; moderate rates; references.

34TH, 56 EAST, also 13 Park Av.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms; running water; $8.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room, with piano; single rooms; private bath; Summer rates.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathroom; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 1,041, (near 79th St.)—Physician's office, extension, waiting room, private house; desirable living accommodations; excellent location. Tel. 101 Lenox.

West Side.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite; single; gentlemen; permanent; electricity; references.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Beautiful front room; private bath; electricity, telephone; select; reasonable.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms; large, single; private baths; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

48TH ST., 65 WEST.
Newly furnished rooms in quiet residence.

52D ST., 55 WEST.—Room; hot and cold running water; with or without private bath; electricity; telephone; gentleman; references.

58TH, 360 WEST.—Exceptionally breezy, modern rooms; elevator, telephone; decidedly convenient. Edwards.

58TH, 322 WEST.—Suite suitable for four; large and small rooms; refined.

63D ST., 105 WEST.—Room with bath; very moderate to permanent tenant; references.

68TH, 25 WEST.—Well-furnished house; every convenience; large and small rooms.

70TH, 138 WEST.—Room, private bath; steam heat, electricity; private house; gentleman.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room for gentleman; private house; moderate terms.

72D, 245 WEST.—Rooms, single, en suite; finest appointments; hot water; telephone; references.

75TH ST., 102 WEST.—Large, communicating front rooms, newly furnished; elevator. Apartment 25.

75TH ST., 56 WEST.—Large, medium, small; all conveniences; Summer rates; private house.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive rooms; one private bath; suitable physician; Summer rates.

76TH ST., 146 WEST.—Large and medium, cool rooms; electric light; telephone; references.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

77TH ST., 111 WEST.—Attractive, large, airy front room; conveniences; references; reasonable.

78TH ST., 160 WEST.—Inspection invited; newly furnished house; sanitary; large, small rooms, private baths; telephone; very reasonable.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large rooms; private baths; electricity; telephone; continuous hot water.

82D ST., 134 WEST.—Spacious second-floor room; private bath; southern exposure; reasonable.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electric lights; Summer rates; references.

82D ST., 68 WEST.—New house; single, double rooms; parlor floor for doctor; board.

90TH ST, 58 WEST.—Newly furnished house; large, small rooms; board optional; reasonable.

91ST ST., 74 WEST.—Large or small, well-kept rooms; reasonable; convenient.

92D, 46 WEST.—Nice, cool rooms; one minute to "L"; $3, $5, $7; telephone.

93D ST., 35-47 WEST.—Desirable, cool, large, small front rooms; phone; $2.50 up.

95TH, 251 WEST.—Two large connecting rooms; southern exposure; single or en suite; high-class elevator apartment. 1 W.

96TH, 58 WEST.—All year round; homelike; comfortable, light rooms; telephone; Subway express.

97TH ST., 209 WEST.—Double, single outside rooms, modern elevator apartment; Subway one block, "L" three blocks. Apartment 7 E.

105TH ST., 230 WEST.—Outside room, one flight; private family; reference. Magrave.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Large, outside room; southern exposure; attractively furnished in elevator apartment; strictly private family. Apartment 55.

114TH ST., 610 WEST.—Kitchenette apartment; other large, small rooms; electricity, steam; reasonable.

115TH, 422 WEST.—Room, cool; University Heights, near Subway, 116th "L," 110th. Shafor.

118TH ST., 414 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Attractive, homelike rooms; elevator, telephone; reasonable. Smith.

121ST ST, 509 WEST.—Delightful Summer location, near subway, Park, Drive; beautiful, cool, outside rooms, single, double, or en suite, with kitchenette; elegantly furnished; restaurant, roof garden, tennis court. See Mr. Yetman.

122D ST., 523 WEST.—Unusually comfortable double and single rooms, $3 up. Sherman.

138TH, 603 WEST.—Two handsomely furnished front rooms, parlor and bedroom; reasonable; refined gentlemen, couple; elevator. Apartment 41.

144TH, 549 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Pleasant room; all conveniences; $3 week; kitchen privileges; business woman; references exchanged. Gough.

145TH ST., 355 WEST, (corner St. Nicholas Av.)—Large, airy, parlor, bedroom; single or en suite; elevator; Subway, "L"; private family. Robinson.

162D St., 550 West, (near Broadway.)—Large rooms, newly furnished; private house; suitable for couples; board optional.

BANK ST., 27, (near West 11th.)—Nicely furnished single and double front rooms; southern exposure; all conveniences; phone; references.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 65, Corner 66th St.—Lovely room, overlooking park, 7th floor, adjoining bath; private family. Rayling.

CLAREMONT AV., 200.—Business woman will rent newly furnished room to lady. Apartment 37. At home after 4:30 P. M.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549, (Apt. 4D.)—Hudson view; one or connecting rooms; running hot, cold water; gentleman, couple; Sub. station.

THE ROSSLYN, 404-406 West 23d St.—It will please you to look at our beautifully furnished rooms; $3 up.

WEST END AV., 611.—Magnificent room, elegantly furnished; private bath; electricity; also smaller room; private family; 91st Subway; references.

WEST END AV., 569.—Front room, with lavatory, for gentleman desiring quiet.

Rooms Wanted—Furnished

Twenty cents a line.

GENTLEMAN wants large, light room, with running water, near Columbia University; permanent; state lowest terms. N 78 Times.

WANTED—By young couple, a room, with or without meals, east side, 60th to 70th St. T 13 Times.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

40th, 66 W.—Furnished, bath; suitable party of gentlemen; private house; references.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty cents a line.

ADDRESSERS wanted, experienced pieceworkers. Apply by letter only in own hand writing. Publishers, 3d floor, 326 Hudson St.

BOOKKEEPER and assistant stenographer, (American woman;) splendid chance for advancement for bright woman of good address and pleasing personality; salary $15. Apply Marceau, 258 Fifth Av.

DESIGNER.—First class, to make popular-priced line of waists and dresses; steady position to right party.
Alco Waist and Dress House,
117 Mercer St.

PUBLISHER'S ASSISTANT.—Well-educated woman who has had experience in publisher's office; must be competent to read and pass on stories; state age, experience, and salary expected. Y 279 Times Annex.

TYPIST.—Well-educated woman who has had experience in a publisher's office; permanent position; state age, experience, and salary expected. Y 280 Times Annex.

WE NEED THREE WOMEN of education and culture, between 25 and 40 years of age, to join company ladies specializing in high-class educational work; expenses paid; delightful work, offering unusual opportunities. Call between 4 and 5 P. M., Hanson-Bellows Co., 303 5th Av.

WOMEN of good appearance and pleasing personality to call at homes to obtain data. Positively no soliciting or selling of any kind required; good salary paid, not commission. Apply Otto Sarony Studio, 522 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Instruction.
Thirty cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

SUMMER RATES TO SEPTEMBER FIRST.
A THREE MONTHS' COURSE.
AEOLIAN HALL, 27 WEST 42D STREET.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES,
at a reliable school. Registered and Inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Special Summer session.
Individual instruction; monthly payments.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

YOUNG LADIES.—Three wanted for motion pictures to complete class; several positions open to our pupils; terms moderate; rapid advancement. Studio, 58 West 38th St.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty cents a line.

A HIGH GRADE real estate firm desires experienced men for renting business property; salary and commission. T 9 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—A middle-aged man wanted as bookkeeper and office assistant in retail coal business; must have experience in office detail and be able to keep plain set of books with accuracy and neatness; must also have ability to correspond and use typewriter; will have to reside in the suburbs where business is located. Address Box 66, Leonia, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—Young man, under 25 years of age; must be first-class bookkeeper and familiar with detail work of advertising agency; $250 cash security required. Henry E. Bennett, 51 Leonard St., New York. Tel. Franklin 4550.

BOY WANTED.—Refined, intelligent, for stock and errands. Sekine Co., 530 Broadway.

MANAGER.—Experienced life insurance office manager, (one with experience in H. O. of Industrial Co. preferred,) to take full charge of home office of growing Middle West company, doing both regular, ordinary, as well as monthly premium business; must be able to figure reserves and do some actuarial work; splendid opening for energetic, bright man, as company is growing fast, and you will come right along with us; in writing give full particulars as to age, experience, &c.; all replies will be considered strictly confidential. Y 276 Times Annex.

SALESMAN TO CARRY SPECIALTY LINE OF MUSLIN DRAWERS AND COMBINATIONS; EAST, WEST, COAST, AND SOUTHERN TERRITORY; ON STRICTLY COMMISSION. McCATHIE CO., PORT JERVIS, N. Y.

SALESMEN.—Trading stamps; salesman with established trade; salary and commission. Apply Room 821, 25 Broad St.

STENOGRAPHIC SECRETARY.
Stenographic secretary wanted; good salary and fine advancement prospects; don't apply unless you have the following qualifications: Good stenographer, good appearance, strong personality, between twenty-five and thirty, have held or are holding responsible position. T 12 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted, 18, clerk law office. Apply by letter. Room 815, 111 Broadway.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty cents a line.

A few unusual bargains in cars exchanged for New Chandlers.
Chalmers touring $400
Reo, 1912, touring............................ 550
Studebaker, 6-cylinder, 1913.............. 800
Schildwachter, 7-pass., limousine body.. 100
BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION
245 West 55th St., New York City.

A 1914 White seven-passenger touring, electric starter and light; cost $4,000; make offer.

1914 Studebaker light 6 touring, like new; cost $1,610; sacrifice $825. Little & Bell, 245 West 35th, fourth floor.

Automobiles for Rent.

For Hire—Packard landaulet, six passengers; up to date; hour, day, week, monthly preferred; reasonable. Shickell, Columbus 7046.

For Rent.—Packards and Renaults, by hour or trips anywhere; monthly; reasonable. Saraydar & Co., 160 East 57th. Plaza 3904.

Rent.—Packard touring car; day, week, month; owner drive. Gilbert, 7476 Columbus.

Packards and Renaults by hour, day, week, month. Bayart, 348 West 50th. Col. 6802.

Automobile Supplies.

Automobiles, bodies, tires, tubes, sundries; lowest prices anywhere. 5 West 61st St.

BALL & ROLLER BEARINGS. Gwilliam Co., 253 W. 58th St., (at Broadway.) Col. 8356.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

Y. M. C. A. AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, Brooklyn.—Owners' course featured; eight years' successful experience; write for free booklet and visitor's pass to school. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty cents a line.

Instruction.
Thirty cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

SUMMER RATES TO SEPTEMBER 1ST.
A THREE MONTHS' COURSE.
AEOLIAN HALL, 27 WEST 42D ST.

MEN.—Great demand; a splendid income is assured the mechanical dentist of today; positions secured, $20 to $50 and upwards weekly; taught thoroughly in 3 to 6 months; day or evening; no book study; easy payments; earn while learning; start now upon the road to success. Bodee's Dental Trade School, Dept. T, 489 5th Av., near 42d St.

SALESMEN.—Study advanced salesmanship; highest paid profession; real opportunities guaranteed; free booklet. Bradstreet System, Inc., Park Row Bldg., New York City, Dept. 13.

Employment Agencies.

E. W. CARPENTER EXCHANGE AGENCY, SINGER BUILDING.
Stenographers or typists, (2,) $3.50 per day, temporary, may prove permanent if satisfactory.

Agents Wanted

Thirty cents a line.

AGENTS WANTED.—Have the greatest selling proposition of the age—The World's Work War Manual. A wonderful book. Large discount. Sell on sight. Send 25 cents for sample and full selling plan. Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City, N. Y.

USE YOUR SPARE TIME to build up a mail order business of your own; we help you start for a share in profits; 27 opportunities; particulars free. Mutual Opportunities Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Female.

ABLE STENOGRAPHER, BOOKKEEPER, five years' experience; high school graduate, with college training. Box 8, 315 East 4th St.

GIRL, over 16, wishes position in office; 6 months' experience; reference. Miss Reid, 1,538 Bryant Av., Bronx.

HOUSEKEEPER.—German; trustworthy; plain cook, can sew; good companion; salary, $30. Mrs. Craig, 2,288 Loring Place, Bronx.

MASSAGE.—Battle Creek graduate wishes lady patients. Howard, 341 West 23d. 3198 Chelsea.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, file, bill, switchboard assistant, bookkeeping; references; $10. H 220 Times Downtown.

OPERATOR.—Young lady wishes position as comptometer operator; references. N. L., 104 West 75th St.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST.—Rapid, accurate; one year's experience; references; $8 to start. D. R., 554 West 183d St.

STENOGRAPHER, Bookkeeper, Typewriter.—Neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 410 Grand St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Some experience; reads notes, spells correctly; refined American. N 289 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; experienced; filing; can operate switchboard; willing; start, $9. N 85 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Beginner; thoroughly competent; rapid, accurate; American; $6. N 71 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—Three years' experience; familiar filing, billing, &c.; $10. N 282 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; versed office routine; $15; references. A 215 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Limited experience; can assist office routine; $6; references. A 212 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat, ambitious beginner; business school graduate; $6. A 211 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper, beginner, wishes position reliable firm; $6. A 213 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (19;) two years' practical experience; references; $8. N 221 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Private switchboard or apartment experience. Greene, 2,249 Broadway.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE, 205 West 63d, supplies excellent colored servants. Telephone Columbus 3933.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th, 'Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1890.

COOK, WAITRESS.—Together or separate; excellent reference; city, country; $30-$25. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av. Schuyler 9136.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—Plain. Katie, 116 West 53d St. 6617 Columbus.

HOUSEWORKER.—Young Irish girl, lately landed, $16; several experienced girls, $25. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av. Schuyler 9136.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Male.

A.—A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED.
Books opened, closed, audited, disentangled, systematized, investigations, certified reports; charges moderate. Louis Gross, 132 Nassau St. Phone Beekman 2960.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, RESULTS CERTIFIED.—Books opened, closed, written up, audited, systematized; $5 monthly upward; trial balance; financial statements. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone 2351 John.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, opens, writes up, closes, systematizes books; makes periodical audits; prepares financial statements; terms reasonable. Rogers, 131 West 31st St. Madison Square 3780.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced all lines; books opened, disentanglements; special arrangements; $2.50 weekly. 87 Liberty St. Phone 808 John. Room 508.

AMERICAN, 30, EXPERIENCED TRAVELER IN EUROPE, ORIENT, AND SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, SEEKS RESPONSIBLE POSITION IN FOREIGN TRADE. BEST REFERENDARIES. ADDRESS C. BOX 23 TIMES.

ASSISTANT IN LAW OFFICE.
College graduate with diploma from law school desires position in lawyer's office; have passed State bar examinations. Address H. E. Persons, 157 Montague St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant manager, (24;) executive ability; broad education; quick, accurate, industrious; 8 years' office experience. M Times, 304 Washington St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, office manager, able correspondent, expert bookkeeper; long experience; best references; moderate salary. A 223 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, expert, desires connection with good house where experience and good work are required. N 252 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (26;) competent, reliable; 8 years' experience; best references; trustworthy. N 72 Times.

CARPENTER, A1, wants position in hotel, factory, or business building. N 56 Times.

CHAUFFEUR desires permanent country position; American, white, (27,) married; eight years' experience; three with one family; sober, honest, neat, obliging, and willing. N 77 Times.

Lost and Found

Thirty-five Cents per agate line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST—Two hundred and fifty dollars ($250) is offered for information and return of a 1914 Cadillac touring car, No. 99,377, 40 H. P., 4-cylinder, stolen from owner. Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co., Ltd., 80 William St., New York City.

LOST—In Central Park tennis court No. 30, Tuesday, Aug. 18, between 5:30 and 7:30 P. M., open-faced gold watch and chain with gold cigar and Royal Arcanum charm; liberal reward; no questions asked. 148 West 120th St.

LOST—Liberal reward, blue Elk's cardcase, containing loose diamonds, cash, and railroad ticket to Everett, Wash.; also a check and no questions asked. Phone 917 Madison Square.

LOST—Wednesday, 8:30 A. M., northbound 3d Av. "L," package containing full dress shirt studs, link vest buttons; liberal reward. Zerana, 30 East 34th St.

LOST—Antique pin, with pearl centre, 19 small diamonds, between 121st, Madison Av., 105th, Amsterdam Av.; reward. Ansbacher, 1,869 Madison Av.

LOST.—Gold monogram, between Far Rockaway and Jamaica. Return to 28 Prospect Place, Far Rockaway, or Room 9, ninth floor, 229 West 43d St.

LOST—Black case containing Thermos bottle and luncheon utensils; monogram, "M. C. L.," in white. If found, return to 1,050 St. Nicholas Av.

LOST—Open face gold watch, attached silver mesh purse, 170 Broadway, Woolworth Building, Tuesday; reward. 126 West 93d.

LOST.—Hoboken station or tube train, gold wire pin; monogram "H. D. H."; reward. J. Hawkins, 30 Church St.

LOST—Thursday, Aug. 17, gold bracelet with carved links. Return to 600 West 163d St., Apartment 23; reward.

LOST.—In front of Gainsborough Studios or Wolcott Hotel, seed pearl brooch. Liberal reward. Hotel Wolcott.

LOST—Diamond stud. Liberal reward when returned to H. L. Marks, Martinique Hotel.

LOST—Garnet brooch. Liberal reward for return to Apt. 9E, 434 West 120th St.

$25 REWARD for return intact of black leather billfold, containing 3 checks, private papers, and money; also spectacles in black case; lost Aug. 18, neighborhood Times Square. Hunt, 27 West 44th.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Party who took white Persian kitten from 77 West 68th St. Monday night, Aug. 17, return and avoid arrest. M. Stuyvesant.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., where owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons desiring to secure pets should also apply. The Society conducts a free hospital for animals at the same address.

Business Opportunities

Forty cents a line.

Manufacturing plant, making the best-known trade mark waist in the United States, for sale. Complete plans, equipment, and organization. Fall line being shown and orders taken. Represented in all parts of United States and Canada. Established trade of high-class clients. Small investment. An unusual opportunity for an interested party. Owners selling owing to other business connections. N 44 Times.

Have excellent weaving mill, 50 looms, for fancy worsteds; needs financing or investor with $7,500 to $10,000, with or without services; going concern and conditions just right now to make large profits. P. O. Box 21, Passaic.

Partner, active, wanted in prosperous established chain family liquor stores; must have clean record, brains, snap, and from $10,000 to $20,000. Opportunity, A 224 Times Downtown.

Corporation desires business man with $2,000-$3,000 capital as an active member; excellent opportunity; no agents. N 82 Times.

FOR SALE, desirable, fully rented rooming house. Address "Bargain," T 14 Times.

Business Notices

Forty cents a line.

FIREPROOF WINDOWS and fire-escape work; Labor Department violations removed. J. Gescheidt, 212 East 52d St. Phone 3583 Plaza.

"THE SHEPHERD'S SERENADE," the sweetest of all songs, 25 cents. SPINNER & GRANT, Music Publishers, 1,265 Broadway, Room 403.

Jewelry.

Diamonds at Wholesale.—Bought, sold, and appraised. M. J. Averbeck, 16 Maiden Lane.

Pawn Tickets.

Cash for pawntickets, jewelry. Halpert Jewelry Co., 1,480 B'way, 42d. Room 1,016.

Pianos and Organs.

Wheelock upright piano in good repair, fine tone; $75. 35 West 14th St.

Business Loans.

Forty cents a line.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS furnished to manufacturers and wholesalers; advances on accounts and merchandise; confidential. Principals only. Wormser & Co., Commercial Bankers, 95 Fifth Av., N. Y. City.

Manufacturers' and wholesalers' outstanding accounts financed, notes purchased. Nassau Finance, 119 Nassau.

Invest now in Tidewater Railway (California) Bonds. L. N. Rosenbaum, 80 Wall Street.

Printing and Multigraphing.

Forty cents a line.

Perfect multigraph typewritten letters; addressing, typewriting; lowest prices; prompt delivery. Weiss Duplicating Company, 3 East 17th St. Phone 564 Stuyvesant.

Purchase and Exchange

Thirty cents a line.

Pawn tickets bought. Gold.
Diamonds, Oriental pearls. Silver.
Estates appraised and purchased. Platinum.
Benjamin Feingold, 491½ 6th Av., between 29th and 30th Sts.
Established 19 years. Tel. 1254 Madison Sq.

Schools

Thirty cents a line.

SPANISH-AMERICAN young gentleman wishes to exchange Spanish for English lessons. Reply to N 84 Times.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Male.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man wishes position as chauffeur for private family; careful driver; excellent references, with five years' experience. Tel. 1703 Lenox. James Gerrity.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic; any car; all repairs; American, (26;) temperate; 3 years last place; best references; reasonable. N 79 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, careful driver; any car; go anywhere; references. C. F., Times Harlem.

CHAUFFEUR.—Ten years' experience; can drive and repair any make car; competent and sober; furnish reference. M 169 Times.

CLERK.—Young man, 24, married, seeks clerical position. E 35 Times Annex.

COOK.—Japanese; excellent cook; wants position; with references. "Sumi," 58 Sands St., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE, experienced cashier, rental agent; college graduate; references. N 295 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Industrious, thoroughly experienced in cotton, wool, hair, waste, allied branches, wanted on commission basis. A 209 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced traveling representative, open for engagement. B. J. P., 145 West 64th.

SALESMAN.—Experienced young man desires line cloaks, suits Middle West. N 76 Times.

SHIPPING, STOCK CLERK, experienced, wishes connection with reliable concern. A 207 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK and PACKER.—Thoroughly experienced man wishes position. A 225 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly trained for business, desires connection with reliable firm; moderate. Herbert Carlson, 695 Madison Av. Phone 1799 Plaza.

STENOGRAPHER, exceptional, wants position about $60 week. Address A 221 Times Downtown.

TUTOR.—Young man, university graduate, experienced tutor, desires care of instruction of boys; part or full time. N 81 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, ambitious, desires position offering advancement; four years' clerical experience; operate typewriter; knowledge stenography; excellent reference. J. G., 1,293 Hoe Av., Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, 24, bright, energetic, desires a position where there is chance for advancement; willing and industrious. E 36 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 19, wishes position in silk house; has 3 years' experience, with reference. A 219 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, married, needs position badly; experienced clerk, salesman; references. N 74 Times.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

HAILS AWAKENED HEALTH CONSCIENCE

Sanitation a Remarkable Development of Preventive Medicine, Says Dr. Rosenau.

SOCIAL WORKER'S VALUE

Propaganda of Prevention Expected to Include Insanity — Oyster Survey in Progress.

The Interstate Medical Journal reviews ten addresses and articles which have been delivered and written this year dealing with the progress in preventive medicine in America. All were prepared by experts in their own particular fields of endeavor, and deal with such subjects as problems in preventive medicine, the social worker's educational influence in the community, social factors in the prevention of insanity, medical inspection of immigrants, common sense in public health administration, the pollution of tidal waters, the prevention of malaria, schedule for a health survey, the need for a salaried medical profession, and the social status of medical practice.

In a rather extended address Rosenau calls attention to what he calls the "sanitary conscience". He says:

"One of the most remarkable developments of this age in which we live is the awakening of a sanitary conscience. It is a new thought in the minds of many men that the care of the body and cleanliness of surroundings are a very considerable factor in the comfort, safety, and even the life and health of their fellow-men. The sense of moral goodness which comes from a clean and hygienic life is part of the doctrine of sanitary righteousness. Preventive medicine teaches that we must not only safeguard our own bodies against infection and keep our own surroundings clean for our own sakes, but quite as much for our neighbor's sake. It teaches the lesson of the unselfishness of community interest and has been a potent biological factor which underlies the present trend toward socialism. One man alone cannot fight the fight against the common foe—infection; it takes the combined and intelligent co-operation of the community."

The social workers' educational influence in the community is considered in a recent article by Underwood, who calls attention to the far-reaching influence of such workers and their value to the community.

"One not familiar with the work would hardly appreciate the far-reaching influence of the social worker," he says. "Her frequent visits to a home bring her in contact with the well members of the family, whom she interests in the condition of the patient, and who thus become educated in methods of prevention of diseases as well as methods of treatment. In her numerous visits to the home she may find another member of the family in a state of malnutrition, anaemia, or debility. She sends the person to a clinic or family physician for examination.

Social Worker's Value.

"No definite signs of tuberculosis are found, but with a little treatment to build him up and increase his resistance the patient is rendered less liable to the contraction and development of phthisis. This work the association believes to be of great value. The work of the social worker, viewed from the economic standpoint rather than the humanitarian, is of great benefit to the State.

"If it were not for her supervision of patients returned from sanatoria, the large amounts of money expended in sanatorium treatment would in many cases be practically wasted, for it is a recognized fact that unless followed up, many patients would not continue the necessary treatment at home, and were it not for the constant vigilance and supervision of the social worker a recurrence of the disease would be sure to result. Hence, the sum expended in the treatment of the patient at the sanatorium might prove to be a loss to the State, for the patient again may soon return to his former condition."

While we are apt to think of preventive medicine for the most part in respect to the control of communicable diseases, its scope in reality is much more far-reaching. Norbury takes up the social factor in the prevention of insanity:

"The real vital question of the modern conception of disease is its prevention. This question is applicable to mental diseases as well as to the more familiar and more specific diseases which biological and contributory research have placed upon a more scientific and stable footing. We all recognise that the insane will be always with us, just as we do that disorder in other forms will be features of civilization so long as man shall live. That change and oblivion awaits the more controlable diseases; that abatement of epidemic diseases, and that new conception of responsibilities in prevention of mental diseases, both on the part of our profession and the intelligent layman, are to be the results of our present-day intensive propaganda of prevention, are within the range of reasonable expectancy.

"It is through education, through the warfare of sciences against diseases as shown in invention, research and discovery, that the perils of physical environment are being lessened. Now let us through education, through the opportunities of disseminated knowledge, aid in preferential social conditions which will lessen, first, the breeding of the unfit; second, develop social environment which adds to and develops the moralization of mankind, develops his humanitarianism and the recognition of the social rights of others. Surely, as Baldwin says, it is high time for society, as it becomes conscious of the principles of its own development and of its resources of control, to address itself directly to the problems of eugenics."

Oyster's Water Consumption.

As an "oyster survey" is now in progress, it is interesting to note the following facts regarding this succulent food product as mentioned by Cumming in an article on the "Pollution of Tidal Waters":

"The oysters obtain their food by sucking in large quantities of water, from which is strained, in their gills, everything in suspension. Each oyster thus probably passes through itself ten or twelve gallons of water daily, and Prof. Brooks believed it probable that all the waters of the Susquehanna go through oysters before reaching the ocean. If disease organisms be present, they, too, are drawn into the oyster, and while it is probably true that many are digested in its stomach, many are detained in the liquor and remain uninjured in the gills, so that in bacterial study we find many more organisms in the liquor than in the same amount of the water surrounding the oyster. Investigation has shown that not only do disease germs remain alive in the oyster shell after the oyster is removed from the water, but [illegible]

crops up occasionally is recently touched on by Prof. Vogt:

"The State, in the interest of its own preservation and progress, has assumed control of certain activities closely affecting the life of every citizen. Among these are the care of the public roads, the distribution of the mails, and the education of the youth. Still other activities now in private control should be supported by the State for the benefit of the whole people. One of the most important of these and the one perhaps receiving most public attention at the present time is the care of the health of the people, a function now delegated largely to physicians, men who receive their reward for community service in the form of fees from private individuals. Under the present system the physician is prosperous in inverse ratio to the health of the community.

"The doctor is busiest during those seasons when illness prevails most. Were there no disease there would be no need of physicians. This would be an ideal condition for which the people would be glad, not because of hatred of physicians, but because of love for their own welfare. Since the physician today receives his reward from the curative side of medical practice he is not professionally interested in the prevention of disease. The public need is for a medical fraternity paid by the public whose interests will be as much in the prevention of disease as in the cure of it. Were physicians paid by the State, they would not fear the loss of income through working for the interests of the well while at the same time attending to the ill, because the lessening of illness would not necessarily interfere with their incomes. Further, the greater their success in the prevention of disease the less the labor that would be required in the cure of it."

INSURANCE BILL REPORTED.

War Emergency Measure Now Before Both Houses for Action.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Without loss of time the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee and the Senate Commerce Committee today reported the Administration War Risk bill. The measure probably will be taken up for action in the Senate tomorrow, and the House will follow as soon as the bill is received from the upper body.

The bill which carries an appropriation of $5,000,000, would create a Bureau of War Risks in the Treasury Department and provide temporary means of insuring American ships and cargoes against loss or damage through the war. The report of the House Committee, which was submitted by Representative Talcott of New York, called "attention to the congestion of American grain and other staples at the seaports and in the interior awaiting transportation" and pointed out that "Great Britain, France, and Belgium are now insuring vessels flying their respective flags against war risks."

At a brief hearing on the bill Majority Leader Underwood explained to the committee that the proposed legislation was of an emergency nature and that there was no desire to perpetuate the insurance. He said he believed it would not cost the Government any money, as the premiums would more than meet the charges for losses.

"The immediate need is simply this," said Mr. Underwood. "We owe European countries a great deal of money. We don't want to send our gold over to pay these debts. This insurance plan will permit us to send our wheat, corn and cotton to liquidate our balances abroad. The risk is slight, and I think conditions will not require us to keep the law on the statute books more than a short time."

In reporting the bill to the Senate Mr. Clarke of Arkansas said that he would call it up very soon and that he hoped for its passage after a few days of debate. A compelling reason, in the view of the bill's supporters, for its prompt enactment is that they believe there are about 300 foreign-built ships owned by Americans that would not take out American registry for the overseas trade unless some sort of war insurance were guaranteed.

HEALTH BOARD FOR BERLIN.

Hamburg Is at Present the Only German City Which Has One.

It will be a surprise to many physicians, as well as the majority of the laity, to learn that Hamburg is the only city in Germany that maintains a Board of Health such as is to be found in all the large cities in this country. Last month, Berlin was on the point of organizing one, according to the correspondent of The Journal of the American Medical Association, who says:

"Since it has been shown, as was to be expected, that the Health Officer, the Stadtmedizinalrat, who was appointed about a year ago, found the duties which the city of Berlin demands of its chief medical office too exacting, the City Government is contemplating the appointment of a number of assistants so as to form a Board of Health. Such an office, which corresponds somewhat to the local boards of health in large cities in the United States, is not known in Germany at present except in Hamburg. There to be sure it has not merely a municipal character since Hamburg is one of the German Federal States.

"The Board of Health, therefore, constitutes in Hamburg the highest national authority on matters affecting the health of the public at large. The foundation which the City Government had worked out for this department shows what a large field is included in the public hygiene of the city of Berlin, namely, water supply and drainage, school hygiene and the medical care of the poor, the hygienic care of orphans, the insane, the control of epidemics and much else. The hospitals are included in another department.

"There is little doubt that if the Board of Health performs its functions successfully, the hospitals and other medical institutions, which so far have not been put under the Health Officer, will be included in this department, and so finally the centralization of the Berlin public health service, which has been demanded by physicians for many years, will be attained."

SUN IN ECLIPSE TODAY.

War Blocks Plans of Astronomers to Study the Phenomenon.

The sun will be in partial eclipse in this part of the world from 5:35 to 6:09 o'clock this morning. But as the forecaster predicts cloudy weather it may not be visible in New York.

A total eclipse will be visible along a strip about 100 miles wide beginning in the Arctic Ocean north of this continent and passing over the northern part of Greenland, across the ocean north of Iceland, to the coast of Norway at Alsteno. From Alsteno it passes south over Hernosand in Sweden, across Russia form Riga past Minsk and Kieff to the Crimea, across the Black Sea, over Trebizond in Asia Minor, thence across Persia, ending in Eastern India. This is the path of the moon's shadow. The eclipse will be total for about two minutes.

Many expeditions had been fitted out to view today's eclipse, and most of the observers had planned to go to Russia. The war upset these plans, though, and it is doubtful if any of the expeditions got to Russia. One of these expeditions that it is certain will not study the phenomenon was equipped by the City of Hamburg in Germany to make observations in Eastern Russia.

CITY BREVITIES.

Rudolf Kiveljowitz, seven years old, living at 76 Monroe Street, was run over by Hook and Ladder 6, an automobile truck, yesterday.

Joseph Opp of 325 West Fifty-second Street, while "acting" before a moving-picture camera on Boston Road, near 181st Street, yesterday, was arrested because he carried a big revolver as part of his cowboy costume.

Fire and the weight of water poured on it so distended the walls of the five-story brick building on the southwest corner of Chambers and Church Streets yesterday morning that Deputy Chief Binns ordered Church Street from Warren to Chambers closed.

Bernard Watson, nineteen years old, of 49 Franklin Street, Greenpoint, was drowned yesterday while swimming in the East River at the foot of Fourteenth Street, Long Island City.

TAKE 500 FROM BOAT ON HELL GATE ROCKS

Police Launch Makes Safe Transfer of Passengers from Grounded Steamer Ursula.

CAUGHT IN SWIFT CURRENT

Stranded Craft High and Dry at Low Tide—No Damage to Her Hull.

The steamer Ursula of the Glen Island Line, carrying some 500 passengers—mostly women and children—from the Battery to Glen Island, grounded shortly after noon yesterday on the rocks off Negro Point, at the southwest end of Wards Island, in the east channel of Hell Gate, opposite 106th Street, where the current, sucked seaward by the ebb-tide at its worst, swirled with a mighty whitecapped rush over the dangerous channel rocks. The boat listed immediately to starboard, swinging over more and more until her starboard rail hung only a few feet over the water. Three hours later the Ursula lay high and dry on the rocks.

Capt. Al Bear, Skipper of the Ursula, had just left the wheel to go below for dinner, after passing Hallet's Point and seeing no danger ahead, and the mate, William Johnson, took his place. The passengers were scattered in groups on the three decks of the excursion steamer, with its crew of ten men on the main deck.

The ebb current was swirling madly around Negro Point, but Johnson thought he could safely keep his course a few hundred feet nearer the island than the other river craft which moved cautiously up and down, far out in the stream. The mate's calculations, however, were wrong. The tide caught him and carried his boat with a mighty heave upon the rocks. The Ursula grounded with a loud crunching noise, trembled, and at once began to list to starboard, settling at an angle of about 45 degrees.

Police Launch No. 1 of Harbor Squad B, which was just churning down stream in, the west channel off Negro Point, was the first to heed the whistle of the Ursula. The launch was in charge of Sergt. David J. Goss and Policeman Hilbert, and was just returning to the Harbor Squad dock with the dead body of Edmund Hansen, a boy inmate of the Hospital for the Feeble Minded on Randall's Island, who was drowned while trying to escape from the island on Monday. The body had been picked up yesterday morning in the East River off 188th Street, and lay wrapped in a sheet on the deck of the launch.

Tug No. 1 of the Harlem River line and the tug Franklin Edson of the Health Department also heard the calls for help, but were unable to go within 200 feet of the Ursula in the swift current. Only the police launch, drawing but two feet of water, could get alongside. Under Sert. Goss's directions, the launch made six trips between the stranded steamer and the tugs, transferring from the Ursula to the tugs each time a load of passengers. First, though Sergt. Goss had checked the attempts made at once by the crew of the Ursula to lower her own lifeboats into the swirling torrent, and ordered the passengers to crowd over toward the port rail of the listing steamer.

After vain attempts to pull the grounded steamer free of the rocks, the tugs transferred 243 of her passengers to the Randall's Island Ferry at the foot of 120th Street, while the rest were transferred to the steamer Shady Dell of the Glen Island Line, which happened to be coming downstream soon after the grounding of the Ursula. The Shady Dell took the passengers with her own back to the Battery.

No one aboard the Ursula was hurt, and there was little or no panic. By 4 o'clock in the afternoon the list of the boat was so great that three stout cables had to be stretched to trees. An examination of the hull, however, showed no injury there, and it was felt that she could be floated easily from the rocks.

The Ursula is a three-decked steamer, 120 feet long, with a twenty-nine foot beam, and drawing seven feet of water. Several months ago the yacht Corsair of J. P. Morgan ran aground on the rocks at Steep Rock, just opposite Negro Point on the Long Island side of the east channel.

Arrested for Robbing Vice Consul.

Thomas Delaney of 135 West 100th Street, George Pair of 158 West 100th Street and Samuel Yutker of 156 West 100th Street, were arrested last night by Detectives McGee and Boyle of the Harlem Bureau in connection with a burglary in the apartment of Albert Satto, Vice Consul from Colombia, at 112 West 103d Street, on Aug. 2. The first two were charged with burglary and Yutker with having stolen goods in in his possession.

Chessin Bailed in Alienation Suit.

Prof. Alexander S. Chessin, formerly of Johns Hopkins and Columbia Universities, who was sued on Wednesday for $100,000 for alienating the affections of the wife of Marshall A. Barney, an attorney at 154 Nassau Street, was arrested yesterday in connection with the suit. He gave $2,500 bail and was released.

IN NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.—The Jersey City Bill Posting Company, of which Hudson County Supervisor James F. O'Mealia is President, was fined $10 by Judge O'Brien in the Second Criminal Court yesterday for having violated the new billboard ordinance. The company will have to pay $10,000 annually in fees if the ordinance is sustained.

JERSEY CITY.—Lambert Sickles, nine months old, bit into a pear which his father, Edward Sickles of 541 Newark Avenue, ate last Wednesday. Both were taken ill and the infant died yesterday.

PATERSON.—Julia Clancey of 203 Ellison Street died yesterday as the result of injuries received when struck by a train late Wednesday at the Clay Street crossing.

CRANFORD.—Failure to notice a train that was backing down in the yard of the Central Railroad Station yesterday resulted in the death of Michael Walsh, forty-six years old, of Retford Avenue, signal operator at the Cranford tower.

TRENTON.—Characterizing the Pennsylvania drivers as the most reckless of any that come into New Jersey, Commissioner of Motor Vehicles Lippincott has written State Highway Commissioner E. M. Bigelow of Pennsylvania, asking for reciprocal agreement by which those continually breaking the law may lose their license.

OCEAN GROVE.—Introducing himself as a "fellow-Christian" from the "Pentecostal Church," New York, a solemn-appearing young man yesterday morning called upon the Rev. Dr. Henry Wheeler, leader of the daily holiness meetings in Ocean Grove. When he left the minister's watch was gone.

TRENTON.—Harry Williams, a farm-hand employed by James Courtney of Hightstown was stricken yesterday with what is believed to be hydrophobia. After being bound with straps he was removed to the State hospital for the insane.

NEWTON.—Sitting in the case of Justice of the Peace Christopher T. Unangst of Swartswood, charged with assault and battery and with assault with intent to kill, County Judge Allen R. Shay yesterday acquitted him of both charges.

TRENTON.—Former Mayor William P. Howe of Pennington yesterday captured, at the point of a gun, a burglar who was ransacking his office. Arraigned in court, the man said he was Anacleto Resoldi, former prison convict on parole.

PHILLIPSBURG.—On his way to work in the Ingersoll-Rand factory here yesterday, James Schoedler, seventeen years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Schoedler of Green Bridge, was killed by a pusher engine on the Central Railroad. His mother saw the accident.

WHITEHOUSE.—Not a wheel turned yesterday on the New Jersey & Pennsylvania Railroad, the train crew and track force having refused to go to work because their wages were not forthcoming. The workmen complained that the old engine given [illegible] was ready to fall apart.

MAY HALT SECURITIES BILL.

Democratic Leaders Fear Failure in Senate—Clayton Bill Lags.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—There was talk in the Senate Chamber today that the railroad securities bill, the third and last of the Administration's anti-trust measures, might be left over until next session. It is known, however, that the President recently expressed his firm determination to insist upon the carrying out of his legislative programme in its entirety. The fact that Congress is fast losing hope of adjournment while the European crisis lasts suggests that there may be plenty of time to force the bill to enactment, event in the face of decided opposition.

The explanation of the talk of postponing the vote on the bill is that there is grave fear among the Democratic leaders that a vote would mean the measure's defeat if taken now.

From the beginning the railroad securities bill has been the most unpopular and the most troublesome of the Administration's measures. The fear has been expressed in radical quarters that the measure would mean indirectly something like a Government guarantee of the bonds of common carriers, while the more conservative elements of the Senate fear that the bill, if enacted, would make it impossible to sell railroad securities at the short notice that might in many instances be necessary to a good bargain.

In the meantime there probably will be more discussion of the Clayton bill supplementing the anti-trust act than the leaders had anticipated. This was suggested this morning when Mr. Reed of Missouri, a radical Democrat somewhat out of sympathy with his colleagues, let it be known that he would again bring up his amendment that was excluded from the Trade Commission bill, in which he tried to define "unfair competition." The close vote by which his proposal was defeated has encouraged him to revive the issue.

The bill may be further delayed by the Senate's diverting its attention to the marine war insurance bill, which was reported to both Houses today.

TWO PRISONERS ESCAPE.

Friends Took Them from Riker's Island in a Rowboat.

Henry Henlotter, twenty-five, of 61 Prince Street, Brooklyn, and George Bresser, twenty-seven, of 107 Essex Street who were prisoners on Riker's Island under six months' sentences for disorderly conduct, made their escape early yesterday morning. It is believed that they slipped out of the breakfast line and made their way to the river, where they were picked up by friends in a rowboat.

Head Keeper Holmes reported that the two men were locked in their cells on Wednesday night and that their absence was first noted at 10 A. M. Deputy Commissioner of Correction Lewis said the method by which the two prisoners made their escape had not been learned exactly, but that there was reason to suspect friends had contrived to make arrangements with them to slip away to the water, where a small boat was in waiting.

The Department of Correction received word from Evansville, Ind., yesterday that two prisoners named Finn and Taylor, who had escaped from Blackwell's Island in June, had been captured there.

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NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evs. 8:15 SHARP. Coolest Place of Amusement in the World. LAST 3 WEEKS. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES After the Performance Don't Fail to Visit ZIEGFELD DANSE DE FOLLIES. OPEN ALL YEAR. Phone 3093 Bryant.

FULTON West 46th St. Evgs. 8.20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20. TWIN BEDS

HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. A Detective Comedy of Laughs & Thrills—THE DUMMY

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway and 38th Street. NEXT MONDAY at 8 SEATS NOW SELLING. CHARLES FROHMAN presents JULIA SANDERSON DONALD BRIAN JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the Musical Comedy The Girl From Utah

GLOBE Theatre.—Twice Daily, 2:15 & 8:15. Third Month CABIRIA Orchestra & Chorus.

GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way & 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15 Potash & Perlmutter

HARRIS 42d Street, West of Broadway. Evs. 8:15. First Matinee Tomorrow. OPENING TONIGHT (FRI.) WHAT HAPPENED AT 22 A New American Play by PAUL WILSTACH.

HAMMERSTEIN'S LEXINGTON 50 & 51 STS. AND LEXINGTON AV. Opens This Sat. Matinee August 22d DAILY...2:15 & 8 P. M. SAT & SUN...2:15, 7 & 9. 10c., 15c., 25c. With decided Novelties and Highest Quality. MOTION PHOTOGRAPHY INITIAL OFFERING: 1st Time in America, THE 5 PART FEATURE, The Last Volunteer Together with a SUPERB ORCHESTRA. Also an especially built Mammoth Organ and OPERA EXCERPTS with GREAT SINGERS in SCENERY and COSTUME.

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WINTER GARDEN B'way and 50th. Evenings at 8. MATINEE TOMORROW AT 2. PASSING SHOW OF 1914

CASINO 39th and Broadway. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. THE DANCING DUCHESS

PLAYHOUSE Phone 2628 Bryant. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. SYLVIA RUNS AWAY Surcharged with the Exuberance of Youth.—World. "Alice Brady was delightfully girlish, provocative and fascinating."—Alan Dale.

44TH ST. Theatre, near Broadway. Eves. 8:15. Matinee Tomorrow 2.15. Sylvester Schaeffer and His European Company

SHUBERT Thea., 44 W. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. The Third Party With TAYLOR HOLMES and WALTER JONES.

39TH ST. THEA. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. TOO MANY COOKS

COMEDY. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tm'w & Tue. 2:20 KITTY MACKAY

Manhattan Op. House, 34th St. & 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. PEG O' MY HEART "Owing to the large capacity, regular Manhattan prices will prevail: 25c, 50c, 75c, $1. Popular Matinee Wednesday 25c and 50c.

CANDLER THEATRE, W. 42 St., nr. B'way. Phone 6344 Bryant. Evs. 8:20. FIRST MATINEE TOMORROW 2:20. COHAN & HARRIS PRESENT (By Arrangement with ARTHUR HOPKINS) THE BEST PLAY IN 25 YEARS CHEERED TO THE ECHO "ON TRIAL" THRILL FOLLOWS THRILL By E. L. REIZENSTEIN. UNANIMOUS VERDICT "THE SENSATION OF A DECADE." Seats Selling Eight Weeks Ahead.

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JARDIN DE DANSE NEW YORK ROOF 2:30 to 2 17 BIG TURNS $1 Carl Heisen & Dorothy Dickson, Mr. & Mrs. Douglas Crane & oths.

NEW YORK B'way, 45 St. Mat. Dly, 1:30-6 P.M., 25c. Nights, 8:15, 25c & 50c. WM. J. BURNS in "The $5,000,000 Counterfeiting Plot."

Strand Broadway & 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M., 10-50c. Jack London's "THE VALLEY OF THE MOON." Strand Orch. & Soloists. Next Week, "St. Elmo."

LONGACRE W. 48 St. Eve. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:30. A PAIR OF SIXES

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